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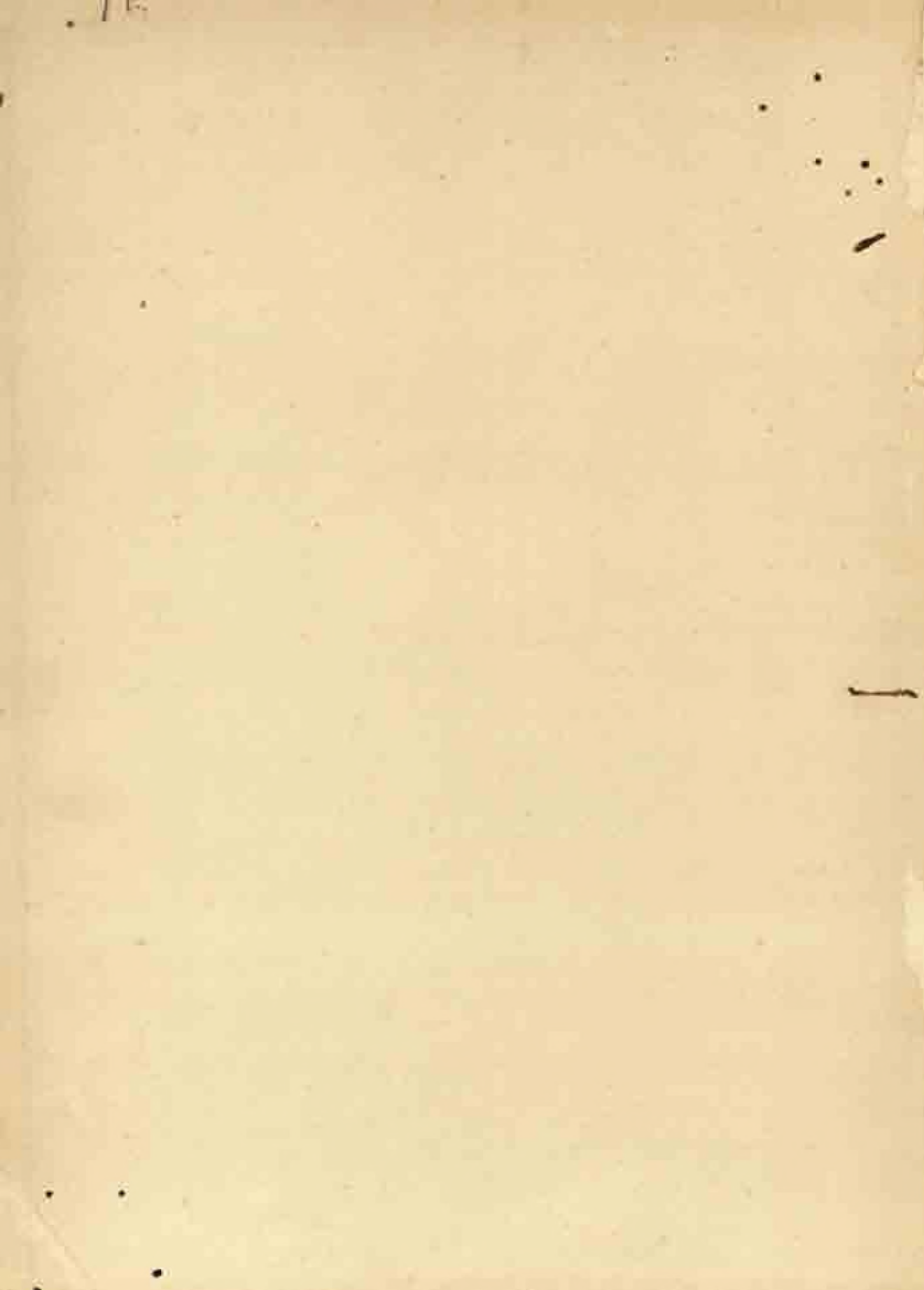
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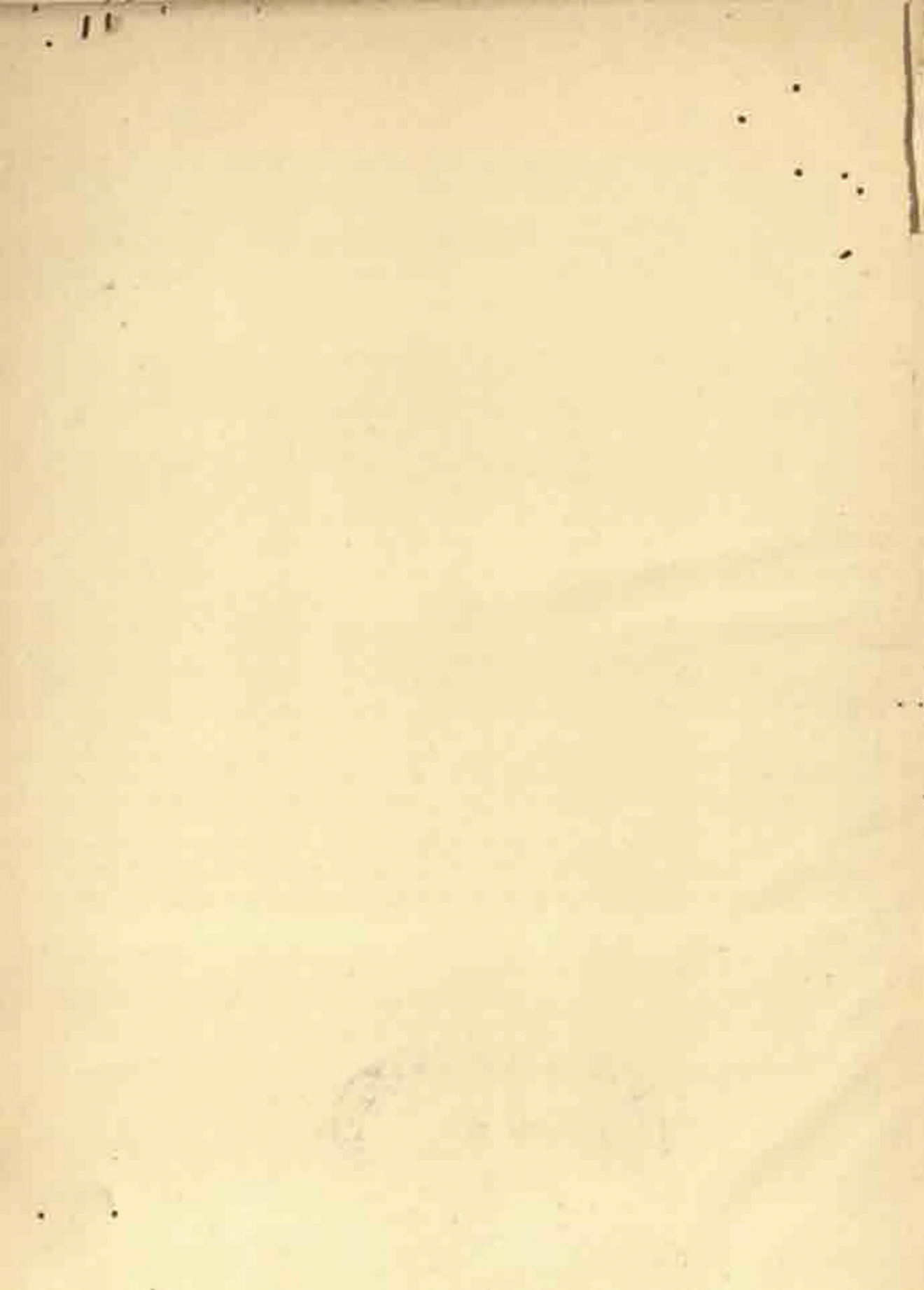
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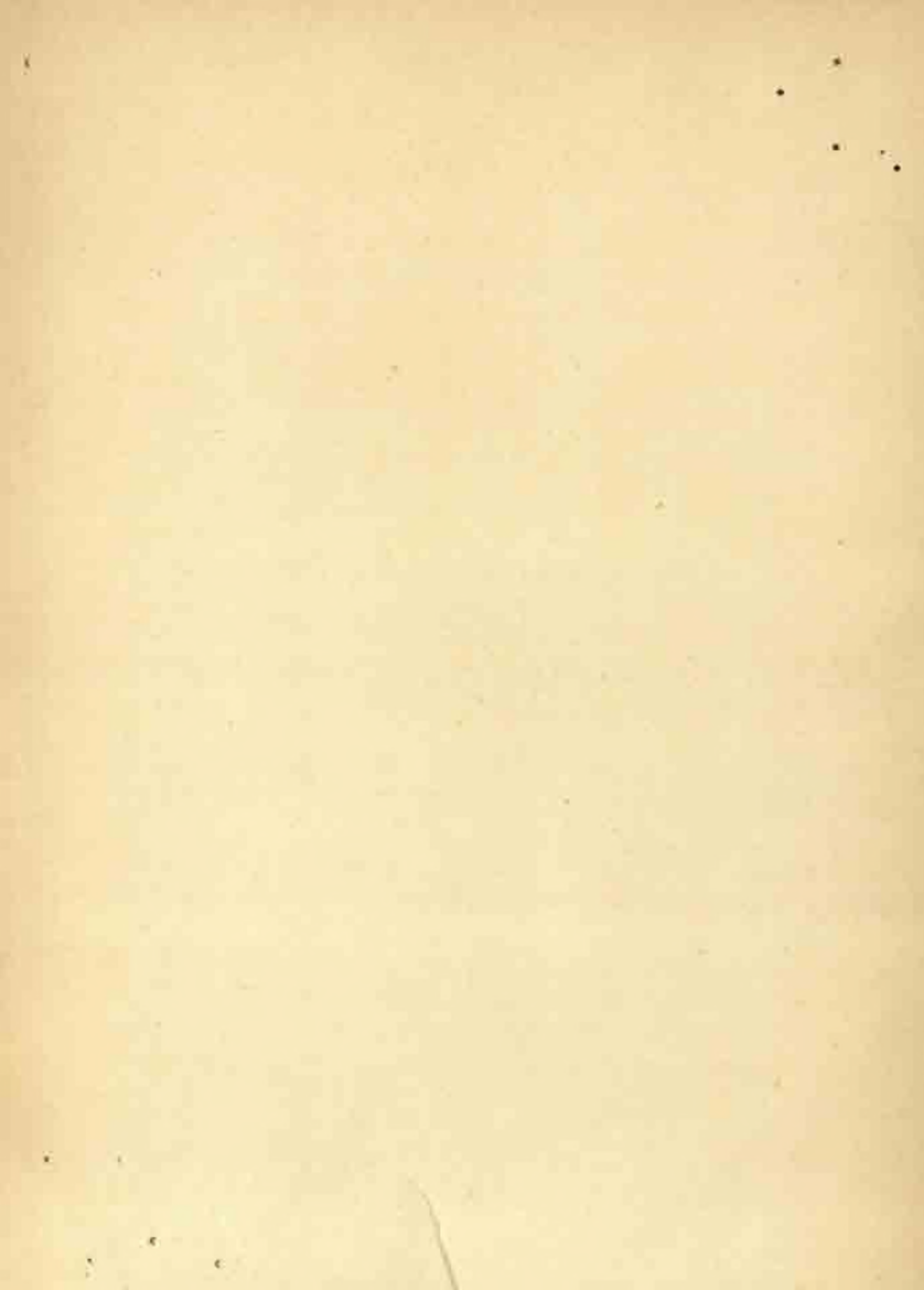






PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland





PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

SESSION
MCMXXIX.-MCMXXX.

26685



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MCMXXX.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Anniversary Meeting,	1
Notes on (1) A Short Cist containing a Food-Vessel at Darnhall, Peeblesshire, and (2) A Cinerary Urn from Over Migvie, Kirriemuir, Angus. By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot., Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland,	25
Mesolithic Implements from Ayrshire. By A. D. LACAILLE, F.S.A.Scot.,	34
Craig Castle and the Kirk of Auchindeir, Aberdeenshire. By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.,	43
The Gordons of Craig. By JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCK, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.,	90
Excavations at Dunadd and at other Sites on the Poltalloch Estates, Argyll. By J. HEWAT CRAW, Secretary,	111
Note on a Roman Glass Bottle from the Parish of Thirriff, about 1837. By MRS DUFF DUNBAR, F.S.A.Scot.,	147
The Penetration into Scotland of English Late Gothic Forms. By IAN C. HANNAH, F.S.A.Scot., F.S.A.,	149
Operations at Skars Brae during 1929. By Professor V. GORDON CHILDE, B.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.,	158
Two Short Cists at Kilspladie Golf Course, Aberlady, East Lothian. By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot., Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. With a Report on the Skeletal Remains. By Professor ALEXANDER LOW,	191
Earth-House at Clyne Milton, in the Parish of Clyne, Sutherland. 1st May 1929. By R. J. SERJEANTSON, B.A.,	200
The Campaign and Battle of Collieston, A.D. 1335. By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.,	201
A Stone Cist at Johnston, Leslie, Aberdeenshire. By Professor ALEXANDER LOW, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.Scot.,	218
A Pillared Underground Chamber at Biggones, Harray, Orkney. By WILLIAM KIRK- NESS, F.S.A.Scot.,	220

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Nether Largie Chambered Cairn, Kilmartin, Argyll. By MURRAY E. CHANTON MITCHELL , F.S.A.Scot.,	233
Some Caves and a Rock Shelter at Loch Ryan and Port-Patrick, Galloway. By J. W. GREGORY , LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., JAMES RICHIE , D.Sc., F.R.S.E., W. Q. KENNEDY , B.Sc., Geological Survey, and DUNCAN LUTCH , B.Sc., Geological Department, Glasgow University,	247
Excavations in a Chambered Cairn at Kindroschat, near Comrie, Perthshire. By Professor V. GORDON CHILDE , B.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.,	264
Examination of a Chambered Cairn by the Water of Deugh, Stewartry of Kirkcubright, By ALEXANDER O. GURLE , C.V.O., F.S.A.Scot.,	272
Notes on the Augustinian House of Saint Anthony, Leith. By JAMES SMITH , F.S.A.Scot.,	275
Miscellaneous Relics found in Wigtownshire. By Rev. R. S. G. ANDERSON , B.D., F.S.A.Scot.,	304
Notes on the Standing-Stones of Kintyre. (The Chalmers-Jervise Prize Essay for 1921.) By DUNCAN COLVILL , Campbelltown,	309
The Roman Camp at Clannockirk, Berwickshire. By J. HEWAT CHAW , Secretary,	324
Scottish Memorials in Mariaawerder Cathedral in Pommern. By W. DOUGLAS STEWART , M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.,	329
Four Scottish Ecclesiastical Carved Oak Panels, c. 1500-25. By WILLIAM KELLY , LL.D., A.R.S.A., Aberdeen,	339

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

The asterisk (*) denotes that the block was borrowed.

	page		page
Food-vessels from Darnhall, Poshlessshire,	26, 27	*Towie Barclay Castle: Plans,	84
Funerary Urn from Over Myrie, Angus,	29	*Craig Castle: general view from north,	88
Bone Bead from do.,	31	——— Coat of arms on 1730 Gateway,	89
——— Ormament from Gairlaw, Midlothian,	31	——— Detail of Iron Stair Hall in eighteenth-century wing,	91
——— Beads and Flint Arrow-heads from Mibigavis, Danbarmouthshire,	32	——— Block plan,	92
——— Bead from Seggiecrack, Aberdeenshire,	32	Rock carving of Bear at Dunsadd,	112
——— from Dalmore, Ross-shire,	32	Plan of Dunsadd Fort (adapted from the 1864 plan by Dr Ross),	114
——— from Murthly, Perthshire,	33	Miscellaneous objects found at Dunsadd,	116
——— from Balnakeil, Kintyre, Argyll,	33	Enamelled Bronze Disc from Dunsadd,	116
Mesolithic Flint Implements from Sherralton, Ayrshire,	36, 42	Iron objects found at Dunsadd,	116
Map of the Early Routes from Mar into Moray,	49	Stone objects found at Dunsadd,	121
Cup-marks at Cuthbert,	52	Fragments of Clay Moulds found at Dunsadd,	122
The Early Memorial Centre of Auchindoir,	55	Crackles and other objects found at Dunsadd,	123
The Irvine Brass in Drum's Aisle, St Nicholas' Church, Aberdeen,	56	Fragment of a Food-vessel from Dunsadd,	124
Map illustrating the Early Topography of Auchindoir and Midmar,	58	Types of Pottery found at Dunsadd,	124
Auchindoir Church: Plan,	60	Mid-Cairn, Nether Langle, from the west,	127
*——— Main door,	61	——— Plan of: Inset, grooved Slab at A,	128
——— Window in north wall,	62	——— Slab with cup-marks,	129
——— Measured drawings of Sacrament House,	64	Plan of Stone Circle, Temple Wood, RI Crin,	131
*——— Sacrament House,	65	Plan of Circle at RI Crin,	132
——— Plan of internal arrangements in 1778,	66	Cist at RI Crin: Slab from Cist, with Bowl Figure: Slab with Axe-heads,	133
Craig Castle: Plans of Tower,	70	Bronze-Age representations of Beads and Axes,	134
——— Door to Tower,	71	Plan of Circle at Bardspharmach, Inset, groove and cup-marks in Cist A,	136
——— from a photo circa 1891,	72	Plan of Cairn, Barilla,	138
——— General view looking across the Den,	74	Crescentic setting of Stones at Barilla Cairn, from the north-east,	140
Glight Castle: Plans,	81	Plan of Cairn, Garmagarmach,	141
Delgaty Castle: Plans,	83	Roman Glass Bottle found near Tarriff, Aberdeenshire,	147

	PAGE		PAGE
St Mary's Aisle, Carnwath,	153	Plan of Earth-house at Glynne Milton,	250
Skara Brae: Entry L from area of Hut 8,	159	Sketch Map of the Campaign of Culbreen,	253
— Wall of Q under floor of 6, showing box,	160	"The Howe of Cronmar, looking west from Mulloch. From Mickle's <i>Loch Eborard</i> , 2nd ed., by courtesy of F. C. Diack,	255
— Hut 6 and Gallery outside Hut 7,	161	Sketch Map of the Battle of Culbreen,	257
— Chamber 5 under Hearth of 5, showing lintelling,	162	Ground Flint Knife from Challock, Perthshire,	212
— View into 5 under Hearth of 5,	163	Quartz Whetstone from Walton Park, Kirkpatrick-Durham,	212
— East Wall of 5 (Hut 5) under Hearth of 5 in top left-hand corner,	164	Stone Cist at Johnstons, Leslie, Aberdeenshire,	219
— Sections,	165	Hecker from Stone Cist at do.,	220
— Entry to Cell C 1 and Gallery,	169	Underground Structure at Savanack, plan and section,	222
— Barred Gate in passage A,	171	— Chamber at Westray: plan and section,	224
— Market-place, looking east along main street, showing the compound Gate of the latter,	172	— — at Yennetay: plan,	224
— — looking west, showing floor of Hut 8 on right,	174	— Structure at Bennalister: plan and section,	225
— Looking through Flue across Kiln into Hut 8,	175	— — interior seen from entrance,	226
— Alcove with Cupboards in Hut 8,	176	— Chamber at Hale: plan,	227
— Hut 8 looking north towards Kiln,	177	— — view from south after removal of roof, and plan,	228
— Looking down passage F, showing Cell F 1 on right,	179	— — at Beggings: view of Pillars from the north end,	229
— Supposed "Inscription" on edge of "Bed" in Hut 7,	182	Objects found at Hale,	230
— Carved Stone from Wall of passage C,	182	Stone objects from South Ronaldsay,	231
— — in structure in Hut 7,	182	Nether Largie Chambered Cairn: plan,	235
— Markings on Stone in Cell F 1,	183	— — Elevations and plan of Chamber,	237
— Engraved and scratched Lozenges, Hut 5,	183	— — Sections of Chamber and plan of roof,	240
— Lozenge patterns on Stone from Hut 8, (by courtesy of Royal Society of Edinburgh),	184	— — Elevations of ends of Chamber,	242
— Markings on Pillar from Hut 8,	184	Rock Shelter near Corsewall House, Loch Ryan: plan,	249
— Shale Implements from,	186	Cave at Calnryan: plan and elevation,	252
— Unusual objects of Stone from,	187	Onchrisimakinin Caver: views from shore,	257
Shale objects from Chambered Mound at Quoyness, Sanday, Orkney,	188	— View of main "room" from passage,	258
Skara Brae: objects of Bone and other materials from,	188	— — Plans and sections,	259
— Shards from two Pottery Vessels from,	189	— — View of inside of front cross-trench showing banded clays and fallen rocks beneath,	260
— Plan and Section of 1929 Operations, Plate I., to face page	190	Chambered Cairn, Kilmochan, Perthshire, Cist No. I., looking west,	263
Food-remains from Kilspindie Golf Course,	194	— — Plan of Cist No. I., by Miss K. Kennedy and Miss M. E. Orleithon Mitchell,	267
Sections of Wall of Urna, showing methods of manufacture,	195	— — — Cist No. II., looking north,	269
Skull from Short Cist at Kilspindie Golf Course,	197	— — — Plan and elevations of Cist No. II., by Miss M. E. Simpson,	270
Left forearm from Short Cist at Kilspindie Golf Course, showing Fusion of Radius and Ulna at Elbow-joint,	199	King's Cairn, Water of Deugh, Stewartry of Kirkcubright: plan and section,	273

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

ix

	Page		Page
King's Cairn: View from north, before excavation,	274	Plan of concentric Turf Circles and Standing Stone, Kilkivan,	315
— Walling on west side of south Chamber,	274	Standing Stone at Knockrisish,	315
Headstone from Whithorn,	296	— at Skeroblingarry,	317
Coat-of-arms on Stone from Wigtown,	299	Standing Stones at Knockstapple, Bruneri- can, and Colldougart,	319
Flint Axe from Galdenoch, Stoneykirk,	304	Group of Red Sandstone Conglomerate Stones at Macharloch, from the east,	319
Stone Axe from Glenjarrie, Glenlue,	306	Map of the District of Kintyre, showing sites of Standing Stones,	320
— Mould from Seannock, Isle of Whithorn,	307	General Roy's Plan of the Roman Camp at Channellkirk,	322
Standing Stones, Cairnmore, from the north-east,	309	Roman Camp at Channellkirk, Berwickshire, Marianwerder: General view of Cathedral and Castle from south-west,	323
— at Baacharris and South Mous- dale,	309	"Marianwerder Cathedral" Interior, look- ing east,	329
Cup-marked Stone at Kilberraw,	307	Barrs Castle, from a drawing by the late David Macgibbon, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.,	330
— at Galgoun,	307	Marianwerder Cathedral: Monument of Ruthstarr Adam Blackhall,	331
Standing Stones at Marlea, Barmulie, and High Park,	309	— Coat-of-arms on Blackhall Monu- ment,	332
Group of Stones at Brackley, Carradale, from the south,	311	— Confessionnal of Barbara Blackhall and Mural Monument of Brigadier Thomas Fraser,	333
Standing Stone at Pontlover,	312	Carved Oak Panels,	337-338
Standing Stones at Balgroggan, Glen- craigs, and North Ormsa,	313		
— at Clachkeel,	314		
Standing Stone at Kilkivan, showing part of Turf Circle against Skyline on the right. Taken from the south,	314		



LAWS
AND
LIST OF FELLOWS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND



L A W S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780 AND INCORPORATED BY
ROYAL CHARTER 6TH MAY 1783.

(Revised and adopted November 30, 1901.)

1. The purpose of the Society shall be the promotion of ARCHÆOLOGY, especially as connected with the investigation of the ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

2. The Society shall consist of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Corresponding Members, and Lady Associates.

3. Candidates for admission as Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council, and must be proposed by a Fellow and seconded by two members of the Council. Admission shall be by ballot.

4. The Secretaries shall cause the names of the Candidates and of their Proposers to be inserted in the billet calling the Meeting at which they are to be balloted for. The Ballot may be taken for all the Candidates named in the billet at once; but if three or more black balls appear, the Chairman of the Meeting shall cause the Candidates to be balloted for singly. Any Candidate receiving less than two-thirds of the votes given shall not be admitted.

5. Honorary Fellows shall consist of persons eminent in Archæology, who must be recommended by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows; and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twenty-five.

6. Corresponding Members must be recommended by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows; and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

7. Ladies who have done valuable work in the field of Archaeology may be admitted as Lady Associates. The number of Lady Associates shall not exceed twenty-five. They shall be proposed by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

8. Before the name of any person is added to the List of Fellows, such person shall pay to the funds of the Society Two Guineas as an entrance fee and One Guinea for the current year's subscription, or may compound for the entrance fee and all annual subscriptions by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission. Fellows may compound for future annual subscriptions by a single payment of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual subscriptions; or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual subscriptions.

9. The subscription of One Guinea shall become due on the 30th November in each year for the year then commencing; and if any Fellow who has not compounded shall fail to pay the subscription for three successive years, due application having been made for payment, the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council, by whose authority the name of the defaulter may be erased from the list of Fellows.

10. Every Fellow not being in arrears of the annual subscription shall be entitled to receive the printed Proceedings of the Society from the date of election.

11. None but Fellows shall vote or hold any office in the Society.

12. Subject to the laws and to the control of the Society in General Meetings, the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council elected and appointed as hereinafter set forth. Five Members of the Council shall be a quorum.

13. The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries for general purposes, two Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, two Curators of the Museum, a Curator of Coins, and a Librarian. The President shall be elected for a period of five years, and the Vice-Presidents for a period of three years.

One of the Vice-Presidents shall retire annually by rotation and shall not again be eligible for the same office until after the lapse of one year. All the other Office-Bearers shall be elected for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

14. In accordance with the agreement subsisting between the Society and the Government, the Board of Manufactures (now the Board of Trustees) shall be represented on the Council by two of its Members (being Fellows of the Society) elected annually by the Society. The Treasury shall be represented on the Council by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (being a Fellow of the Society).

15. The Council shall consist of the Office-Bearers, the three representative Members above specified, and nine Fellows, elected by the Society.

16. Three of the nine elected Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, and shall not again be eligible till after the lapse of one year. Vacancies among the elected Members of Council and Office-Bearers occurring by completion of term of office, by retirement on rotation, by resignation, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by election at the Annual General Meeting. The election shall be by Ballot, upon a list issued by the Council for that purpose to the Fellows at least fourteen days before the Meeting.

17. The Council may appoint committees or individuals to take charge of particular departments of the Society's business.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall take place on St Andrew's Day, the 30th of November, or on the following day if the 30th be a Sunday.

19. The Council shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings when they see cause.

20. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month, from December to May inclusive.

21. Every proposal for altering the Laws must be made through the Council; and the Secretaries, on instructions from the Council, shall cause intimation thereof to be made to all the Fellows at least one month before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on.

FORMS OF REQUEST.

Form of Special Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, my collection of and I direct that the same shall be delivered to the said Society on the receipt of the Secretary or Treasurer thereof.

General Form of Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, the sum of £ sterling [*to be used for the general purposes of the Society*] [*or, to be used for the special purpose or object, of*], and I direct that the said sum may be paid to the said Society on the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being.

LIST OF THE FELLOWS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

NOVEMBER 30, 1930

PATRON:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1917. AGNEW, STAIR CARRUTH, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, 8 Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead, London, N.W. 3. | 1902.* ANDERSON, Major ROBERT DOUGLAS, c/o The Manager, Lloyd's Bank, Falmouth, Devon. |
| 1892. AINSIE, The Most Hon. The Marquess of, Culzean Castle, Maybole. | 1920. ANDERSON, Rev. ROBERT S.O., B.D., The Manse, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire. |
| 1906. ALEXANDER, R. R., Grant Lodge, 18 Leinand Road, Trinity, Edinburgh. | 1923. ANDERSON, SIMON CORNWY, M.R.I.A., F.R.S., F.R.S.G.S., F.R.S.A.I., Orsett, Derryvolgie Avenue, Belfast. |
| 1929. ALEXANDER, W. M., Journalist, Derrywood, Banchory. | 1913. ANDUS, Miss MARY, Innesmuir, 354 Blackness Road, Dundee. |
| 1909. ALMON, JAMES FRASER, F.R.I.B.A., 43 Bridge Street, Hawick. | 1921. ANGUS, WILLIAM, Curator of the Historical Department, General Office, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. |
| 1928. ALLEN, Mrs MARGARET HILLMAN, Lincolnton House, Wilminton, Edinburgh. | 1926. ANTON-BUTTERWORTH, L. M., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., Lea Hall, Dunham-Massey, Cheshire. |
| 1926. ALLAN, WILLIAM, M.D.E., 40 Croft Road, Cambuslang. | 1910. ANSAS, J. CHAM, Glenbank, Lanark. |
| 1913. ALLEN, WILLIAM KIRKMAN, Kewpath, 2 Wester Coates Avenue, Edinburgh. | 1931. ARTHURSON, Sir BAIRD W., Bt., Balaskin, Pitlumevoch. |
| 1925. ALLEN, JOHN SCOTT, F.R.S.A., M.B.S.T., Chapel Place, Leamington, Co. Waterford. | 1897. ARTHURSON-GRAY, WILLIAM, 129th Col., Royal Horse Guards, Kilmany, Fife. |
| 1929. ANDERSON, WILFRED LEONARD, Three-Cotone Mead, Duntown Green, Kent. | 1918.* ARVILL, His Grace The Duke of, Inveraray Castle. |
| 1925. ANDERSON ALEXANDER HUTTON, M.A., Donaldson's Hospital, Edinburgh. | 1914. ARMITAGE, Captain HARRY, late 16th Hussars, The Grange, North Berwick. |
| 1922.* ANDERSON, ARTHUR R., 6 ROYALTY TERRACE, Hango, W. 2. | 1910. ARMISTEAD, A. LESLIE, M.C., F.S.I., F.S.A., 14 Swaledale Road, Millhouses, Sheffield. |
| 1922. ANDERSON, ERIC S., 5 Colinton Street, Edinburgh. | 1921. ARNOTT, JAMES ALEXANDER, F.R.I.B.A., 18 Young Street, Edinburgh. |
| 1897. ANDERSON, Major JOHN HAMILTON, 2nd West Lancashire Regiment, c/o Messrs Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London S.W. 1. | 1910. ASHER, JOHN, 12 Fincaffen Crescent, Perth. |
| | 1924. ASHTON, Mrs. HILLMAN, Grange Loan, Edinburgh. |

An asterisk (*) denotes Life Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions.

- 1917.* **ATHOLL**, His Grace The Duke of, K.T., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., L.L.D., Blair Castle, Blair Atholl.—*President*.
1922. **BAIN**, Rev. JOHN, Minister of St Paul's Church, * 13 Dryden Place, Newington, Edinburgh.
1920. **BAIRD**, Rev. ANGELO, B.D., J.P., Minister of the united parishes of Broughton, Kilbucko, and Glenluhn, The Manse, Broughton, Pocklingtonshire.
1925. **BAIRD**, JAMES, 21 Meadowbank Street, Dunbarton, Glasgow.
1913. **BAIRD**, Major WILLIAM A. Lennoxlove, Radcliff—*Vice-President*.
1922. **BAIRD**, WILLIAM MACDONALD, F.F.S., 7 St Colum Street, Edinburgh.
1923. **BAIRD**, Miss, Whittingehawse, Prestwick, East Lothian.
1918. **BAIRD**, Lieut.-Col. FREDERICK ROBERT STEWART, M.A., D.L., Banryck, Stobs, Tynockdale.
1926. **BAIRD-MELVILLE**, EVAN W. M., M.A., Lecturer in History in the University of Edinburgh, 2 South Leamouth Gardens, Edinburgh.
- 1915.* **BAILLANTINE**, JAMES, 24 Hill Street, Edinburgh.
1921. **BAKER**, RASCHIAN, M.B., B.A. Sc., "Hamplyn's (Hink)," P.O., Bondon Street, Calcutta, India.
1920. **BAKERMAN**, JOHN, Junr., St Margaret's, Elgin.
1929. **BAKERMAN**, Captain RONALD R. BAKER, M.C., 19 Duppas Hill Terrace, Croydon.
- 1897.* **BAKKEIT**, Rev. T. RATULIFF, Ph.D., 7 Corsunio Gardens, Edinburgh.
1922. **BARRIE**, JOHN ALEXANDER, 15 Abbey Road, Edinburgh.
1910. **BARRON**, Rev. DOUGLAS GUNSON, O.B.E., C.D., D.D., Ardchallis, Aberfoyle.
1923. **BASMAN**, EVAN MACLEOD, Proprietor and Editor of *The Inverness Courier*, Oaklands, Inverness.
1900. **BATHOLOMEW**, JOHN, O.B.E., of Glenorchard, Sheriff-Substitute of Lanark, Nunhilton, 9 Victoria Circus, Glasgow, W.2.
1922. **BASTON**, Dr SAMUEL Saxon, O.B.E., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), L.R.C.P. (Edin.), 61 Parkfield Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
1927. **BATTURST**, JAMES, F.R.C.S. Eng., etc., Dean of the Faculty of St Mungo's Medical College, 1445 Gallowgate, Glasgow.
1922. **BARTER**, Rev. Professor J. H., B.D., St Mary's College, St Andrews.
- 1891.* **BAYNE**, THOMAS (no address).
- 1894.* **BEATON**, Major ANGUS J., C.M.G., V.D., Terraville, Riveshaun Road, Pittville, Cheltenham.
1930. **BEATTIE**, Miss ISOBEL H. K., Architect, 40 Craigmillar Park, Newington, Edinburgh.
1908. **BEIL**, WALTER LAGOMAR, M.D., F.R.S.E., Langarth, Bisco, Carlsbad.
1924. **BEIL**, WILLIAM KENNEDY, Solicitor, 13 Whitehall Terrace, Aberdeen.
- 1920.* **BEIL**, Rev. WILLIAM NAPIER, M.A., 87 Orkfield Avenue, Glasgow, W.2.
1925. **BESSY**, Rev. ALEXANDER LYON, B.A., The Manse, Clayton, Glasgow.
1924. **BESTINCH**, Rev. CHARLES D., D.D., The Manse, Dornoch, Sutherland.
1925. **BEXTON**, Miss SYLVIA, M.A. (Camb.), Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.
1929. **BHAM**, DONALD, Manager, Orkney Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 20 Park Road, Kirkwall.
- 1923.* **BENT**, JOHN, Warrenton House, Edinburgh.
1925. **BEVERIDGE**, JAMES, M.A., Wellbank, Dalhousie.
1927. **BICHENSTYK**, Miss MARGARET ELIZABETH, Ph.D., 32 St Andrew Street, Edinburgh.
1919. **BIXLER**, R. B. JARDIN, Old Place, Hampton Court.
1909. **BLAIR**, ANDREW BETHSBOROUGH, Thornton Hall, Lanarkshire.
1922. **BLAIR**, FREDERICK, Rathven House, Colinton.
1924. **BLAIR**, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Bertha Cottage, Rathgate.
- 1927.* **BLACK**, JOHN CAMERON, J.P., Naval Architect, 45 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.1.
1882. **BLACK**, WILLIAM GEORGE, C.B.E., M.D., Ramsay, Howland Hill Garden, Glasgow.
1928. **BLACK**, ALEXANDER THOMAS, F.R.S.A., M.I.Struct.E., Allilowrie, Grange-a-Sands, Lancashire.
1928. **BLAIR**, GEORGE, 4 Kinross Place, Glasgow, W.2.
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1900. **BLITHELL**, Rev. ODO, O.S.B., 1 Holly Road, Fairfield, Liverpool.
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1925. RUPP, DAVID HEYLEN, Assistant Curator and Curator of Print Room, Kelvingrove Art Gallery, 48 Oxford Street, House Glasgow, & W.
1915. RUIZ, J. M., S.S.C., Clinton House, Whitehouse Lane, Edinburgh.
1920. *RUSSELL, DAVID, LL.D., Rector, Marischal, Etn.
1925. RUSSELL, JAMES, Town Clerk of Edinburgh, 51 High Street, Edinburgh.
1914. RUSSELL, JAMES, 2 Brunton Place, Edinburgh.
1926. ST JOHN-PARKER, Dr CHARLES, 3 Harley Street, Cavendish Square, London W.
1923. ST VERNAN, The Hon. Lord, Chairman, Scottish Land Court, 23 Murray Place, Edinburgh.
1925. SALVENDY, IVER R. S., 6 Rothway Terrace, Edinburgh.
1920. *SALVENDY, THEODORE F., F.R.S.E., 27 Leithside Place, Edinburgh.
1911. SAMUEL, Sir JOHN SMITH, K.B.E., 12 Park Circus, Glasgow, W.
1910. SANDERSON, KENNETH, W.S., 6 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh.
1930. SANDS, HAROLD H. L., F.S.A., 11 Portland Court, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1, and Beacon Hall, Beaumont, Cranbrook, Kent.
1905. SANDS, The Hon. Lord, LL.D., D.D., 4 Heriot Row, Edinburgh.
1903. SAYCK, REV. A. H., M.A., LL.D., D.D., Professor of Assyriology, Oxford, 8 Chalmers Crescent, Edinburgh, — *Foreign Secretary*.
1928. SCHUCHTER, CHARLES, Attaché au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Trésorier de la Société Préhistorique Française, 8 rue de Valenciennes, Paris—VII.
1912. SCLATER, Rev. Canon HENRY WAT, St John's Rectory, Bellachulish East Argyll.
1910. *SCHUCHTER, Major JACK H. MACKAY, 1st Sandforth Highlanders, 1 Colinton Place, Edinburgh.
1926. SCOTT, DOUGLAS H., M.B., Ch.B., 20 Orsett Terrace Hyde Park, London W. 2.
1922. SCOTT, GORDON WAUGH, M.D., Sunnyside Square, Petak, Federated Malay States.
1900. SCOTT, JOHN W.S., 17 Hill Street, Edinburgh.
1904. SCOTT, J. R. F. KENNEDY, of Oale, Oale House, Galaholm.
1921. *SCOTT, R. J., 11 Newark Street, Greenock.
1918. SCHUCHTER, YVES, Fellow of the Institute of Journalists, Helen Bank, Longforgan, by Dundee.
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1927. *SINGLAI, DONALD G. C.*, 1183 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.
1912. *SINGLAI, JOHN*, Fallow Public School, Stirling.
1926. *SINGLAI, JOHN H.*, 204 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
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1926. *SKETCHER, Rev. W. CYRIL, M.A.*, Belltown Manse, Malin Road, Dundee.
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- 1927.*TAYLER, ALFRED N., B.A. (Hon.), 181 Queen's Gate, London, S.W. 7.
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1920. TAYLOR, JAMES, 780 15th Avenue West, Vancouver, B.C.
1924. TAYLOR, ROBERT, Dunfermline, Milngavie.
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- 1920.*THOMAS, Professor HAROLD WILKIN, A.M., Ph.D., New York State College, Albany, New York State, U.S.A.
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1920. THOM, THOMAS M., Wood Brackley, London.
1924. TOD, WILLIAM A., 7 Hardemere Avenue, West Faling, London, W. 12.
- 1902.*TOUL, R. LLOYD NORTON, F.R.G.S., Capt. 4th Highland Light Infantry, Villa Buon Riposa, Gardone Riviera, Lago di Garda, Italy.
1927. TRAIL, Rev. JOSEPH, M.A., B.D. (Hons.), Trinity Manor, Rothbury.
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1925. TURNER, FRED. A., F.R.Hist.S., Leamside Cottage, 15 Penworth Avenue, Orkney, Midlothian.
- 1917.*UGGENT, ALSTON, D.S.O., Huchlers' Club, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
1921. UGENT, EDWARD A., 11 Queensberry Street, Edinburgh.
- 1905.*Usher, Sir ROBERT, Bt., of Norton and Wells, Wells, Hawick.
- 1920.*VAHA, Prof. S. P., M.A., of Robinson College, Jubulpore, C.P., India, c/o Messrs Thomas Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C. 4.
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1921. WARD, EDWIN, Keeper of the Art and Ethnological Departments, Royal Scottish Museum, 30 Walker Street, Edinburgh.
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- 1917.* WARRHAUS, JOHN, 13 Rothney Terrace, Edinburgh.
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- 1927.* WATSON, WILLIAM EIDER, O.B.E., J.P., Noddy Bank, Elgin.
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- 1907.* WATT, JAMES, W.S., F.F.A., Craiglockhart House, Craiglockhart Avenue, Edinburgh, W.
1908. WATT, REV. LAUCHLIN MACLEOD, M.A., B.D., D.D., 1 Athol Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow, W. 2.
1923. WATT, WILLIAM J. C., M.B., Ch.B., 71 High Street, Paisley.
1920. WAUGH, PERCIVAL, 98 Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh.
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1925. WEIR, JAMES MUIR, S.S.C., 21 Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh.
1920. WEIR, J. S., Lecturer, 3 Church Street, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
1927. WEIR, WALTER, 19 Cathkin Road, Langside, Glasgow.
1926. WESTELL, WILLIAM PERCIVAL FLEMING, The Museum, Town Square, Leith, Edinburgh.
- 1884.* WHITE, CECIL, 23 Drummond Place, Edinburgh.
1914. WHITE, GEORGE DUNNAN, Castle Garden, Crail.
1925. WHITE, WILLIAM, Shore Road, Annan, Fifeshire.
1900. WHITEHEAD, ALEXANDER, Garscube, Kirkcaldy.
- 1902.* WHITEHEAD, CHARLES EDWARD, I.A., 15 Midmar Gardens, Edinburgh, — *Vice-President*.
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1897. WILLIAMS, H. MALLAN, J.P., Thatched, Southside Road, Southbourne, Hants.
1923. WILLIAMSON, ROBERT F., 4 George Terrace, Edinburgh.

1928. WILKIE, JAMES L. (*see* *editors*).
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 1929. WILSON, GEORGE VICTOR, of H.M. Geological
 Survey, 19 George Terrace, Edinburgh.
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 1923. *WILSON, Rev. S. GEORGE P., M.A., B.Litt.,
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 Canterbury.
 1913. WILSON, Rev. THOMAS, B.D., The Manor, Stow,
 Meltham.
 1916. WINDERS, Mrs. EVELYN, 515-Bou-Said, near
 Bush, S. Africa.
 1930. WINDHAM, DAVID, Pittarow, Abertay, Perth-
 shire.
 1920. WINDHAM, Sir-Professor WILLIAM J.P., *Inspector*
of *Police*, 10, King's Road, Inverness.
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 N. Glasgow.
 1927. *WOOD, WILLIAM JAMES, J.P., 5 Rector Avenue,
 Cathcart, Glasgow.
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 Baldernock Road, Milngavie.
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 the Parish of Wodlaskill, 21 Clonartall,
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 1925. WYNN, J. FRANK, A.R.L.S.A., A.L.Archaeol.,
 25 Belmont Street, Aberdeen.
 1929. YOUNG, EDWARD DUNCAN, 27 Nile Grove,
 Edinburgh.
 1913. YOUNG, THOMAS E., W.S., Auchtermuchty.
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 Edinburgh.
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 county, Idaho.
 1912. *YOUNG, THOMAS, W.S., 16 East Clarendon Street,
 Edinburgh. — *President*

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1928. FORTY, JOHN ROBERT, Althorne, Oxton, Herefordshire.

1913. FRASER, JOHN, 68 Rosalind Road, Leith.

1912. LEVY, MO. N.

1916. MATTHESON, JOHN, F.R.S.E., 12 East Chalmers Street, Edinburgh.

1916. MORRISON, MURDO, Lakeside, Benger, Leeds.

1924. MEIR, WILLIAM T., Brenda, Eyle, Orkney.

1911. NICHOLSON, JOHN, Kytner, Auchungill, by Wick, Caithness.

1921. CHURCHMAN, ANDREW M.A. J.P. (no address).

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NOVEMBER 30, 1930.

[According to the Laws, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

1867.

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in University College, London, W.C. 1.
DR SOPHIE MÜLLER, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Director
of the National Museum, Copenhagen.

1908.

- SIR ARTHUR JOHN EVANS, M.A., D.C.L., Youlbury, near Oxford.
SALOMON REINACH, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of France, St
Germain-en-Laye.
6 Professor H. DRAGENDORFF, Freiburg i. Baden, Johan von Weirtheinstrasse 4.

1919.

- LEON COUTIL, Correspondant du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, etc., etc., Les Andelys,
Eure, France.
RÉMY CAHAY, Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Professeur
au Collège de France, Palais de l'Institut (3 rue Mazarine), Paris.

1923.

- M. L'ABBÉ H. BERTH, D.L.C., Professeur à l'Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris, 110 Rue
Dumours, Paris.
Professor PHAUX GUMONT, 19 Corso d'Italia, Rome.
10 G. F. HILL, C.B., M.A., LL.D., F.B.A., LL.D., F.S.A., Keeper of Coins and Medals, British Museum,
London, W.C. 1.

Dr BERNHARD SALIN, State Antiquary-in-Chief, Stockholm.

FRANK GERALD SIMPSON, M.A., 45 Fern Avenue, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mrs ARTHUR STRONG, C.B.E., Litt.D., LL.D., F.S.A., Life-Fellow of Girton College, Cambridge, and
Assistant Director of the British School at Rome, 35 Via Balbo, Rome (22).

A. M. TALLGREN, Professor Universitetet, Helsingfors, Finland.

1926.

- 15 MARCELLIS BOULE, Professor in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, and Director of the
Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, 1 rue René Panhard, boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris 13^e.

Professor Dr philos. A. W. REGÖDEN, Bestyrer av Universitetets Oldsaksamling, Tullinöcken, Oslo,
Norway.

O. M. DALTON, M.A., F.R.A., 12 Sydney Place, Bath.

Professor Dr ERNST FABRICIUS, Gehobener Rat, (Königsstrasse 44, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany.

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Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons of England; Past-President of the Royal
Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Anatomical Society.

- 20 Dr R. PARIBENI, Director of the Institute of Archaeology of Rome, Museo Nazionale Romano, Rome.

1927.

DON HERMINIO ALCALDE DEL RIO, Torrelavega, Santander, Spain.

LIST OF THE LADY ASSOCIATES
OF THE
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NOVEMBER 30, 1930.

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1900.

Mrs M. A. MURRAY, Edwards Library, University College, London, W.C.1.
2 Mrs E. S. ARMITAGE, M.A., Parkhurst, Middlesbrough.

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 Dorsetshire Naturalists' Club.
 Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.
 British Archaeological Association.
 Bucken Field Club.
 Buteshire Natural History Society.
 Cambrian Archaeological Association.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
 Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.
 Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.
 Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Association.
 Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society.
 Edinburgh Architectural Association.
 Edinburgh Geological Society.
 Elgin Literary and Scientific Society.
 Essex Archaeological Society.
 Gaelic Society of Inverness.
 Glasgow Archaeological Society.
 Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society.
 Hawick Archaeological Society.
 Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
 Institute of Archaeology, Liverpool.
 Kent Archaeological Society.
 Orkney Antiquarian Society, Kirkwall.
 Perthshire Society of Natural Science.
 Royal Anthropological Institute.
 Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
 Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.
 Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in Wales and Monmouthshire.
 Royal Historical Society.

Royal Institute of British Architects, London.
 Royal Irish Academy.
 Royal Numismatic Society.
 Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
 Scottish Ecclesiastical Society.
 Shropshire Archaeological Society.
 Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
 Society of Antiquaries of London.
 Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.
 Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society.
 Surrey Archaeological Society.
 Sussex Archaeological Society.
 Third Spalding Club.
 Thoresby Society.
 Viking Club.
 Wiltshire Archaeological Society.
 Yorkshire Archaeological Society.

Archaeological Survey of India.
 British School at Rome.
 Colombo Museum, Ceylon.
 Provincial Museum, Toronto, Canada.
 Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto.
 University Museum, Dunedin, New Zealand.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES, UNIVERSITIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris.
 Académie des Sciences d'Ukraine, Kioff.
 Administration des Monuments, Riga, Lettonia.
 Alterthumsgesellschaft, Königsberg.
 Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna.
 Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Zürich.
 Archaeological Institute of the Imperial University of Kyoto, Japan.

Archäologisches Institut des Deutschen Reiches
Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfurt
am Main.

Asociació Catalana d'Antropologia, Etnologia i
Prehistòria, Barcelona Universitat, Spain.

Bosnisch-Herzegovinisches Landes-Museum, Sara-
jevo.

Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.
California University.

Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma.

Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York.

Česká národní archeologická ústav (Institut archéolo-
gický de l'Etat tchécoslovaque) Praha, Re-
publika československá.

Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris.

Faculté des Sciences de Lyon.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

Förningarna till Nordes Fortidsminnesverkens
Bevaring.

Gesellschaft für Nützlich Forschung, Trier.

Göteborg och Bohusläns Fornminnesföreningar.

Göttingen University.

Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft,
Basel.

Historische Verein für Niedersachsen.

Institut Archéologique Bulgare, Sofia.

Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris.

Junta Para Ampliación de Estudios—Comisión de
Investigaciones Paleontológicas y Prehistóricas,
Madrid.

Junta Superior de Excavaciones y Antigüedades,
Madrid.

Kiel University.

Kongelige Norske Videnskabsers Selskab, Tron-
djem.

Leipzig University.

Musée Guimet, Paris.

Musée National Suisse à Zurich.

Museum, Bergen, Norway.

Museum of Northern Antiquities, Oslo.

National Bohemian Museum, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

National Museum, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Nordiska Museet, Stockholm.

Norsk Folkemuseum, Oslo, Norway.

Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft.
Berlin.

Oslo University, Norway.

Pebody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

Prähistorische Kommission der Akademie der
Wissenschaften in Wien.

Rexie Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rome.

Rijks-Museum van Oudheden, Leiden.

Römisch-Germanische Central Museum, Mainz, Ger-
many.

Royal Academy of History and Antiquities,
Stockholm.

Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.

Sección de Investigación Prehistórica de la Excmo.
Diputación Provincial de Valencia.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.

Società Romana di Antropologia, Roma.

Société d'Anthropologie de Paris.

Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest.

Société Archéologique d'Alexandrie.

Société Archéologique de Constantine, Algeria.

Société Archéologique du Midi de la France.

Société Archéologique de Montpellier.

Société Archéologique de Moravie.

Société Archéologique de Namur.

Société des Bollandistes, Brussels.

Société des Sciences de Senus (Pro Hesiá).

Société Finlandaise d'Archéologie, Helsinki.

Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie du Canal.

Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France.

Société Préhistorique Française, Paris.

Société Préhistorique Polonaise.

Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles.

Städtisches Museum für Volkskunde, Leipzig.

Stavanger Museum, Stavanger, Norway.

University Library, Tartu, Estonia.

Uppsala University.

Verein für Nassauische Alterthumskunde, Wies-
baden.

Verein von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande, Bonn.

Wiener Prähistorische Gesellschaft.

PUBLICATIONS.

L'Anthropologie, Paris.

Bulletin archéologique polonais, Warsaw.

LIBRARIES, PRINTERS.

Athenæum Club Library, London.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

British Museum Library.

Chetham's Library, Manchester.

Church of Scotland College Library, The Mound,
Edinburgh.

Free Library, Edinburgh.

Free Library, Liverpool.
 Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
 National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.
 National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
 Ordnance Survey Library, Southampton.
 Public Record Office Library, London.
 Royal Library, Windsor.
 Royal Scottish Museum Library, Edinburgh.
 Scottish National Portrait Gallery Library.
 Scottish Record Office, Historical Department.
 Signet Library, Edinburgh.
 Trinity College Library, Dublin.
 University Library, Aberdeen.
 University Library, Cambridge.
 University Library, Edinburgh.
 University Library, Glasgow.

University Library, St Andrews.
 Victoria and Albert Museum Library, London.

LIBRARIES, FOREIGN.

Bayrische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, Bavaria.
 Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie, Université de
 Paris.
 National Library, Paris.
 National Library, Vienna.
 Newberry Library, Chicago, U.S.A.
 Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.
 Public Library, Hamburg.
 Royal Library, Copenhagen.
 Royal Library, Stockholm.
 Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Dresden.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND

HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH SESSION, 1929-1930

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 2nd December 1929.

Major WILLIAM A. BAIRD, Vice-President, in the Chair.

James MacLehose, LL.D., and W. K. Dickson, LL.D., were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for Office-Bearers.

The Ballot having been concluded, the Scrutineers found and declared the List of the Council for the ensuing year to be as follows:—

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ATHOLL, K.T., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents.

Colonel W. ANSTRUTHER-GRAY.
Major WILLIAM A. BAIRD.
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, I.A.

Councillors.

Sir JOHN R. FINDLAY, Bart., K.B.E., LL.D.	<i>Representing the Board of Trustees.</i>	THOMAS YULE.
The Hon. HEW HAMIL- TON DALRYMPLE.		Brig.-Gen. Sir ROBERT G. GILMOUR, Bart., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
JOHN A. INGLIS.	<i>Representing the Treasury.</i>	WILLIAM ANGUS.
JOHN BRUCE.		W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, D.Litt.
D. BAIRD SMITH, C.B.E., LL.D.		Prof. THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.R.S.
		G. P. H. WATSON.
		The Hon. LORD ST VIGEANS.

Secretaries.

DOUGLAS P. MACLAGAN, W.S. | J. HEWAT CRAW.

For Foreign Correspondence.

The Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, M.A., LL.D., D.D.	Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN, F.B.A., LL.D.
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Treasurer.

J. BOLAM JOHNSON, C.A.

Curators of the Museum.

JAMES CURLE, LL.D., W.S. | JAMES S. RICHARDSON.

Curator of Coins.

Sir GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., D.Litt.

Librarian.

ALEXANDER O. CURIE.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

- W. M. ALEXANDER, Journalist, Derrywood, Banchoory.
- ROBERT K. BLAIR, W.S., 20 Chester Street, Edinburgh.
- THE VER. OSWALD DE BLOMIE, Ex-Archdeacon, Ex-R.N.S.C.P., The Rectory,
Bishopstoke, Hants.
- WILLIAM A. CALLANDER, Writer, Rodona, Kelburn Avenue, Dumbreck,
Glasgow, S. 1.
- FRANCIS CHAMBERS, W.S., 20 Cornhill Gardens, Edinburgh.
- ALEXANDER M. GOWIE, M.B., C.M., Glenrannies, Dufftown, Banffshire.
- FREDERICK I. COWLES, Librarian, Swinton and Pendlebury Public Libraries,
129 Stretton Road, Pendlebury, near Manchester.

Major-General GRANVILLE G. A. EGBERTON, C.B., 7 Inverleith Place, Edinburgh.

ALEXANDER GAMMIE, Journalist and Author, 105 Mosspark Drive, Glasgow, S.W. 2.

Miss ISOBEL HENDERSON, 4 Corranie Gardens, Edinburgh.

Rev. ALEXANDER R. HOWELL, M.A., Minister of Paisley Abbey, The Abbey House, Castlehead, Paisley.

DAVID McNEILL, M.A., School House, Loanhead, Midlothian.

Rev. THOMAS MILLER, St Helen's Manse, High Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire.

Miss MARGARET E. CRICHTON MITCHELL, 240 Ferry Road, Edinburgh.

ALISTAIR COMBIE STEVENSON, Achacorrach, Dalnally, Argyll.

ALEXANDER B. TAYLOR, M.A., Norrieston, Bellfield Road, Stirling.

J. S. WEIR, Lecturer, 3 Church Street, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.

Ex-Provost WILLIAM WOLFENDEN, J.P., Duke of Gordon Hotel, Kingussie, Inverness-shire.

The Secretary read the list of Members deceased since the last Annual Meeting:—

Honorary Fellows.

	<i>Elected.</i>
Senator RODOLFO LANCIANI, K.C.V.O., D.C.L., 17 Via Antonio Guattani, Rome	1926

Fellows.

	<i>Elected.</i>
Sir ARCHIBALD BUCHAN-HEPBURN, Bart., D.L., Smeaton-Hepburn, Preston- kirk, East Lothian	1924
DONALD GRAHAM CAMPBELL, M.B., C.M., Auchinellan, Elgin	1906
Major HUGH BROWN COLLINS, Cenigmarloch, Kilmacolin	1908
WILLIAM COWAN, 47 Braid Avenue, Edinburgh	1888
GEORGE CRABBE, 8 Rothsay Terrace, Edinburgh	1882
JAMES E. CREE, Tusculum, North Berwick	1905
The Right Hon. LORD FORTEVILLOT of Dupplin, Dupplin Castle, Perth	1923
Mrs T. LINDSAY GALLOWAY, Kilchrist, Campbeltown	1912
VICTOR T. HODGSON, F.S.A., Cuilcheanna, Quich, Inverness-shire	1921
ALEXANDER W. INGLIS, 4 Rosebery Crescent	1891
JOHN IRVING, Alelyde, 44 Victory Avenue, Gretna Green	1921
JAMES F. KELLAS JOHNSTONE, LL.D., 67 Forest Avenue, Aberdeen	1920
Rev. ALBERT JORDAN, D.D., LL.D., The Rectory, Llanbadarn-fawr, Perrybont, Radnorshire	1923
CHARLES KIRKWOOD, Dimeado, Helensburgh	1915
WILLIAM C. McEWEN, M.A., W.S., 9 Douglas Crescent, Edinburgh	1903
GEORGE G. MACKAY, Meldess, Hoylake	1903
DAVID C. MACKIE, 19 Queen's Gardens, St Andrews	1921
NEIL MACKENZIE MACLEOD, 39 Barrington Drive, Glasgow	1921

4 PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, DECEMBER 2, 1929.

	Elected.
JOHN ORD, 2 Monteith Row, Glasgow	1920
ALEXANDER F. ROBERTS, Fairlie, Galashiels	1898
The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY AND MIDLOTHIAN, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., Dalmeny Park	1872
LESLIE P. SHIRRES, 15 Bon Accord Crescent, Aberdeen	1925
CAMPBELL SMITH, S.S.C., 19 Clarendon Crescent, Edinburgh	1922
GEORGE S. SOWDEN, M.D., St Giles, Elgin	1928
Rev. GEORGE THOMPSON, M.A., B.D., T.D., J.P., The Manse, Carnbee, Pittenweem	1920
Rev. W. B. ROBERTSON WILSON, Strathleven, Dollar	1912

The Secretary read the following Report by the Council on the affairs of the Society:—

The Council beg to submit to the Fellows of the Society their Report for the year ending 30th November 1929.

Fellowship.—The total number of Fellows on the roll at 30th November 1928 was 1016
At 30th November 1929 the number was 1046
being an increase of 30

The number of new Fellows added to the roll during the year was 73, while 1 was reponed, 26 died, 9 resigned, and 9 allowed their membership to lapse. Although the increase in the membership of the Society is satisfactory, it is hoped that Fellows will continue to lay before their friends the advantages of joining the Society.

In addition to the distinguished Roman archaeologist, Senator Rodolfo Lanciani, K.C.V.O., D.C.L., who was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society in 1926, four of the Fellows who have died during the year deserve to be specially mentioned.

Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Bart., D.L., of Smeaton-Hepburn, joined the Society in 1924. He has bequeathed to the Society a unique collection of relics associated with Mary Queen of Scots.

James E. Cree was one of the most enthusiastic and active of our members. As a young man he acquired a ranch in New Mexico, where he spent a considerable part of his life. Having a strong bent towards the study of antiquities, he became a Fellow of the Society after his return to this country in 1905, and for three periods he served as a Member of Council. He regularly attended our meetings and contributed many papers to the Society, most of them dealing with excavations undertaken or supervised by himself. His first excavations

of caves at Archerfield and of an extensive kitchen-midden in his own garden at North Berwick yielded important results, but his name will be chiefly associated with the excavations carried out by the Society on the fort on Traprain Law. One of the first to realise the potential importance of the site, he undertook practically the sole work of supervision for four out of the seven summers devoted to its examination. Endowed with wonderful perseverance and patience, and careful in his methods, he performed the duty in no perfunctory manner. To him also belongs the credit of having realised the importance of the cave deposits at Inchnadamph, which may prove to be referable to paleolithic times. He undertook the excavation of the caves, and, though far from well, by sheer strength of will he was able to spend two summers at the work. A charming host in his own home, and a cheerful companion in the field, he has left Scottish archaeology poorer by his death.

Mr Victor T. Hodgson was elected a Fellow in 1921. His enthusiasm for archaeology induced him to play an important part in the foundation of the West Highland Museum, of which he became Curator. While residence in a remote part of Scotland prevented his participating regularly in the activities of the Society, he made a special point of attending the meetings whenever possible.

Mr John Irving also joined the Society in 1921. For many years his leisure time was devoted to Scottish History, and more particularly to Franco-Scottish relations. His publications include a *History of Dumbartonshire*, an expansion and revision of his further work, *Place-names of Dumbartonshire*, and *Scottish Royal Burghs*.

Proceedings.—An advance of the *Proceedings* lies upon the table. The Council feel that the volume will be outstanding on account of the importance and variety of the papers reported. Five papers deal with historical and thirteen with archaeological subjects.

The Museum.—During the past year there has been a steady flow into the Museum of relics belonging to both the Prehistoric and the Historic Periods, 781 having been received by donation and 56 by purchase.

Amongst the most important acquisitions may be mentioned a donation of 80 implements belonging to late Tardenoisian times found on the Shewalton Sands in Ayrshire by the donor, Mr A. D. Lacaille, which is of special importance inasmuch as the Museum has hitherto had only one other comprehensive collection of Scottish pre-neolithic flint implements. Two important additions to the paleolithic col-

lections in the Comparative Gallery have been received from French archaeologists. The first, consisting of a type-collection of 50 implements of flint belonging to the various paleolithic periods, was presented by M. Adrien de Mortillet of Paris, probably the last surviving link with Boucher de Perthes; and the second, consisting of a collection of casts of paleolithic carvings and other objects in the French National Museum at St Germain, was given by M. Charles Schleicher, one of our Fellows. These collections will be of great help to students of the earlier prehistoric periods, and special thanks are due to the donors. A collection of 228 flint implements and a unique stone axe-hammer, found in Lauderdale and presented by Mr John Readman, Earliston, make a welcome addition to the flint collections in the Museum, as the south-east of Scotland has hitherto been poorly represented in this respect. Our display of Bronze Age pottery has been augmented by the gifts of a food-vessel from Daruhall, Eddleston, by Major W. M. Sims, O.B.E.; another from Sunnyside, Fyvie, by Mr S. A. Niven; and a cinerary urn from Blair Drummond, Perthshire, by Sir A. Kay Muir, Bart. Our fine series of flat bronze axe moulds has been added to by another good example from near Dufftown, Banffshire, presented by Dr Alexander M. Cowie, Glenrinnies. A jet button belonging to the same period, found at Edgerston, Roxburghshire, has been presented by Mrs F. S. Oliver. Our grateful thanks are due to Mr Charles W. Forbes of Callendar for presenting the relics found during the excavation of the Roman Camp at Mumrills, and to Sir John R. Findlay, Bart., for his gift of a model of the Bath-buildings discovered on the site. Two massive bronze loops which were found during the excavation of the Newstead Roman Fort, and have been since then in private hands, have been recovered and presented to the Museum by Mr James Curle, LL.D. Amongst other objects given by Mr Curle, two small beautifully polished flint axes, believed to be from Aberdeenshire, are deserving of special notice. A small bone hair-comb, found in a kitchen-midden near Freswick, Caithness, by Mr Simon Bremner, one of our Corresponding Members, has no counterpart in the numerous examples of these objects preserved in the Museum.

Coming to relics of the Historic Period, mention should be made of a Highland brooch of silver, enriched with niello, presented by the Countess de Latour; of a long staff, the upper part beautifully carved with Celtic interlaced bands, presented by Mr Charles E. White-law; and of a finely made pint measure of copper, presented by Miss Cumming, 8 Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow.

Two valuable bequests have been received by the Society during

the past year, one by the late Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Bart., of Smeaton-Hepburn, and the other by the late Dr Sievwright Davies of Blackburn, Lancashire. The Buchan-Hepburn bequest is a particularly valuable one, as it consists of a group of Mary Queen of Scots relics, and of a silver watch made by David Ramsay and believed to have been presented by James VI. to Robert Carr, first Earl of Somerset. The Sievwright Davies Bequest consists of a very fine early Highland dirk, a Doune pistol, a Scottish powder-horn, and a good selection of old hard tartans.

A Bronze Age gold torc, one of the famous Urquhart hoard, and a food-vessel urn with the remains of a jet necklace and a flint knife, found in a short cist near Berwick, are the most important purchases.

The Council would also draw attention to two groups of relics which have been deposited on loan in the Museum, and they desire to express their warmest thanks to the lenders. The first of these comprises a very interesting and important group of Bronze Age pottery, and other relics found on the Poltalloch estates, as well as the objects found during the excavations carried out last summer on the hill fort of Dunadd, on the same property. Through the kindness of Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G., D.L., J.P., all of these are now on view in the Museum alongside of the relics found at Dunadd in 1904, which were presented to the Museum by Colonel Malcolm. The second consists of a very extensive and valuable collection of Scottish fire-arms, weapons, accoutrements, and brooches deposited by Mr Charles E. Whitelaw.

Excavations.—A series of excavations were carried out last summer on the Poltalloch estates by Sir Ian Malcolm and the Society, under the supervision of Mr J. Hewat Craw. The principal part of the work was the excavation of certain portions of the fort on Dunadd which had not been examined during the earlier excavations. A large number of relics were recovered, consisting chiefly of small iron objects and fragments of clay moulds and crucibles. When the weather was too wet to permit of work in the fort, a number of previously disturbed and dilapidated cairns were examined, and some interesting structural features were revealed. An account of these excavations will be given to the Society by Mr Craw during the coming session.

The Library.—The additions to the Library amount to 124 by donation and 44 by purchase. Besides these, a considerable number of publications of learned societies, etc., have been received by way of exchange and by subscription. There have been two additions to the collection of manuscripts. His Majesty's Treasury having approved of a grant

towards binding the books in the Library, over 500 volumes have been bound this year.

The Rhind Lectureship.—The Rhind Lectures for 1929 will be delivered in April and May next by Mr Reginald A. Smith, the subject being The History of the Brooch. The lectureship for 1930 has been conferred on Professor John Garstang of Liverpool University, the subject to be one dealing with the Hittites.

Gunning Fellowship.—The Fellowship was again conferred on Mr A. J. H. Edwards, Assistant Keeper of the Museum, to enable him to visit and study the museums of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Mr Edwards visited museums in Oslo, Bergen, Stockholm, and Copenhagen.

Chalmers-Jervise Prize.—The district selected for the Chalmers-Jervise Prize for 1929 was Argyll. The Council are glad to report that six essays were received—the largest number ever sent in since this competition was instituted. The prize was awarded to Mr Duncan Colville, Kilgour, Machrihanish, for "Notes on Standing-Stones in Kintyre."

ATHOLL,
President.

The Report was adopted on the motion of Mr James MacLachose, LL.D., seconded by Mr James S. Richardson.

Mr J. Bolam Johnson, Treasurer, read the annual statement of the Society's Funds, which was ordered to be printed and circulated among the members. On the motion of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Johnson for his gratuitous services.

Mr George Mackay, M.D., expressed the Society's appreciation of Mr G. P. H. Watson's services as a Secretary of the Society during the past ten years, and a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Watson.

MONDAY, 9th December 1929.

CHARLES E. WHITELOW, I.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

ANDREW CLOW, Solicitor, Alma Villa, Aberfeldy.

Miss V. C. C. COLLUM, Well Bottom, East Melbury, Shaftesbury, Dorset.

Rev. KENNETH A. MACRITCHIE, Newmills Mause, Dunfermline.

FRANCIS M. MILNE, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H., 66 Seafeld Road, Dundee.

ALEXANDER M. SIMON, Moyhall, Kirkintilloch.

Mrs J. P. YOUNGER, Arnsbrae, Cambus, Clackmannanshire.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By T. L. STIRLING, St Boswells.

Object of Jet with a tapering stem and oval foot, resembling a seal, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, and the end $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in cross diameters, from Woodhead, Ancrum, Roxburghshire; and a similar object, but with an oblong foot, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch at the end, from Butchercoate, Merton, Berwickshire.

Anvil-stone, formed of a waterworn boulder, measuring $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 inches by 4 inches, the greater part of the top surface covered with small pittings closely set together; from Fairnington (south-east part of farm), near Roxburgh.

(2) By THOMAS ROSS, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Carved Stone Ball with six knobs, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, found by the donor in the river Earn, near Bridge of Dalreoch, Perthshire.

(3) By GEORGE BEVERIDGE of Vallay, North Uist.

Leg Bone of a bird, cut at both ends, measuring $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, found in a sand-bunker north of the graveyard, at Clachan, North Uist; Hollow cylinder of Bone, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in greatest diameter, found near the earth-house at Sithean an Altair, Vallay, North Uist; and Stone Whorl, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in cross diameters, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, from Berneray, Sound of Harris.

(4) By R. GRAHAM, 13 Northfield Terrace, Edinburgh.

Perforated Stone, of irregularly oval shape, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, the perforation, which is countersunk from each side and measures $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter at centre, is placed $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from one end. Found 4 feet down in peat, at Sandwick, 1 mile east of Stornoway, Lewis.

(5) By Miss J. C. C. MACDONALD, F.S.A.Scot.

Purse of green silk thread, with a clasp of brass and a tassel of the same metal at the foot.

(6) By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot.

Burr end of a Roe-deer Antler, broken off $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the root, and encircled at the broken end by a hollow, worn by friction, possibly, of a cord, found by the donor in a kitchen-midden on south side of the Dornoch Firth, east of Tain.

(7) By CHARLES E. WHITELAW, I.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Staff of Wood, measuring 4 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter at the top, shod with an iron ferrule and spike. For a length of $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top it is encircled with a carved interlaced pattern, with small pellets in the angles between the plaits—eighteenth century.

Iron Dagger, measuring 13 inches in total length, with a hilt of heather root (imperfect)—close of fifteenth century—found in Millrig Moss, Lanarkshire, about 1880.

Love Charm in Copper, in form of a heart pierced with nine holes in the centre in lozenge shape, and an isolated perforation in each lobe. At the point is a larger hole for suspension—eighteenth century—from Aberdeenshire.

Half set of Silver Sleeve-links, the ends of hollow hemispherical shape, and each bearing an engraved tulip—about 1700—found on the sands at Ayr.

Late fifteenth-century Finger-ring of Bronze, with a wedge-shaped bezel, each side bearing a foliaceous design. The hoop shows oblique flutings, suggestive of a twist. Found while trenching at Balmyle House, Broughty Ferry, in 1906.

Eighteenth-century Finger-ring of Silver, with a transverse oval bezel, rudely engraved and bearing the initials MM.

Early nineteenth-century Silver Finger-ring, with a square bezel cut at the corners and set with a blood stone; on the shoulders of the hoop are short engraved straight lines.

(8) By JAMES CURLE, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Two Pitchers of green glazed pottery, measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the widest part. The body of each is encircled with slight corrugations and the bases are slightly convex—restored; found 4 feet deep at a spring, 300 yards from the public road, at Whitton, Morebath, Roxburghshire.

(9) By JAMES S. RICHARDSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Clasp Knife with ox-horn haft, from a cottage at Scotstarvit Tower, Ceres, Fife.

Axe of Felstone, ground flat on the top and bottom edges, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch, found near Penicuik, Midlothian.

(10) By Miss CUMMING, 8 Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, W. 2.

Peebles Standard Pint Measure of copper, the body barrel-shaped and the upper part tapering to a narrow mouth which has a cap lid with an urn-shaped ornament on the top. It has two handles springing from the body of the vessel, and recurving to opposite sides of the neck—total height, with cover, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On the upper part is engraved PEEBLES STANDARD MEASURE, on the body SCOTCH PINT 3 lb. $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 gr. or 26200 TROY GRAINS/. Stamped by the DEAN OF GUILD/ FROM THE EDINB^g STANDARD/ WHICH WAS ALL ADJUSTED BY PROF^m JOHN ROBERTSON. Dean of Guild stamp on

I T

neck D G. On the inside of the lid are the figures 1 to 8.

(11) By Mrs PEARCE, 67 Craiglea Drive, Edinburgh.

Old Thimble.

(12) By Dr T. WALKER-LOVE, F.S.A.Scot.

Hair Comb of horn, from Kirk of Shotts, Lanarkshire.

(13) By Major DUGALD BAIRD, Kaimshill, Muirkirk, Ayrshire.

Two eighteenth-century Drain Pipes, of red clay, with spigot and faucit ends, measuring $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and from 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in internal diameter at the wide end and from 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the narrow end. Found by the donor, 1 mile south of Muirkirk, on the northern slope of Cairntable, near a spring known as the Cairntable Cauldron, which still supplies domestic water to the south side of Muirkirk village. The donor has discovered in a Minute of a meeting

of the Muirkirk Iron Company, dated 27th September 1790, a reference to the purchase of these pipes:—

"Mr Gillies and Mr Gordon represented to the meeting that, when they were here in the month of June last, they saw a necessity of finding good water for the use of the family at Kaimshill and of the people at the Works, and there being none of good quality known to be nearer than a spring of water of excellent quality above the Canal from the Garple called 'Cairn Table Cauldron,' they wrote to several Potters for estimates of what they would furnish and lay 2-inch earthen pipes for. Peter Moir, Potter at Drongan, having offered to do it at 6d. per yard, which was lower than any of the others, they accordingly agreed with him for it, the Company to be at the expense of cutting the tract for them and filling it up."

(14) By ALAN D. PILKINGTON, F.S.A.Scot.

Fragments of a large hand-made Pot of dirty yellow clay. It has been of large size, with a slightly everted lip, rounded shoulder, and wall sloping inwards to a flat base. Encircling the vessel, just under the rim, is a row of finger-nail and finger-tip ornamentation. The clay contains a slight admixture of fairly large pieces of crushed stone. As the vessel is crushed out of shape, the only measurements available are the thickness of the rim and wall— $\frac{7}{8}$ inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Found on Reay Links, Caithness. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lxiii. p. 139.)

(15) By the Trustees of the late DONALD INNES, Reay.

Stone Axe, much weathered, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch, apparently only partly made, as it shows no grinding. It has been picked into shape, not flaked or ground. Fragments of a Beaker of reddish clay, several pieces being ornamented by transverse and oblique impressions of a twisted cord; two small fragments of hard gray Pottery (neolithic), the exterior being black and highly burnished; perforated Bone, the first phalanx of a small ox, found with human remains in the floor of the chamber; several fragments of two Beakers of dirty brown clay, one having been ornamented with impressed transverse lines made by a toothed stamp, and with short oblique incised lines. Found in a ruined chambered cairn at Lower Dounreay, Caithness, at various levels, from near the surface to the floor of the cairn. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lxiii. p. 140.)

(16) By WILLIAM NAYLOR, 8 Horne Terrace, Edinburgh.

Massive cruciform Implement of brown Flint, measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the arms, from Honduras.

- (17) By DAVID HUNTER, Route 8, Box 67, San Antonio, Texas (48 Garscube Terrace, Edinburgh).

Collection of 98 Flint and Chert Implements, found by the donor in Bexar County, Texas, U.S.A.

- (18) By Major W. M. SIMR, O.B.E., Darnhall, Eddleston, Peeblesshire.

Food-vessel found at Darnhall. (See subsequent paper by J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot.)

- (19) By WILLIAM FORSYTH, F.R.C.S.E., F.S.A.Scot.

Montrose Beggar's Badge of Lead, of oval shape, with two holes at the top for suspension. *Obverse* NO. 10/MONTROSE/BEGGING POOR, and a five-petalled rose in a shield; round the edge a border of pellets. This badge was carried by a local character, "Singing Willie," in Montrose, attached to a crooked walking-stick which was dressed with coloured ribbons.

Two native made barbed Arrow-heads of Iron, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, made by Santhals, Bengal. The first was taken out of the shoulder of a bear, and the second out of a wolf, both shot by the donor near Baurisal, Bengal, about 1907 or 1908.

- (20) By HUGH MARWICK, D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.

Shovel formed from the scapula of an ox, with part of the spine broken off, from the underground galleried building at Rennabister, Orkney.

- (21) By M. ADRIEN DE MORTILLET, Paris.

Collection of forty-six Palaeolithic Implements, chiefly of flint, from France, and seven other nuclei and flakes of flint and stone.

- (22) By CH. SCHLEICHER, F.S.A.Scot., Paris.

Thirteen Casts of objects of Palaeolithic date in the National Museum of Antiquities of France, Saint Germain-en-Laye.

- (23) By ERIC GARDNER, M.B., F.S.A.

Flat Highland Brooch of Brass, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, very much corroded. The front has been decorated with four engraved circular panels of ornamentation, the intervening spaces being also engraved—owing to corrosion the designs are not determinable. The back bears an engraved zigzag. The pin has the top of the head split for insertion on the hinge. Found close to a tidal islet, Eilean an Torr, Benbecula, Inverness-shire.

Objects found beside a ruined earth-house, in a sand dune at Bruthach a Tuath, Balivanich, Benbecula—two portions of Deer-horn Tines, sharpened at the point and showing cuts at the opposite end, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; thin flat Bone, pointed at one end, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length; Borer made from a splinter of bone, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; piece of the Rib of an Ox, seemingly pointed at one end, 8 inches long; splinter of Bone, showing signs of rubbing at one end, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; Spatulate Instrument, formed of a very thin plate of bone, measuring $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length; piece of Deer-horn, partially broken across at one end, the other end, where it is broken, being thinned down on one side and showing signs of being worn by the friction of a cord, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; bent piece of Bone of circular section, with a knob the size of a pea at one end and a hole drilled through below it, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter; small segment of a Cup, made from one of the vertebrae of a whale; Hammer-stone, abraded at both ends, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; seven small fragments of hand-made Pottery.

(24) By ALEXANDER M. COWIE, M.B., C.M., F.S.A.Scot.

Mould of grey Sandstone, of irregular oblong shape, for casting flat Bronze Axes and Bars. On the upper side are two matrices for casting flat bronze axes and one for bars or ingots; on the under side are traces of another flat axe matrix and on one edge a matrix for a bar. Found in a drystone dyke, about 200 yards from Glenrinnes House, Dufftown, Banffshire.

(25) By Mrs F. S. OLIVER, F.S.A.Scot.

Jet Button of irregularly circular shape, flat below and domed on the top, with a V-shaped perforation on the under side, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height, found in a landslip on a burn side at Edgerston, Roxburghshire.

(26) By SIMON BREMNER, Corr. Mem., S.A.Scot.

Bone Hair-comb with bow-shaped back and a single row of small teeth, from Freswick Links, Caithness. (See subsequent communication by J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot.)

Hammer-stone of Coral, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, found in a kitchen-midden, Midtown, Freswick, Caithness.

Whorl made from the proximal end of a cetacean bone, of domical shape, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and 1 inch in height; the hole is eccentrically placed. From the foundations of a stone and lime building at the north end of Freswick Links. All found by the donor.

(27) By VICTOR J. CUMMING, F.S.A.Scot.

Silver Tea-spoon with marks GE (Geo. Elder), Virgin and Child, and B (Baufl). On the front of top are the initials P.K.F.

(28) By WILLIAM BROOK, F.S.A.Scot.

Silver Tea-spoon with marks T.S. (Thomas Stewart), a thistle, and INS (Inverness). On the front of the top are the initials J.M.R.

Silver Tea-spoon with marks R.S., head of George III., a castle and thistle for Edinburgh, date letter 'n' (1819-20), and J. and W. M. (James and William Marshall). On the front of the top is the initial R.

Silver Tea-spoon with marks R.N., castle and thistle for Edinburgh, date letter M (1813-4), and Queen's head.

(29) By Miss MACGIBBON, 23 Learmonth Terrace.

Thirty-one Communion Tokens.

(30) By Sir JOHN R. FINDLAY, Bart., K.B.E., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Wooden case containing a pair of eye-glasses with circular lenses in copper frames, round which are the words FEINE CHRISTIAN GULDEN BEILN, from Morayshire.

(31) Bequeathed by Dr STEVWRIGHT DAVIES of Blackburn, Lancashire.

Highland Dirk, measuring 16½ inch in total length, with a blade of triangular section, pierced with three holes and inlaid on the back with brass. The grip is encircled with three bands of interlaced design, as are the haunches of the butt. The pommel is covered on the top with a circular bronze plate.

Steel Highland Pistol with scroll butt, engraved and inlaid with silver. The original ramrod remains, and the prick and trigger have oblate silver terminals. On the lock plate is the name of the maker, THOS. CADDELL of Doune. Length of barrel 7½ inches.

Scottish Powder Horn with pewter nozzle, measuring 10½ inches in length, bearing fan-shaped, interlaced, and geometrical designs and the initials I.D. on the front, and three circular panels of rosettes and interlaced designs on the back. On the lid is the monogram ID.

Tappit Hen of pewter, 10 inches in height, with initials L.M. on the lid.

Three pairs of old tartan Hose.

Coat of old hard tartan.

Plaid of old hard tartan.

Kilt and Plaid of old hard tartan (Macgregor).

Two Kilts of old hard tartan, one unthreaded (Macgregor).

Kilt of old hard tartan (Murray of Atholl).

Belted Plaid of hard tartan (Hunting Stewart) which belonged to Theodore Napier.

Part of a Plaid of old hard tartan (Royal Stuart) decorated with a needlework thistle.

Pair of tartan Trews (Macgregor—Rob Roy).

Three large pieces of old hard tartan (one Macpherson—Chief).

Pair of hand-woven Garters.

(32) Bequeathed by Sir ARCHIBALD BUCHAN-HEPBURN, Bart., F.S.A. Scot.

The Buchan-Hepburn relics of Mary Queen of Scots, consisting of:—

Letter to the Laird of Smeaton sent from Carlisle on the 25th June 1568 and signed by the Queen.¹ The letter, which has been transcribed by Wm. Angus, F.S.A.Scot., Curator of the Historical Department, Record Office, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, runs:—

Rycht traist freind, we wryte to zow laithly anent our proceedingis than, thanking zow ay off zour constance and fidelitey anent ws and our service quhilk ze sall not repent, wyth goddis grace not doubting bott ze will continew tharin wythout feir other of our ennemeis or tinsell off guiddis for to the ape we sall putt ordour godwilling belyve and the other we sall refund and wpsett ze evin to the leist d [penny]. The last imbassadour departit fray ws the xxii of this instant and gottis his answer fray the quein at his bypassing. Giff scho will not assissist (deleted) assist ws we sall have bayth men & money of France incontenent. We luk also schortly for our answer becaus Middilmvre on quhayis returning fray the erle off Murray it was delayit passit by heir wp throucht the xxiiij of this instant. We have in the meintyme gottin be chance sum wrytingis off our ennemeis quhilkis discovris mony thingis especialy quhow sindry of the courte of England and counsell promesis the erle of Murray all kyndnes aganis ws quhilkis wrytingis quhowson the quein seis (for we have send thame to the lord Hereis to that effect) we ar assurit scho wilbe offendit ze and abill remove thame fray forder melling wyth our affaires. This referring

¹ A reproduction and transcription of the letter appear in the *Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. 1901-2, pp. 40 and 61, but the transcription is faulty.

our service to your faythfullnes we committ zow to the protection
off god almychttye. At Carlislye the xxv of Junii 1568

Marie R

(On back) To oure richt traist freind

The Lard of Smytoun etc.

Gold mourning Finger-Ring set with seven opals in a claw-setting, the shoulders of the hoop chased and inlaid with black enamel. Said to have been worn by the Queen in memory of the Dauphin, her first husband, but probably of later date.

Cabinet of Oak, measuring 6 feet 10 inches in height, 5 feet 9 inches in breadth, and 2 feet 4 inches in depth. The doors, which each have two leaves with iron hinges and lock plates on the outside, are divided into sixteen carved panels, each containing a representation of human head (eight men and eight women) within a circular wreath, with foliaceous designs in the spandrels and the upper part of the panel. In the centre at the junction of the two halves of the door is a rebated stile with a baluster-shaped pilaster carved with foliaceous designs and a figure of the Virgin Mary and Child at the top, in front. The two ends consist of six panels, each carved with linen-fold pattern.

Altar Cloth of Red Velvet formed of two strips of material embroidered with similar designs and sewn together at the top. It measures 7 feet in length and 5 feet 6 inches in breadth. The designs, which are embroidered with silver-gilt and silver thread and coloured silks, show the Assumption of the Virgin with three winged angels, the lower standing on a wheel and carrying a scroll with DA GLORIAM DEO on it. In the field are fleurs-de-lys and conventional floral designs. Along the top and bottom edges is a yellow fringe. This article seems to have been formed by cutting down two copes of the type shown in the *Victoria and Albert Museum Catalogue of English Ecclesiastical Embroideries of the Thirteenth to Sixteenth Centuries*, Pl. xxii. Its date is late fifteenth century.

Fragments of a Black Satin Jacket.

Flat rectangular Tortoise-shell Hair-Comb, 10½ inches long by 5½ inches broad.

Silver Watch of oval shape, said to have been given by James VI. to Robert Carr, first Earl of Somerset. The case, which has a hinged lid on either side, is richly chased and engraved. On the outsides of the lids, front and back, are scenes from Scripture—"The Last Supper" and "Mary Magdalene washing the feet of Our Lord." On the inside of the back lid are what appear to be engraved portraits of King James and his Queen, Anne of Denmark, standing in front of a canopied and

curtained throne, on the arras of which are the Royal arms with the supporters of the United Kingdom. On the inside of the front lid is a quartered shield of arms, within the Garter of the Order of that name, above which is an Earl's coronet. The arms on the shield are 1 and 4 *azure* on a chevron *or*, three mullets, in the dexter chief a lion passant; 2 and 3 *or* a lion rampant; the *fields* and the *chevrans* are lined and spotted for blue and gold. The watch shows the time of the day, the days of the week and month, the phases of the moon, and signs of the zodiac. It is contained in an old case which is believed to be contemporary with the watch. It was made by David Ramsay, Scotus.

The following purchases for the Museum were intimated:—

Brass Belt-plate of the Strathspey Fencibles, bearing a thistle with a Crown above and STRATHSPEY FENCIBLES round the edge of the upper half of plate.

Brass Belt-plate of the Craigellachie Grantown Strathspey Volunteers, bearing a Crown between crossed sprays of a thistle and a rose, with a rock (Craigellachie) above, and CRAIGELLACHIE GRANTOWN STRATHSPEY VOLUNTEERS round the edge.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of grey black flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and three Scrapers of grey flint, from Crichton House Farm, near Pathhead, Midlothian.

Irregularly shaped waterworn stone, with large picked indentation on both faces, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and Stone Polisher formed of half an oval pebble, worn smooth on the under side, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, from Ancrum Mains, Roxburghshire.

Stone Polisher, made of half of a flat, nearly round pebble, worn smooth on the under side, and measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 1 inch, from Whitebank, Clovenfords, Peeblesshire.

Flat turned Snuff-box of Wood, with a view of Edinburgh Castle, and soldiers drilling, painted on the lid, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

Mauchline Snuff-box of Wood, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, covered with a reticulated design in double black lines on an olive ground. On the lid is painted a scene showing Tam o' Shanter, Soutar Johnny, and the Landlady, with the inscription NOW TO OUR TALE TAM O' SHANTER, and below, the air and words of the first verse of *Auld Lang Syne*, the makers' name Paterson & Comp., Mauchline, being stamped inside the bottom.

Snuff-box of Wood, made in Auchinleck, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, showing a man raising a gun near a tree with two birds perched on it, and the words A BRACE OF BIRDS, BY JOVE,

on the lid, and the maker's name W. JOHNSTON/ AUCHINLECK, stamped inside the bottom.

Brass Needle, measuring $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, found in a grave in the kirkyard of Colinton, Midlothian.

Twenty-seven Communion Tokens.

Round Snuff-box with painted lid, showing an old man seated, supping porridge, and his wife standing beside him with a whisky bottle in her hand; below is the inscription HIS WEE DRAP PARRITCH.

Small Snuff-mull of sheep's horn with silver band round the mouth and silver mounted lid; on a plate on the latter is the inscription TO A D B FROM, and on the former JOHN GRANT.

Mauchline Cigar-case, with a scene from the Battle of the Boyne, entitled BOYNE WATER, printed on one side, and a panel with an equestrian statue of William III., and the inscription TO THE GLORIOUS MEMORY above, and the date 1690 below, all within a ribbon bearing the names LIMERICK, DERRY, AUGHMILL, BOYNE. The maker's name, SMITH, MAUCHLINE, MAKERS TO HIS MAJESTY, with Royal coat-of-arms above, is stamped inside the lid.

Brass Tinder-box with three lidded compartments, one containing flint and steel; on the top is engraved J. NORMAN.

Edinburgh policeman's Rattle, bearing the maker's name GEO. WATT/ TURNER/ EDIN^g stamped on it.

Pair of iron Pincers for cutting the points of quill pens.

The following Donations to the Library were intimated, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Calendar of the Fine Rolls. Vols. x. and xi. Richard II., A.D. 1383-1391 and 1391-1399. London, 1929.

Acts of the Privy Council of England, 1617-1619. London, 1929.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth. Vol. xxi., part iii., April-December 1587. London, 1929.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls. Edward VI. Vol. vi. Index. London, 1929.

Calendar of the Close Rolls. Henry IV. Vol. ii. A.D. 1402-1405. London, 1929.

Curia Regis Rolls of the Reigns of Richard I. and John. 7-8 John. Vol. iv., 1205-6. London, 1929.

Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII. Addenda, vol. i., part i. London, 1929.

(2) By J. S. DONALD, F.S.A.Scot.

Perth: Past and Present (Second Series). By Peter Baxter. Perth, 1929.

(3) By Professor R. W. REID, M.D., Hon. Curator, Anthropological Museum, The University, Aberdeen.

A Study of the Scottish Short Cist Crania. By the Donor and G. M. Morant, D.Sc. From *Biometrika*, vol. xxv., parts 3 and 4, December 1928.

(4) By Sir GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., D.Litt., F.S.A. Scot.

The Rhind Mathematical Papyrus, British Museum, 19057 and 19058. By T. Eric Peet. London, 1923.

Römisch-Germanische Forschungen herausgegeben von der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts zu Frankfurt A.M.—Band I., Das Mithrasheiligtum zu Dieburg, von Friedrich Behn. Berlin und Leipzig, 1928.

Die Küstenverteidigung Britanniens gegen das Ende der Römischen Herrschaft. By the Donor. Sonderabdruck aus: Fünfundzwanzig Jahre Römisch-Germanische Kommission. Berlin und Leipzig, 1929.

The Archaeology of Scotland. Address to the British Association, Glasgow, 1928. By the Donor.

(5) By THE SECRETARY, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

Museums and Education. Report of an Address by Sir Henry Miers, 23rd January 1929.

(6) By THE SECRETARY, the Marx Museum.

The Journal of the Marx Museum, vol. i., No. 19, June 1929, and No. 20, September 1929.

(7) By Miss J. C. C. MACDONALD, F.S.A.Scot.

Twenty-five Years of the National Art-Collections Fund, 1903-1928. Glasgow, 1928.

(8) By BERIE LLOYD, Ravenswood, Teddington-on-Thames.

The Victoria Cross. The Empire's Roll of Valour. Compiled by Lieut.-Colonel Rupert Stewart, M.V.O. London, n.d.

(9) By RICHARD QUICK, F.S.A.Scot.

Bulletin of the Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, Bournemouth.
Vol. viii., Nos. 2 and 3, June and September 1929.

(10) By the KONGELIGE FREDERIKS UNIVERSITET I OSLO.

Norsk Guldalmedkunst i Meddelalderen. By Konservator Thor Kielland.
Oslo, 1927.

(11) By THE DIRECTEUR DU DÉPARTEMENT PRÉHISTORIQUE DU MUSÉE
NATIONAL DE PRAGUE.

La Bohême Préhistorique—I. L'Age de Pierre.

(12) By A. RAISTRICK, Joint Author.

The Lynchet Groups of Upper Wharfedale, Yorkshire. By the Donor
and S. E. Chapman. Reprinted from *Antiquity*, June 1929.

(13) By R. MURDOCH LAWBRANCE, F.S.A.Scot.

Aberdeen's "Aristocratic" Church: Notable Records of St Paul's. By
Rev. Harry Allen, M.A.

Our Ancient Parishes, or a Lecture on "Quatford, Morville, and Aston
Eyre 800 years ago." By Rev. George Leigh Wassey, M.A. Bridgnorth,
1859.

Memorials of Manchester Streets. By Richard Wright Procter.
Manchester, 1874.

(14) By THE COMMITTEE TO THE COUNCIL, City of Norwich.

Report of the Castle Museum, 1928.

(15) By THE DIRECTOR, Académie des Sciences d'Ukraine.

Anthropologie—Laboratoire d'Anthropologie de Th. Vook. Annuaire
du Laboratoire, 1927, I., and 1928, II. Kiev, 1928, 1929.

(16) By WARREN R. DAWSON, F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Mémoires présentés à l'Institut d'Égypte et publiés sous les Auspices
de Sa Majesté Fouad Ier, Roi d'Égypte. Tome III*. A Bibliography of
Works relating to Mummification in Egypt.

(17) By ROBERT T. SKINNER, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Yesterday and To-day. Edinburgh, 1929.

(18) By H. B. MACKINTOSH, M.B.E., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
The Northern or Gordon Fencibles, 1778-83.

(19) By J. P. O'BRIEN, B.A., Secretary to the Irish Tourist Association.
A Book of Dublin. By the Corporation of Dublin.

(20) By CYRIL FOX, Director, National Museum of Wales.
Guide to the Collection of Welsh Bygoners. By I. C. Peate, M.A.
Cardiff, 1929.

(21) By S. N. MILLER, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
Roman York: Excavations of 1926-27. Reprinted from the *Journal of Roman Studies*.

(22) By THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL, City Chambers, Edinburgh.
Edinburgh, 1929-1929. Sex-centenary of Bruce Charter. Edinburgh, 1929.

(23) By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.
The Physical Geology of the Dee and Don Valleys. By Alexander Bremner, M.A., B.Sc. Aberdeen, 1912 and 1921.

(24) By Dr J. F. TOCHER, Crown Mansions, Union Street, Aberdeen, the Author.
Pigmentation Survey of School Children in Scotland. From *Biometrika*, vol. vi., Nos. 2 and 3, September 1908.
The Physical Characteristics of the Eskimo of Southampton Island, etc. Peterhead, 1902.

Anthropometry: Its Aims and Methods. Peterhead, 1907.
The Ethnology of Buchan. By John Gray, B.Sc., and the Donor. Part III. The Physical Characteristics of Adults and School Children in East Aberdeenshire. Peterhead, 1901.
Scotland: Physical Type. By J. Gray, B.Sc., and the Donor. London, 1900.

(25) By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot.
Bericht des Schleswig-Holsteinischen Museums Vaterlandischer Alterthümer bei der Universität Kiel, herausgegeben von J. Mestorf. XL-XLIV. Kiel, 1899, 1897, 1900, 1904, 1907.
Whithorn Priory, Wigtownshire (Official Guide). By W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A., and R. C. Reid.

(26) By J. WILSON PATERSON, M.V.O., M.B.E., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
Inchcolm Abbey (Official Guide). H.M. Office of Works: Ancient
Monuments and Historic Buildings. Edinburgh, 1920.

(27) By THOMAS SHEPPARD, M.Sc., the Author.
Hall Museum Publications:—

No. 158. The Evolution of the Miners' Safety-Lamp and Record of
Additions.

No. 159. Archery Medals and Memoranda.

No. 100. Illustrated Guide to the Facsimile of the Bayeux Tapestry.

(28) By WILLIAM MONCREIFFE, Easter Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn,
the Joint Author.

The Moncreiffs and the Moncreiffes: A History of the Family of
Moncreiff of that Ilk and its Collateral Branches. By Frederick Moncreiff
and William Moncreiffe. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1920.

(29) By Professor H. DRAGENDORFF, Honorary Fellow, the Author.
Amphora Strengen Stils in Freiburg im Breisgau. Berlin, 1928.

(30) By LEON COETIL, Honorary Fellow.
Louviers et ses Environs à travers les Ages. Caen, 1929.

(31) By Rev. JOHN STIRTON, M.V.O., D.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
Leaves from my Manuscript Portfolio. Forfar, 1920.

(32) By Professor V. GORDON CHILDE, D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
The Danube in Prehistory.

(33) Bequeathed by Dr STEWRIGHT DAVIES of Blackburn.
Map of Lothians and Linlithgow. By Jan Jansen, Amsterdam, 1659.
Map of Scotland. By John Speed, 1610.
Maps of Knapdale, Liddesdale, Ewesdale, and Eskdale, Caithness,
some of the Smaller Western Isles, and Arran. By Timothy Pont.

(34) By CHARLES A. H. FRANKLIN, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

A Short History of the Family of Tiarks of Foxbury, Chislehurst,
Co. Kent. London, 1920.

(35) By Rev. DONALD MACKINNON, F.S.A.Scot., the Compiler.
The MacLeods of Arnisdale. Dingwall, 1929.

(36) By Professor A. W. BRØGGER, Hon. Fellow, the Author.
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Oxford, 1929.

(37) By F. T. MACLEOD, F.S.A.Scot.
Holograph letter from Hugh Miller to Robert Mackenzie, dated 17th
April 1852.

(38) By Miss K. MACLEAN, Onieh, Milford-on-Sea.
Holograph letter of Lord Cockburn to Mr W. Macbean, 11 Charlotte
Square, Edinburgh, father of the Donor, dated 13th September 1828.

The following Purchases for the Library were intimated:—

Mary Queen of Scots. By David Hay Fleming. London, 1897.

Genealogy of the Family of Rose of Holme Rose, Nairnshire, as
compiled by the late Henry Rose, Esq., of Ruallan, Nairn, and brought
down to date: with Introductory Sketch by H. T. Donaldson, late
County Clerk, Nairn. Nairn, 1929.

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dans notre grande Colonie. A. Debruge. Le Mans, 1928.

Musées Royaux du Cinquantenaire à Bruxelles, Belgique Ancienne.
Catalogue Descriptif et Raisonné, par le Baron de Loë, Conservateur
honoraire. 1.—Les Ages de la Pierre. Bruxelles, 1928.

Römisch-Germanische Forschungen herausgegeben von der Römisch-
Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts zu
Frankfurt A.M. Band 2—Basilika Untersuchungen zur Antiken und
Frühmittelalterlichen Baukunst: von Rudolf Schultze. Berlin und
Leipzig, 1928; and Band 3—Prähistorische Flachgräber bei Gemeinle-
burn in Niederösterreich, von Josef Szombathy. Berlin und Leipzig,
1929.

The Bronze Age in Southern Africa. By Professor Raymond A. Dart.
Nature, 30th March 1929.

Préhistoire Sussex. By E. Cecil Curwen, M.A., etc. London, 1929.
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The following Communications were read:—

I.

NOTES ON (1) A SHORT CIST CONTAINING A FOOD-VESSEL AT DARNHALL, PEEBLESSHIRE, AND (2) A CINERARY URN FROM OVER MIGVIE, KIRRIEMUIR, ANGUS. BY J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A. SCOT., DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND.

THE DARNHALL URN.

On the 5th June last (1929) a stone-lined grave containing an urn was discovered on Darnhall farm, in the parish of Eddleston, Peeblesshire, through a plough coming in contact with one of the cover stones. Major W. M. Sims, O.B.E., the proprietor, having reported the find to the Museum, I was able to visit the site a few days later and obtain details of the discovery.

The place where the grave was found lies about 350 yards south-south-west of the steading, on the southern shoulder of a slight ridge on the steep hillside which rises from the right bank of Eddleston Water, at an elevation of rather more than 800 feet above sea-level, and about 150 feet above the burn (O.S. 6-inch Map, Peeblesshire, IX, N.W.). The spot commands a fine view across the glen to the east and down towards the Tweed to the south. Lying on the crest of the ridge, the soil above the grave had gradually been removed by agricultural operations until only a depth of 6 inches remained above the two cover stones. One of these stones was raised after being struck by the plough, when a carefully built short cist, partly filled with soil, was revealed. The chamber was formed of six slabs, or flat boulders, set on edge, one at each end and two on each side. The main axis of the grave lay 10 degrees east of north magnetic, nearly due north and south. The two stones on the east side were set in a straight line, but the two on the west were placed obliquely outwards, meeting near the centre in an obtuse angle. The slabs on the east and the northern stone on the west being rather lower than the others, the vacant space between them and the two cover stones was made up by thin stones laid on the flat. There was no paving or causewaying on the floor, which was sunk into the hard pan. Internally the cist measured 2 feet 9 inches along the east side, 3 feet from the south-west to the north-west corner, 1 foot 1 inch in breadth at the south end, 1 foot 6 inches south of the middle, 1 foot 3 inches at the north end, and 1 foot 4 inches in depth.

An urn was found about the centre of the south end of the cist, lying on its mouth. There were no other relics, even in the form of burnt or unburnt bones.

The urn (fig. 1), which is hand made and of a warm brown colour, is of the food-vessel type, the wall showing a fairly regular curve from the rim to the base, with a very slight swelling out $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the lip. It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in external diameter at the mouth, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the widest part, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base; the wall is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. The decoration of the urn is very crude. Four



Fig. 1. Food vessel from Darnhall, Pembrokeshire.

lines, incised with a pointed instrument, roughly equidistant, encircle the upper part of the vessel, the higher being from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the lip and the lower about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch farther down. Beneath these the wall is decorated with finger-nail marks inserted almost vertically, with the convexity towards the right, and irregularly placed. On the top of the rim, which is bevelled downwards towards the inside, are similar markings set radially.

This is the third, if not the fourth, record of ancient graves from this locality. The first of these is seen on the O.S. Map, published in 1859 (the survey having been made in 1856), where "Stone Coffin or Kistvaen found here" is noted. The site of this discovery lies near the north end of the Whitelaw Burn Park, about 800 yards slightly north of west of the recent

discovery, a short distance under the 900-foot contour line. During a second visit which I made to Darnhall, Mr John Sime located the exact spot in a small hollow on the summit of a slight ridge. The top of one of the slabs of the cist was seen peeping through the surface.

In our *Proceedings*, vol. x. p. 43, is an account of the discovery of a food-vessel which was found in the middle one of three stone coffins dug up in a gravel pit in the "Skim Park," on the Darnhall estate, two or three years previous to 1872. This urn is said to have contained "some dust and fragments of bone," but no other relics were recovered. The vessel (fig. 2) was presented to the National Museum by Lord Elibank, and is exhibited along with our other food-vessels. It is a particularly interesting example of this class of pottery, being of uncommon form and bearing unusual decoration. Formed of brown clay, it is more ovoid in shape than the generality of our food-vessels; its decoration, taking the form of hollow vertical panels round the widest part, is not seen on any other Scottish food-vessels. It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, 5 inches in external diameter at the mouth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the widest part, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the base. The top of its flattish lip and the whole of the wall are covered with impressions of a toothed stamp. The decoration consists of radial straight lines on the top of the brim, these being carried about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch down the wall; under these the neck is encircled by six transverse lines, and three horizontal rows of impressed triangles, the two upper rows having the apex at the top and the lower one having it reversed. Round the body of the vessel are long vertical sunk panels, the space between them and the base being occupied with another row of triangular impressions and five rows of horizontal lines.



Fig. 2. Food-vessel from Darnhall, Peeblesshire.

In the 1908 edition of the O.S. Map there appears the record of an old discovery which was not entered in the 1859 edition. About 550 yards south-west of the latest discovered grave is the entry "Stone coffin containing an urn 1846." As I am informed by Major Sime that the name of the field in which the site lies is the Skim Park, the question arises whether some mistake in the date when the urn presented to the Museum in 1872 was found may not have been made. However, it is quite certain that stone cists, two containing food-vessels of the Bronze Age, have been found within a very small area on Darnhall.

The thanks of the Society are due to Major Sime for so kindly presenting his urn to the National Museum.

THE OVER MIGVIE URN.

In the first week of November of this year (1929) a Bronze Age cinerary urn was discovered on the farm of Over Migvie, Kirriemuir, Angus, through a plough dislodging a small slab which, at a depth of only 9 inches or so beneath the surface of the ground, formed the cover of what might be termed a small cist (O.S. 6-inch Map, Angus, XXXII, S.E.). At the same time the base of the urn, which was placed in an inverted position, was crushed to powder. Thinking that the hole thus exposed was a rabbit's burrow, the ploughman contented himself with inserting his hand and removing some burnt bones and a small bone ornament that lay amongst them. He took the latter object to the stable at "lowsing" time, when the grieve, Mr George Marnoch, realising that it was of importance, handed it over to Mrs Cowpar and her son Mr Kenneth Cowpar, who farm the land. Instructions were given that the urn was not to be disturbed until someone who had some knowledge of such things could be present to see it excavated, and a short notice of the discovery appeared in the press. On seeing this I wrote Mr John Hunter, one of our Fellows, who was living about 15 miles away, and he got into communication with Mrs Cowpar, who very kindly arranged that I should go with him and excavate the grave. This we did on the 13th November.

The site lies on the summit of a flat ridge which rises with a gentle slope towards the south-west, about 250 yards north-west by north of the farmhouse, and only 3 feet 6 inches from the drystone dyke on the south side of the road running from Kirriemuir towards Shielhill Bridge. The elevation is about 530 feet above sea-level. There is an extensive view to the east and north-east over Strathmore and the Braes of Angus, but it is curtailed to the west and north by the foot-hills of the Grampians, which sweep up in steep slopes about a mile away.

With the assistance of Mr Cowpar, Mr Hunter, and two of the farm men, a deep trench was dug round the urn for about two-thirds of its circumference and about 18 inches distant from it. There was a depth of about 2 feet of soil at this place, but a good many large stones were encountered. The soil encircling the vessel having been removed, it was seen to be enclosed by a small roughly-square chamber or cist formed of four rough slabs about 18 inches square and about 3 inches thick. These stones were placed vertically close to, but not touching, the urn at its widest part. The mouth of the vessel rested on another flat stone. The space between the urn and the walls of the cist was packed with soil which had found its way in through the vacancies between the stones.

Most of the incinerated bones had been taken out of the vessel at the time of its discovery, but a considerable quantity was recovered and

some more were found when the urn was lifted. Two small heaps were also found outside the mouth of the vessel, as if they had fallen out when it was being tilted into its inverted position. Professor Thomas H. Bryce, F.S.A.Scot., who examined the bones, stated that they were those of an adult, but that it was impossible to say what was the sex.

When the urn was finally laid bare it was found to be very badly cracked, with roots of plants in many of the fissures. The removal of the



Fig. 3. Cinerary Urn from Over Mugvie, Angus.

vessel without its collapsing in the process presented some difficulty, especially as it was very damp. This was got over, however, by wrapping it round with a long rope of cocoanut fibre, and I was able to bring it to the Museum without further damage. Since then we have been able to strengthen the wall and restore the base.

As now completed, the urn (fig. 3), which is hand made and of a brownish clay containing an admixture of crushed stones, is 17½ inches in height. It is a particularly fine large example of the cinerary type with a heavy overhanging rim, a concave neck, and a prominent shoulder, below which it tapers in a slight curve to a base about 5 inches in dia-

meter. Externally it measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base of the rim, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the bottom of the concavity at the neck, and 14 inches at the shoulder. The lip, which is rounded on the top, is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, the rim being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and the concave neck $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The overhanging rim is decorated with seven panels, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, containing horizontal impressions of a twisted cord of two strands, which alternate with a similar number of panels, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, containing vertical impressions of a similar character. The impressions on the horizontally decorated panels vary from seven to nine and on the vertically decorated panels from seven to sixteen. They are placed roughly parallel and from $\frac{5}{16}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart. The concavity at the neck is ornamented with impressions of a loop of a twisted cord, some forming upright zigzag designs, others small crosses, and a number only small depressions. From the shoulder to the base there is no decoration.

The ornamentation on the outside of the overhanging rim of this vessel, a series of panels alternately filled with vertical and horizontal lines, is not very commonly met with on our Scottish cinerary urns. Still, among the very large number of this class of urn in the National Museum, we have six others which show this peculiarity.¹ Single examples came from the Bronze Age cemetery at Kirkpark, Musselburgh, Midlothian, from Windy Goul, Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, from Inverkeithing, Fife, from Graham's Firth, Kinnaird, Angus, and two, represented only by rim fragments, from unknown localities. All of these vessels, except the Windy Goul specimen, are of fairly large size and have broad overhanging rims with a distinct neck usually vertical between the bottom of the rim and the moulding at the shoulder. Lord Abercrombie in *Bronze Age Pottery*, vol. ii., has figured sixteen English examples—two from Dorset (5d and 389a), four from Northamptonshire (25, 69, 82, and 87), two from Derbyshire (78 and 81), seven from Yorkshire (107a, 107c, 111, 126, 132, 148, and 162), and one from Cumberland (113d). These, like the Scottish urns, have broad rims and a distinct neck.

The bone ornament found in the urn among the incinerated remains is also burnt, and it is slightly cracked and contorted (fig. 4). It is of hollow barrel shape, open at the ends, which are encircled by a small moulding. It measures 1 inch in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter at the ends. At the centre the cross diameters are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and 1 inch. In the centre of one side is a perforation, measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in cross diameters, and opposite it on the exterior of the other side is a small, neatly made loop, the perforation of which is only $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter.

¹ A food-vessel in the Museum from Hutton Cairn, Inverarity, Angus, is ornamented in similar fashion.

With its heavy overhanging rim and distinctly concave neck, the urn shows a strong resemblance to one found in the remains of a cairn at Gourlaw, Midlothian, and to another found in a cairn near Milngavie, New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. Both of these are fine large vessels, but their body shows a greater convexity from the shoulder to the base.



Fig. 4. Bone Bead from Over Migvie, Angus. (1.)

Strange to say, burnt bone ornaments were found in both of them. A small cinerary urn was also found in the Gourlaw cairn and another large one in the Milngavie monument. It is not unlikely that other vessels would have been found in these mounds had they been properly examined, but the first had almost entirely been cleared away many years before the urns were discovered, and the second was only partially excavated.

One bone ornament in the form of a small rectangular plate, pierced by four holes, three placed triangularly and the fourth above the apex (fig. 5), was found in the Gourlaw urn.¹

Three bone beads and half of another, as well as one leaf-shaped and four barbed flint arrow-heads, all calcined, were found in the Milngavie urn (fig. 6).² Two of the complete beads were simply tubular, with a longitudinal perforation; so was the third, but in addition it was perforated transversely through both sides. Of the incomplete bead only half remained, but it had a perforation in the side also; whether there had been a corresponding hole on the opposite side can never be ascertained.



Fig. 5. Bone Ornament from Gourlaw, Midlothian. (1.)

A closer parallel to the Over Migvie ornament, however, is seen in a burnt bone bead which was found with seven clay objects (fig. 7) amongst the bones in a cinerary urn of the cordoned variety discovered at Saggiecrook, Kennethmont, Aberdeenshire.³

There is still another Scottish record of a calcined barrel-shaped

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxix, p. 411.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xiii, p. 212.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xiii, p. 212.

head having been found in a cinerary urn, but it had two perforations placed closely together on *one side* (fig. 8). This urn was found in a Bronze Age cemetery, in an inverted position, at Dalmore, Aboess, Ross-shire.¹



Fig. 6. Bone Beads and Flint Arrow-heads from Milnecave, Dumbartonshire. (7.)

The occurrence of bone beads with more than one perforation in association with burnt human remains in cinerary urns has thus been recorded from four widely separated Scottish sites—from Ross-shire,



Fig. 7. Bone Bead from Seggie-crook, Aberdeenshire. (7.)

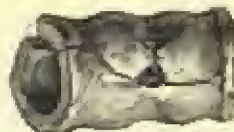


Fig. 8. Bone Bead from Dalmore, Ross-shire. (7.)

Aberdeenshire, Angus, and Dumbartonshire. It is very probable that these objects are the sole remaining parts of a more elaborate and composite ornament, such as our jet necklaces, and that they had been placed on the pyre while the body was being cremated; the other parts, perhaps composed of jet beads, would perish in the flames.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xiii, p. 226.

There are a few more records of small calcined bone objects having been recovered from Scottish cinerary urns; but the total number is small. No doubt others have been brought to light, but their presence amongst other calcined matter of similar colour is easily overlooked. A small thin flat plate of burnt bone with two perforations was found at Murthly, Perthshire¹ (fig. 9), and another at Garveck, Dunning, in the same county²; a third came from Balnabraid, Campbeltown, Argyll³ (fig. 10). With the last, fragments of thin sheet bronze were noted. A pin of bone and a barbed arrow-head of flint, both calcined, were discovered with a cinerary urn at Foulford, Deskford, Banffshire,⁴ and a calcined crutch-shaped object of bone, a quoit-shaped bead of bluish

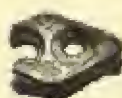


Fig. 9. Bone Bead from Murthly, Perthshire. (3.)



Fig. 10. Bone Bead from Balnabraid, Kintyre, Argyll. (1.)

vitreous paste, and a bronze chisel, with a cinerary urn, at Balnail, New Luce, Wigtownshire.⁵

A bone pin, a bronze awl, and an incense-cup were discovered in a cinerary urn at Marchhouse, Muirkirk, Ayrshire,⁶ but in this case neither the pin nor the awl were burnt.

Mrs Cowpar and Mr Kenneth Cowpar have presented the urn and the bone ornament to the National Museum, and to them the thanks of the Society are due for their generous gift. At the same time, I think we should recognise the admirable restraint of everyone connected with the discovery of this burial deposit, in refraining from disturbing it until a representative from the Museum could be present to see it excavated.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. ix. p. 390.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xii. p. 10.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. lii. p. 179. The two jet beads shown in fig. 10 were found in a different burial deposit from that in which the bone bead was found.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. xxxi. p. 210.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 203.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. lviii. p. 333.

II.

MESOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS FROM AYRSHIRE.

BY A. D. LACAILLE, F.S.A.Scot.

One mile south of Irvine, and immediately above the point where the river of that name makes its big bend northward as it approaches the town, is an open tract known as Shewalton Moor whose general elevation is about 50 feet.¹ The moor is divided by a road leading to Drybridge Station from the Ayr-Irvine turnpike. On either side of the small thoroughfare is an expanse of sandhills spreading for a considerable distance. Parts of the sands are flat, however, and in such places are covered with a poor vegetation consisting of small shrubs, tussocks of coarse grass and heather. The growth has, by gradual encroachment westward, stabilised an extensive area of the sand, which is still in many parts constantly shifting and wind-blown.

In certain respects the Shewalton Sands resemble those of Glenluce, Wigtownshire, and the Culbin Sands, Morayshire. Like these vast expanses, the Ayrshire waste, in common with the East Lothian Sands, was the site of important prehistoric industries. Here have been found many stone implements as well as other relics of antiquity.

To two persons credit is due for having made assiduous, but incompletely recorded, search for what the sands could yield. The late Mr Joseph Downs of Irvine brought together a good collection of prehistoric flints from here. In his examinations of the ground he was sometimes accompanied by Mr John Smith, who also searched the place independently. Mr Smith, in his *Prehistoric Man in Ayrshire*, p. 111, mentions the find of prehistoric implements here, and from his description of some of these it seems that he had discovered pygmy tools. Mr Downs, too, on one very limited area, found a number made of a fine quality of light grey flint.

I have had the place under observation for some years, and have carefully studied the effect of the varying winds upon the shifting masses of sand. While frequently unrewarded in my scrutiny of the surface, I have in time succeeded in bringing together a fair collection of stone implements from the moor. On one site was found a number with certain features indicating that some of the implements

¹ On the left bank of the river, at the great bend and below the sands, fragments of a whale skeleton, lying on a bed of peat, were exposed by the erosion of the river. I have examined the steep bank from time to time after heavy floods and have found at its base large numbers of shells of sub-Arctic molluscs and also small branches of now easily frangible white coral.

are quite different from any so far found in Scotland or even in the British Isles.

Attracted by the notice given to the few known (or recorded) Scottish implements showing Tardenoisian facies,¹ I showed some pieces I had found to Mr Graham Callander, the author of the paper on the Dryburgh Mains collection of microliths acquired by the National Museum in 1926.² After studying comparative types we agreed that the small irregularly shaped scraper of clear flint, dressed along both sides and possessed of a distinct "encoche" (No. 61, fig. 2),³ resembled certain tools from French and other upper-Paleolithic floors.

Concentrating after these conversations on a particular site, I was able, by the autumn of 1928, to present a goodly selection of implements, many of early type, to the National Museum. It is now my purpose to refer in some detail to these artifacts from Ayrshire. The practically complete series is illustrated in these pages, and the most noteworthy examples will be considered.

IMPLEMENTS OF GEOMETRICAL SHAPES.

In a representative collection of Tardenoisian implements certain classes of geometrical forms constantly appear.

Triangles, represented in the series by five implements, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, fig. 1, of brown-grey flint, bear fine workmanship. No. 1 has seen much service, even to its becoming slightly hollowed out by wear near the centre. This implement has the feature of being dressed over all its surface, whereas the two others are delicately pressure-trimmed only on the longest edge. The three are of typical scalene triangular form.

No. 4, fig. 1, of jasper, and apparently a trapezoid, I take, nevertheless, to be a comparatively large triangle, part of which is broken off. No. 5, in the same figure, of clear grey flint (included here for convenience with the triangles), is probably an incomplete implement, the lower part having been broken across. While two of its sides are straight, meeting at right angles, the third is curved, and well trimmed by battering.

Representatives of the *trapezium* are Nos. 6, 7, and 8, fig. 1, of brown, yellow, and yellowish flint respectively. These are important because they are the first of the kind to be recorded from a Scottish

¹ (a) The implements described by Mr J. M. Corrie, F.S.A.Scot., in the *Proceedings*, vol. 1, pp. 397-425.

(b) The series of Mr Ludovic McL. Mann, F.S.A.Scot., optimised in the *Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Exhibition*, Glasgow, 1911, p. 531.

(c) Mr John Smith's reference to examples of a "pygmy" industry at Shewalton, *Pre-historic Man in Ayrshire*, p. 111.

² *Proceedings*, vol. 12, pp. 338-47.

³ *It. infra*, p. 43.

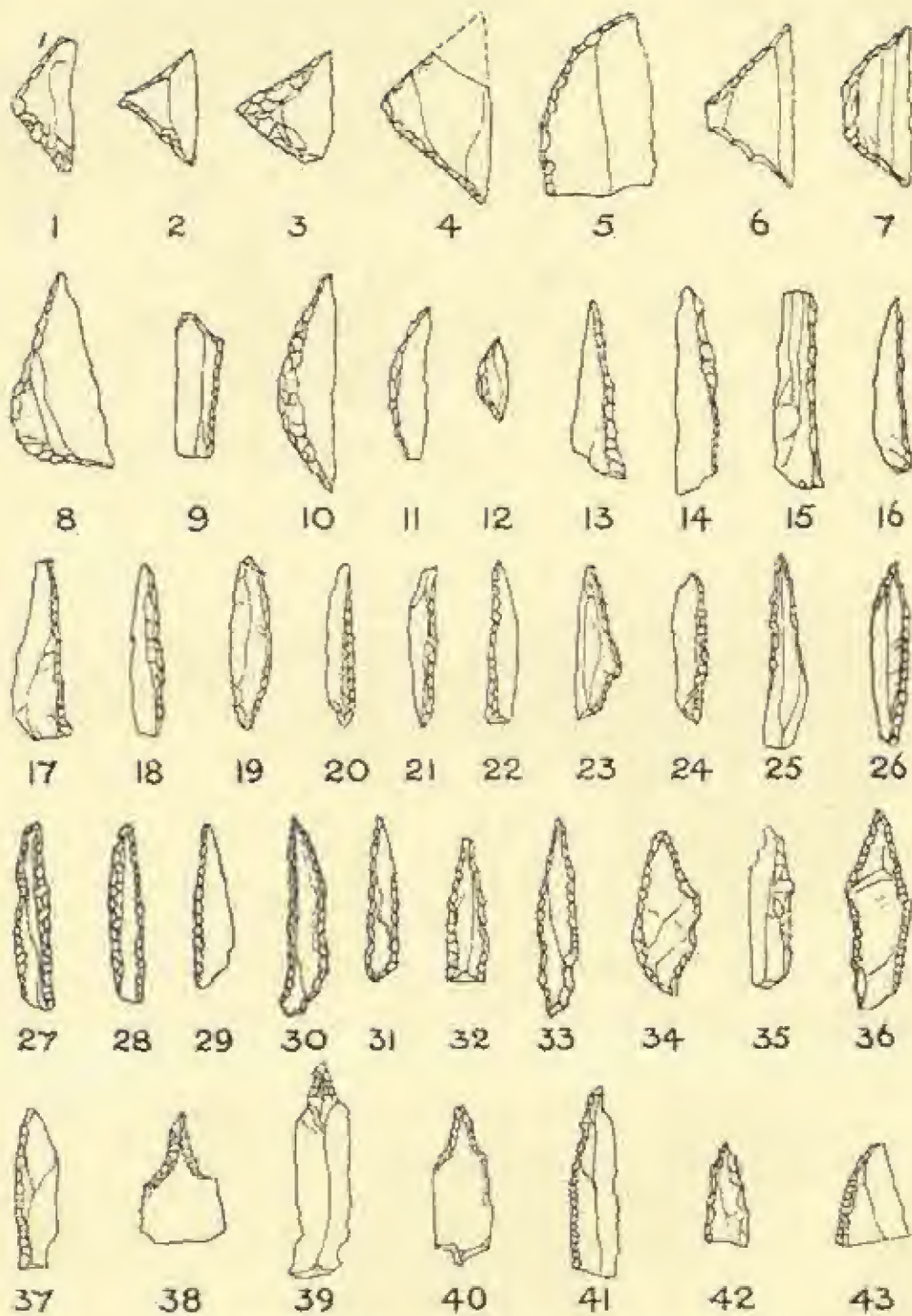


Fig. 1. Mesolithic Flint Implements from Shewalton, Ayrshire. (4.)

site.¹ Implements of this shape, although rare, do occur in industries earlier than the Tardenoisian; they are not common even in the phase of the so-called geometrically shaped stone tool.

To what purpose these pieces were put can only be surmised. Probably forerunners of what developed abroad into the tranchet of the Campignian industry, they may have been used as little hatchets, but the trapezium seems more definitely to be a precursor of the tranchet. From their size it is obvious these implements could only have served to cut bone or wood of small section.

No. 9, fig. 1, of yellowish flint, is trapezoidal, and in its narrow form and small size it does not lack parallels, either in Scotland (as can now be shown), or elsewhere. Practically identical implements are illustrated in the paper dealing with the first set of characteristic Tardenoisian artifacts to find a place in the National Museum.²

It has been suggested that a series of these small trapezoidal implements was inserted in grooves along harpoon-heads to act as barbs for the weapons. In support of this conjecture is the remarkable find of Mr Francis Buckley, who discovered under layers of sand and peat on White Hill, South Pennines, thirty-five of these small pieces, uniform in pattern, arranged in a line at short intervals. The opinion formed was that the flints had survived a shaft long perished.³ A more satisfactory solution can scarcely be arrived at, for there are in support of it the grooved harpoon-heads provided with small flint barbs from Danish sites.⁴

Several of Mr Mann's Scottish pygmies were found within a few inches of each other, and they were recorded in 1911 as having probably been teeth of a composite tool.⁵ Ethnographical specimens of wooden shafts with several small stone cutting-edges set into grooves furnish parallels which have interested me when studying various comparative collections, notably examples in the cases of the Horniman Museum at Forest Hill, London, S.E.

¹ On account of its short base, I had hesitated to place No. 8 among the trapezoidal implements. I find, however, that what, at first sight, seemed but the breaking-off of the point of a triangular tool, bears a participation uniform with the rest of the flint. Accordingly, this flint implement is included with the trapezia. Further confirmation that this form is intended is furnished by comparison with a number of small tranchets described and illustrated in 1908 by Monsieur Ch. Schuchet, F.S.A.Scot. He refers to several diminutive examples, hardly bigger than the specimen under mention. Some of these are pointed triangles, and a few are perfect little trapezia whose bases are as short as in this Scottish example. Vide: "Tranchets néolithiques," *Rapport du Quatrième Congrès Préhistorique de France, Session de Chambéry, 1908*, fig. 1, p. 2.

² *Proceedings*, vol. lxi, p. 319, fig. 1, Nos. 30 and 32 to 34.

³ *A Guide to the Antiquities of the Stone Age, British Museum*, 3rd ed., p. 89.

⁴ One example is illustrated in the *British Museum Guide*; *cit. supra*, fig. 109, p. 155.

⁵ *Historical Catalogue, Scottish Exhibition, Glasgow, 1911*, p. 851.

If the diminutive irregular trapezium be only a blade, there seems to be no reason for the intentional sloping back or forward of one or both sides. But fixed firmly into a shaft, an implement, when so shaped, would only tend to become more secure when thrust into the body of a tough-skinned living creature.¹

The *creasents*, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, fig. 1, are typically Tardenoisian. In the British Isles crescents have already been noted from localities in Scotland and in numbers south of the Border. Characterising these instruments is the sharp edge thickening back to the longitudinally curved *dos abattu* rounded across its width and carefully dressed, no doubt to provide a good rest for the user's finger.

To be noted is the small size of No. 12, fig. 1. The specimen is of gray flint, unlike the two others of brown-grey material. In the example furnished by the largest crescent, No. 10, fig. 1, there is a certain resemblance to some of the minutely pressure-dressed implements of the Solutrean industry. Similar ones occur on Chwalogobovitzian (Poland), and on some Tardenoisian floors in Picardy.²

The purpose of these small crescentic implements is not clear, but it is certain that they do not differ greatly from the triangles and trapezoids, and, like these, were no doubt used for delicate cutting.

POINTS.

Implements with needle-like points are the most numerous in the various types in the Ayrshire collection. They may be usefully divided into distinct lots, one consisting of a series of twelve tools, still complete, or wanting only the sharp end. Some are patinated on the carefully worked *dos abattu*—the characteristic feature of workmanship in this interesting category.

The first set, dressed on one side only, illustrated as Nos. 13 to 24,

¹ When this was discussed some years ago, it was urged as unreasonable that so much labour should have been expended in the making of such delicate implements which might be lost after little use. But may it not also be said that those who fashioned such tools were sufficiently adept in the rapid manufacture of them? Further, it cannot be doubted that if these small flints were used in the make-up of a harpoon, the weapon itself could not have been the product of an inexpert workman. The loss of a harpoon could not have been a frequent occurrence. The primitive people who throw the harpoon at the present day are sufficiently skilled in its use not to suffer often from such a contretemps. It must, then, be inferred that in prehistoric times men, greatly depending on such weapons, were expert in managing them. Moreover, the harpoon, when used for prey inhabiting deep or swift-flowing water, would not be employed without a long cord. It is more likely that harpoons of the prehistoric epochs were only used for quarry living in relatively shallow water. The haunts of the creatures inhabiting that could be reached by easy wading if not attacked from the bank; in spearing fish there was little risk of damaging or losing the means of capture.

² Letter from Monsieur l'Abbé H. Breuil to the writer, dated Paris, 5th February 1925.

fig. 1, has been fashioned of brown-grey flint, with the exception of the last unnumbered, which is of chalcedony.

To be distinguished from the foregoing are eight points, Nos. 25 to 32, fig. 1. Of brown-grey flint, they show partial or entire secondary dressing on both sides, and are all *à dos abattu*. A ninth and similar implement, No. 33, fig. 1, has both sides battered full length, the flakes on both sides having been struck from opposite faces.

A point of chalcedony, No. 34, fig. 1, is different again, for, although dressed on both sides, its sharp extremity is like a beak. No. 35, fig. 1, also of chalcedony, resembles the last in terminating similarly, but with this difference, that it is only dressed on one side.

Recalling the *pointe à cran* are Nos. 36 and 37, fig. 1. The shoulder, admittedly, is not pronounced, but the tendency is towards this peculiarity. Of these, No. 36 is dressed on both sides, but the second, No. 37, has only received secondary treatment on one side; it has also the feature of being *à dos abattu*.

Positive assertion as to the use of these delicate little implements is not possible, but their shape indicates that they would be particularly well adapted to the piercing of skins and fibrous materials. Comparative ethnography helps to explain some prehistoric problems, and a suggestion made by Mr John Smith with reference to his Ayrshire specimens may be recalled. Mr Smith thought that these small implements might have been used for tattooing,¹ but it is not certain that cutaneous decoration of the body was ever practised in Scotland in prehistoric times. Howbeit, I have seen in the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, London, a series of small pointed crescents and needle-like implements of chert, quartz, and quartzite from Australia. These had been used as surgical instruments by some aborigines of that continent for making small incisions in the skin of living human beings.²

As far back as 1893, Monsieur de Pierpont, referring to delicately pointed implements from Belgian sites, gave it as his opinion, that they had served in tattooing, scarification, or even bleeding. In some places, colouring materials, such as oligist and red-ochre, were found associated with them, thus strongly supporting the theory of tattooing.³ It may not be unreasonable, therefore, to put forward the suggestion that some of the small sharp-pointed implements found at the Ayrshire site were put to some such use.

¹ *Préhistorie Man in Ayrshire*, p. 111.

² I am led to believe that the primitive peoples of Australia still use such implements in their rude surgery and scarring of the body. Lord Avebury, in his *Prehistoric Times*, p. 427, gives a graphic description of the scarring process with a small stone implement.

³ *Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistorique, Compte Rendu de la XIV^e Session, Genève, 1912*, p. 307.

Points of Neolithic and Bronze Age workmanship have been got in Scotland, and these may have served for making surgical cuts. The workmanship, however, on the specimens of these periods is not the same as that expended on the pieces at present under review. While not nearly so finely dressed as the Scottish implements illustrated herein, the Australian ones possess, nevertheless, the battered back with a studied but crude technique.

In the collection are four *borers*, Nos. 38 to 41, fig. 1 (38 and 39 of brown-grey and 40 of yellow flint). These are typical of the tools which developed from the large and cumbersome *terauds* of the Lower Palæolithic.¹ These three implements are well finished, with their point projecting from the centre of the body of the tool. No. 41, fig. 1, of brown flint, is an implement with the actual boring portion short and formed by a dressed extension of one of the long sides. Opposite is a narrow, thin trimmed part, shouldered where it broadens downwards into the body.

In numerous works on the Tardenoisian industries, Commandant Octobon has described and illustrated a number of borers in the *Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française*. But in the many series to which he refers, it is rare to find any borers with thick points. As regards appearance alone, the piercing implements found at Shewalton find their nearest parallels in some French Neolithic sites.²

BLADES.

Mr Callander, treating of the collection of Tardenoisian implements from the Borders, draws attention to the absence of certain tools occurring in the Neolithic. He includes knives and saws in this generalisation.³ Among the pieces referred to in the present notice, there are some blades and two saws.

Tardenoisian blades are not uncommon in France, where certain floors have yielded varieties. Pygmy knives have also been collected in England by Mr Leslie Armstrong, Mr Francis Buckley, and Mr Lewis Abbott. Miss Paterson, too, found small knives of Tardenoisian appearance in the Deeside region.⁴

From Shewalton are five distinct types. No. 42 (of dark flint) and No. 43 (of light honey-coloured flint), fig. 1, are possessed of only the

¹ These did not reach their full development until the Solutré culture. Persisting later in fine execution, many beautiful examples are found in succeeding epochs. In Neolithic times the borer becomes scarce and its workmanship is no longer the delicate one of the earlier craftsman, yet, in type, the survival is apparent.

² G. et A. de Mortillet, *Musée Préhistorique*, planche xlii., Nos. 411 to 414, 419, and 420.

³ *Proceedings*, vol. xli. pp. 321-2.

⁴ *Moss*, vol. xlii. No. 38, pp. 403-5.

merest trimming. Of somewhat more elaborate workmanship is a long blade of brown-grey flint, No. 44, fig. 2. Patinated on one face, it bears flaking along one edge. Similar dressing is to be observed on the broad tool, No. 45, fig. 2, of grey-brown flint.

Next is a series of five, comprising comparatively large wide blades, Nos. 46 to 50, fig. 2. All are dressed along both edges. The first three of this lot are of brown-grey; the last in order, of clear flint, terminates at one end in a point.

Fourth in type, and represented by Nos. 51 to 54, fig. 2, are blades *à dos abattu*, with the distinctive and delicate secondary working on the convex back. No. 51 is conspicuous by its slender and tapering shape, and No. 54 is clearly Palaeolithic in type, recalling the Solutrean by its minute pressure-dressing of the back.

The fifth and last of the series of blades consists of four examples dressed on one side only (and that side curved). Numbered as 55 to 58, fig. 2, the implements are shown with the foregoing in the same figure. They are paired off respectively as of grey and yellow flint.

The large size of some of the blades, in comparison with the small associated implements, calls for comment. Close study of many collections of Tardenoisian artifacts from Continental sites has shown me that there is present a proportion of large or fairly big blades and also other tools which, judging from their size alone, might be ascribed to Neolithic fashioning. I infer from this that some of the series exhibited at home have been made up of the smaller tools, and that any large pieces found at or near the same place have been segregated as Neolithic. Close scrutiny of the dressing of all implements must therefore be of first importance when the Tardenoisian appearance has been observed in tools at a particular site.

No. 59, fig. 2, is a saw of brownish flint whose serrated edge extends along part only of the side where the tiny teeth have been made. For nearly its full length, the side opposite is dressed, either with the object of providing a good finger-rest or for firm hafting. It may be, of course, that originally this specimen was longer, as the clean nature of the break at the lower part of the flint suggests. If this were indeed so, the saw is all the more interesting, being possibly the portion of a comparatively large implement of a class common enough in Neolithic collections. Found, however, with microliths, the workmanship upon it is different from the ordinary *retouches* identified with late stone-craft.

No. 60, fig. 2, is a flake of grey-brown flint with some chipping along one side. Probably a small saw, it has the added feature of bearing secondary dressing at the lower part opposite the serrations.

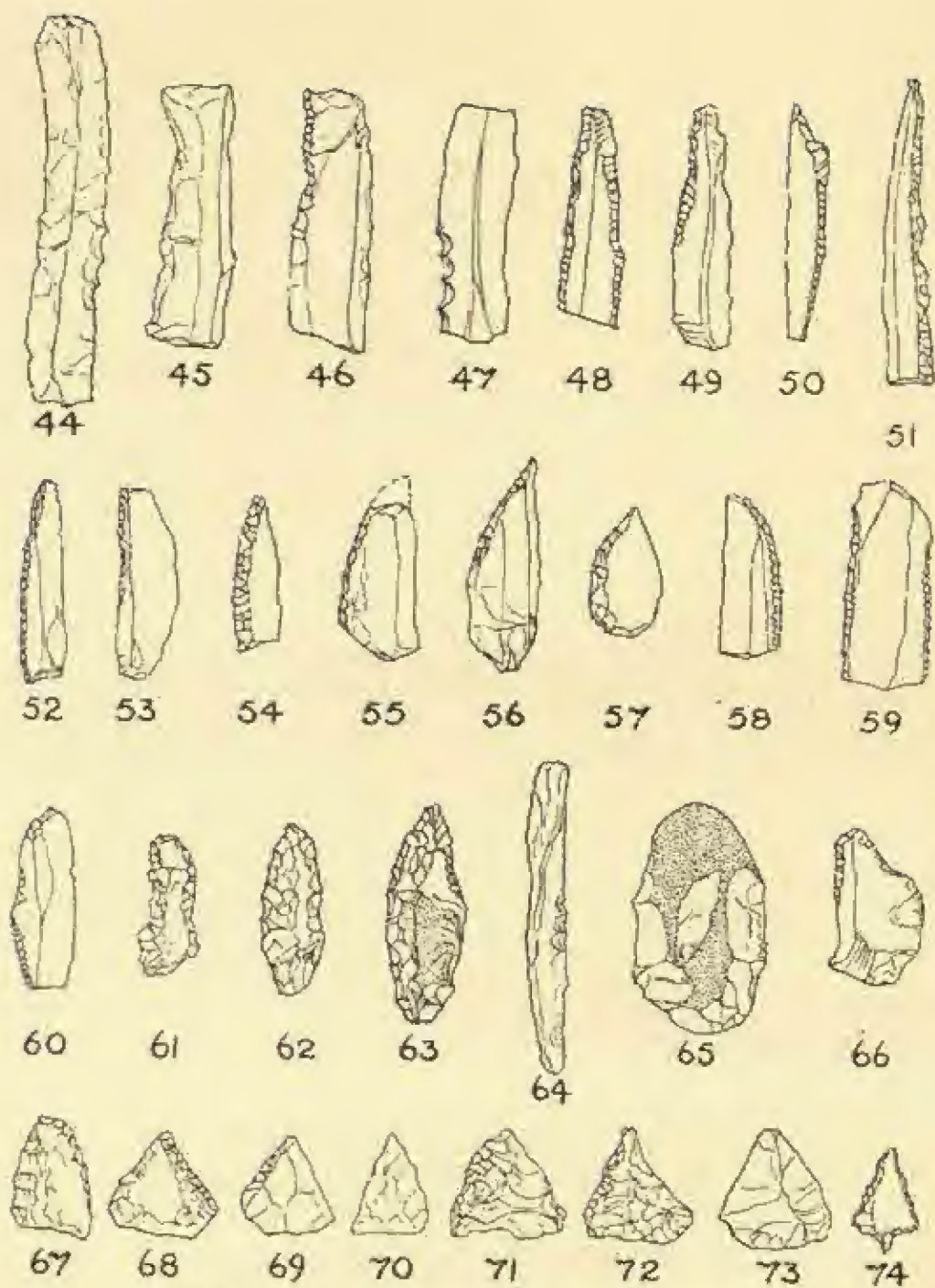


Fig. 2. Mesolithic Flint Implements from Shewallon, Ayrshire. (J.)

VARIOUS IMPLEMENTS.

In common with Tardenoisian floors which have yielded a variety of implements, Shewalton has produced a few odd-shaped flints. It was the find of No. 61, fig. 2, which attracted my attention to one site.¹ This tool is a small scraper of light flint, and its distinguishing feature is a small hollow carefully dressed out of the side. Opposite is a battered convex back. Nos. 62 and 63 on the same figure may aptly be termed slug-like, but the exact nature of these implements can only be conjectured; they may, perhaps, be placed in the category of fabricators. The first of these is of brown-grey flint, and its neighbour, bearing a considerable part of the white cortex at its lower end, is of grey flint.

A thin narrow fabricator of mottled light grey flint, delicately worked, was got, and this singular implement deserves special remark, as it is, so far as I have noticed from comparisons, without parallel except in the Aurignacian and Magdalenian. Not differing much in form from larger examples of the kind, its small size would, no doubt, exclude the possibility that it had been a strike-a-light—a theory which has been advanced in regard to a number of so-called fabricators. This (No. 64, fig. 2) carefully dressed tool could not have been easily managed except by a skilled flint-worker. Its worked part and patination give no indication whatever of small chips having been removed at the tips by striking upon another surface.

No. 65, fig. 2, having the appearance of being one half of a light-brown corticed pebble of clear flint with some slight side flaking, bears minute dressing at the end even to the extreme edge on either side of the point of percussion. Thus worked, the extremity forms a sharp-edged round-ended scraper. The lower part of the stone is so shaped naturally that it is well adapted to the grip of the thumb and finger.

Because it shows the same type of distinct delicate trimming along all edges except at its base, I take this opportunity of including a small glossy brown worked flint I picked up a little to the north-west of the mouth of the River Irvine, at one of the few now accessible parts of the Ardeer Sands. This neat little tool, No. 66, fig. 2, is fashioned from a chip with flat surface underneath, but showing the bulb of percussion. By its trimming it affords at the same time a straight scraping edge on one side, a semicircular one on the other, and by a carefully made "encoche" or notch underneath, a useful spokeshave cutting-edge is provided. The straight secondarily worked edge also gives a good finger-rest when the

¹ *U! supra*, p. 35.

round arris is employed. The rounded and straight edges do not meet abruptly, the implement being so shaped that a sort of wide projection extends from the body of the flint. A fourth use may therefore be made of this artifact, namely, that of a kind of rimer for widening holes.

ARROW-HEADS.

Very remarkable in this Ayrshire series is a number of arrow-heads, all the more outstanding as there has been no previous evidence in Scotland of the existence of such pre-Neolithic weapon-points. Differing in workmanship from Neolithic arrow-heads, the specimens enumerated here are similar in their delicate finish to many of the foregoing implements.

Nos. 67, 68, and 69, fig. 2, are of clear flint, and, while not worked elaborately, their shape is quite unmistakable. Despite the material from which it has been fashioned, No. 70, fig. 2, of quartz, is a better example of its class than its three preceding companions.

Nos. 71 and 72, fig. 2, are of brown-grey flint, and another arrow-head, No. 73, is of white flint. The last specimen in this trio has little out of the ordinary in the trimming; but the two in order before it, although somewhat irregularly shaped, are exceedingly well dressed all over their surfaces—a feature which would indicate late technique.

All the foregoing are large compared with No. 74 in fig. 2. Unbarbed, but furnished with a tiny stem, this arrow-head of brown-grey flint might easily be assigned to a late prehistoric phase. But it possesses two salient features assigning the piece to a distinct period and that contemporary with the other associated implements. In the first place, it will be seen that it is prepared from a chip struck from the yellowish cortex of the flint. Secondly, and very important, the manner in which it has been worked indicates certain essential characteristics. The flat faces, upper and under, are as free from working as when the arrow-head shape was produced from the chip, but the edges and those of the small stem are minutely pressure-dressed by battering.

Some North African and a number of French hoards show that arrow-heads are present in the Tardenoisian industry. Points, fairly large and small, occur, and they are, in the main, dressed in the same way as the specimen described in the preceding paragraph. For example, a varied set of arrow-heads was got in a series from Theil (Loir-et-Cher). While different shapes come from that site, the dressing by battering is present, except in two specimens. The two exceptions

are worked over their surfaces. The author of the paper, in describing and illustrating the implements, is careful to state that the Theil collection exemplifies a very late Tardenoisian industry¹—a statement which must be considered in its full importance in the comparative study of Scottish examples in the National Museum.

Writers on the Tardenoisian industries have mentioned the variety of stone employed in the manufacture of the typical implements. Examination will usually show this to be the case with the majority of sets, but it will also be found that flint was used in preference to other material. Sometimes the most delicate Tardenoisian tools are fashioned out of material other than flint, chalcedony being a favourite. This silicious stone allows of minute pressure-trimming of pygmy tools, and seldom in a full series of Tardenoisian implements are there missing some chalcedony artifacts. It will be observed that, when these occur, the dressing is extremely delicate.

Shewalton not possessing any native flint, stone of that kind would have to be obtained from sources known to the artisans. That supplies of the raw material came from a number of different localities is proved by the varieties of flint used in the making of the implements forming the subject of the present notes.² As in many sandy areas where Tardenoisian implements have been found, there is a local supply of quartz, jasper, and chalcedony pebbles, the two last being pretty when cut and polished by the lapidary. This fact has not escaped the attention of many people who scour the sandy wastes to-day in search of these stones. In itself the practice is the outcome of a survival of long-established knowledge of the presence of hard materials, now used for ornaments, where in the past they were employed for all-important necessities.

Looking over the different implements detailed and illustrated here, one is compelled to make comparisons with others from Scotland, the British Isles, France, and abroad generally. The facies of the Ayrshire implements is undoubtedly Tardenoisian, albeit, judging by the different Scottish examples already found, some of the specimens are unusual. Naturally these Scottish collections are of first consideration here, but parallels can be found in different groups outside Scotland, although from provenances far apart. Probably the most useful studies I have made of Tardenoisian artifacts are of those contained in the

¹ Gotohon, *Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française*, vol. 25, planche VIII. figs. 110-12, and pp. 304-5.

² I have picked up a large number of chips and flakes here, and all bear some workmanship. It has been pointed out that Arran pitchstone was imported by the Shewalton stone implement-makers in later phases (Mann, *Proceedings*, vol. III. p. 146).

cases at the British Museum and the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine in Paris. From observation it appears that the Shewalton collection, bearing a family resemblance to the Tardenoisian of the British Isles, yet comprises some implements hitherto not noted in Great Britain, although got abundantly oversens.

All the Scottish sets have well represented the industry, but, so far, no micro-graver appears in any Scottish post-Azilian series. While it must not be assumed that none will turn up, it is a fact, nevertheless, that in late Tardenoisian groups the gravers are not met with. The small gravers have so far been recorded only in the true early or mid-Tardenoisian floors, England and France being particularly rich in these specially typical tools. We seem faced, then, with this first conclusion that in Scotland, as yet, we have only found relics of late Tardenoisian industries.

Again, we have instances of implements of Neolithic facies in association with other tools of earlier appearance—evidence of an influence blending with another, although not necessarily producing a hybrid industry.

From Shewalton is the find of arrow-heads, one class with battered edges, and the other completely or almost wholly dressed over the surfaces. The saws and broad blades, like the arrow-heads, point to a late craft comparing with the late French Tardenoisian, which is possessed of a great diversity of implements, scarcely less varied than the Robenhausen Neolithic.

Abbé Breuil and Commandant Octobon, whom I have to thank for examining photographs of the Shewalton collection, are of the opinion that a late Tardenoisian industry is represented in this Ayrshire series. In a letter written to me on the subject, Monsieur Breuil says: "I have always held the view that in your Neolithic there was a group of Tardenoisian origin influenced by the Neolithic." Commandant Octobon writes: "You have not quite got the horizon of Tardenois, but rather that of an 'evolved Tardenoisian.'"¹

I acknowledge also with gratitude the assistance Mr Francis Buckley has given me in regard to comparison with his own discoveries and deductions. I quote from a letter of his, dated Bamburgh, 12th September 1929: "... These specimens, taken as a group, come late in the British Tardenoisian series, and they are probably influenced by the Neolithic industries. ... There is no specimen of the typical Tardenoisian micro-graver, which is a sort of hall-mark of the mid-Tardenois industry in England. On the other hand, we get nothing of the following kind in the Tardenois groups in Yorkshire, Nos. 67 to 74, 4, 6, 7,

¹ Mautheuge (Nord), 28th March 1929—letter to the author.

62, and 63. And No. 2 is very scarce indeed with us. Similar types to 6 and 7 are found on the moors, but they are larger, isolated, and probably belong to the scattered Neolithic industries. Our arrow-heads . . . are larger. A nearer group to yours is found in Northumberland. Here I suspect that arrow-heads like No. 73 belong to the local pygmy series, and there are practically no micro-gravers or gravers. In County Durham the pygmy industry includes micro-gravers abundantly, and is earlier than the Northumberland and Scottish types. . . . There is, I believe, a sort of hybrid or late Tardenois in the Sheffield district."¹

It must not be overlooked, however, that some of the Shewalton implements show archaic features. Of these, the slug-shaped instruments, while perhaps only broad, thickish fabricators (Nos. 62 and 63, fig. 2), recall the Solutrean "feuille." Mr Corrie's examples, especially, include some types presenting features of the Palæolithic.²

The distribution of "pygmy" flints is, we know, an extremely wide one,³ but the Tardenoisian industry, as has been shown, was not confined by any means to microliths and geometrical patterns. Small implements of stone, while certainly most abundant in the Tardenoisian, were the product of different phases ranging from the Aurignacian down to the Bronze Age, but, of course, in the latter the workmanship on the material is distinct.⁴

The Ayrshire implements, those from the Borders, and probably, too, the Deeside specimens, are of a transitional phase between the pure Azilian, as already identified in Scotland, and the Neolithic. But from the deductions made and the concurring opinions of the archaeologists whom I have consulted, all the Tardenoisian implements so far found in Scotland must be regarded as being somewhat late. It follows, therefore, that tools of the lower or earlier phases of the Tardenoisian,

¹ Some shell-mounds, on Castle Hill near Hastings, on exploration by Mr Lewis Abbott, yielded a number of microliths which have been placed in a period corresponding to the Northumberland series, and consequently fairly late. It must be noted that the Sussex also produced Neolithic implements and worked flints. The three groups have been segregated by Mr Abbott. (*British Museum, Stone Age Antiquities*, 3rd ed., pp. 91-2.)

² *Cf. supra, Proceedings*, vol. 4, pp. 307-13.

³ Pygmy and geometrical implements are found in India and have been got in great numbers in Ceylon. In Eastern Europe they are found in the Crimean Peninsula; the shores of the Mediterranean have provided examples, particularly so in North Africa, where a diversity of types, including arrow-heads, is met with. Portugal furnishes several floors, as does Spain. France has numerous sites, but with the richest in the Alsace department where is the type station of La Fère-en-Tardenois. Belgium, Poland, and the Baltic shores contribute their share. The British Isles are represented in the southern districts and abundantly so in the north-east, east, Fennines, and the west as far as the Isle of Man and Ireland. In Herefordshire I have recognised these implements in a private collection of local finds. The Scottish sites have been referred to.

⁴ As regards late microliths, Mr Mann's collection includes implements found in association with Bronze Age relics from the Glenfnee Sands.

that is, nearer the Azilian in point of antiquity, are still to be looked for.

Doubtless the tools from the Borders are earlier than those from the Shewalton Moor, because the former, in their greater number of geometrical representatives, are typical of a more ancient industry than the stone artifacts from the south-west.

Further discoveries of kindred implements will, no doubt, be made serving to shed more light on the Scottish pre-Neolithic industries. Every such find must therefore add to the knowledge of the distribution of the Tardenoisian, but the series examined here stands isolated in certain respects. At once it furnishes additional proof that the widespread Tardenoisian industry comprised a variety of artifacts and that it was not ill-represented on the mainland of Scotland.

III.

CRAIG CASTLE AND THE KIRK OF AUCHINDOIR, ABERDEENSHIRE.

By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.LITT., F.S.A.Scot.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

In early medieval times, from the western half of the Province of Mar, and from the group of important passes across the Mounth out of Strathmore and the Braes of Angus, the main access northward into the Province of Moravia or Moray lay through the open strath, about a mile and a half in average width, that intervenes between the Correen Hills on the east and the Cabrach on the west (see map, fig. 1). This gap in the watershed provides an easy means of communication between Strathdon and the middle reaches of the Deveron. It was natural, therefore, that a strong hand should have been laid upon so important an arterial route, in the days of the Anglo-Norman penetration of Mar, and during the protracted and bitter wars waged by the Canmore dynasty against Moray in the twelfth and the early thirteenth century. We find significant proof of this in the fact that, in the period under discussion, at either end of the strath there was planted a castle of the first rank. At its southern inlet, Bishop Gilbert of Caithness, on behalf of Alexander II., founded the great stronghold of Kildrummy, the capital messuage of Mar, a powerful stone castle of the *enceinte* type introduced in the early part of the thirteenth century. The location of this "noblest of northern castles" is intelligible only in view of the strategic

situation, as above described.¹ At the northern outlet of the strath the Normanised Celtic Earls of Fife, transplanted thither by William



(J. F. Wynne, del.)

Fig. 1. Map of the Early Routes from Mar into Moray.

(NOTE.—Mottes are indicated by a dot; stone castles by a circled dot; churches by a circled cross.)

the Lion (1165-1214), threw up a strong castle, not of stone but in earth-work—one of the best preserved examples in the north of a Norman

¹ For a full discussion of this question see my paper on "The Early Castles of Mar" in last year's *Proceedings*, vol. lxiii. pp. 125-8.

mount-and-bailey fortress.¹ Next to Kildrummy, Strathbogie Castle became the most important baronial seat in western Aberdeenshire; and in the later Middle Ages, owing to political and other causes which I have set forth elsewhere,² the Donside castle came to be quite overshadowed by its neighbour on the Deveron, now the headquarters of the powerful and widely ramified Gordon family.

From Strathbogie Castle the high road into Moray led either by Glen Fiddich and Balvenie Castle to the ford of Spey between the castles of Boharm and Rothies; or, more to the northward, by Keith of St Maelrubha (Keth-malruve) and Orton, where in 1228 there was a bridge over the Spey, with a chapel of St Nicholas founded by Muriel de Polloe, lady of Rothies, prior to 1242.³ Although Queen Mary chose the Balvenie-Boharm route on her northward march against the Gordons in September 1562,⁴ yet for ordinary traffic the bridge at Orton seems to have been the most favoured crossing, as the approach to it lay through more level and fertile, and therefore no doubt more settled and safer, country.

But for travellers who did not mind risk, or for armies to whom roving bands of Highland caterans had no terrors, two other modes of access into Moray offered themselves, more direct even than the Strathbogie-Balvenie road. The two modes of access to which I now refer both traversed the Cabrach: or, to speak more accurately, from the Cabrach westward they are really one cross-country road, with two alternative methods of reaching the Cabrach from the upper part of Strathbogie. One of these alternatives branches off from the high road at Rhynie, and holds directly westward by Scurdargue and Essie; the second leaves the high road at Auchindoir, nearer the headwaters of the Bogie, and runs north-westward to join the other above the Kirk of Cabrach. The early, and perhaps the greater, importance of the Scurdargue-Essie road is shown in the fact that it was used by the rival armies of Malcolm Canmore and Lulach the Fatuous in the campaign of 1058;⁵ and it need not therefore surprise us to meet on this route with characteristic evidence of the Norman penetration in the ancient castle-site of Lesmoir and the associated church of Essie, the scene of Lulach's death.⁶ But that the Auchindoir-Cabrach road was also of importance in early mediæval times is proved, in no less unmistakable fashion, by the fact that, just at the point where it parts company with the strath, we find the *motte* of Auchindoir, and close beside it the thirteenth-century parish

¹ See my description of these earthworks in *Proceedings*, vol. lvi, pp. 147-8.

² *The Castles of Kildrummy*, pp. 22-4.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 48.

⁴ *Proceedings*, vol. lx, n. 134; vol. lxiii, p. 126, note 3.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. lxiii, p. 127.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. lx, p. 274.

church, which is one of the finest specimens of Transitional or early First Pointed architecture that has survived in northern Scotland.

Which of these two routes was used by the army of Edward I., on his march from Invercharach in the Cabrach to Kildrummy, on 1st August 1296, it is impossible now to say. We know that another column under Anthony Beek, the warlike Bishop of Durham, came by a different road: and it may possibly be that the King used one and the Bishop the other of the two roads under discussion: though I am inclined, on the whole, to think that the language of the old chronicler must imply a more serious divergence on Bishop Anthony's part, and that the troops under his command most probably came down on Donside and Kildrummy *via* Strathbogie Castle.¹

Although we only begin, very naturally, to get definite information as to the use of roads with the beginning of the strictly medieval period in the eleventh century, it is self-evident that these natural cross-country tracks must have come into prominence from the very beginnings of human occupation. It can hardly, therefore, be a coincidence that we find early church sites planted by St Moluag of Lismore in the sixth century, one at Mortlach and another at Clova in Kildrummy. A map of the Moluag sites in Pietland seems to me to show, in quite an unmistakable way, how this notable missionary must have come from his starting-point at Lismore up the Great Glen by Ballagan on Loch Ness into Moravia (Rosemarkie) and thence made his way *via* Mortlach and Clova, along the road which we have been discussing, into Mar and the western Garioch, where he has left foundations at Tarland and Clatt. On Tap-o'-Noth, overlooking Scurdargue, is *Clochmaloo*, Moluag's stone or seat—a hint, perhaps one may venture to suggest, that he used the Essie road on his journey from Mortlach to Clova. Very remarkable indications of such early lines of penetration—indications which often, as in the present case, are confirmed by medieval archaeological and documentary evidence—can be obtained by constructing track-charts of the Celtic missionary saints.

It is a curious result of the great development of motor traffic in recent times that our ancient cross-country routes are everywhere regaining an importance which they had lost in railroad days. Stirling Bridge, in past ages the strategic centre of Scotland, is a case in point. The building of the Forth Bridge drew much of the northward traffic away from the older crossing: but now that motor transport has assumed such huge proportions, Stirling Bridge is again, as of yore, one of the busiest nodal points in Scotland.² So it is with the ancient road from Auchindoir to the Cabrach: in the eyes of the motorist to-day this is coming

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. lxiii, p. 127.

² See my *Stirlingshire* (Cambridge County Geographies), pp. 1-2.

into ever-growing favour as the most direct access from Aberdeen to Elgin and the North; and its renewed importance is seen in the costly improvements now being made upon it by the county road authority.

In the neighbourhood of a primitive cross-country route we should always expect to find evidence of early population: and the prehistoric inhabitants of the locality have left important traces behind them, in the Neolithic urn found at Craig, in the fine cup-marked rock surface at Cuttieburn, and in the earthwork on Cnoc Cailliche of Wheedlemont.¹ The urn has been described by Mr Callander in last year's volume of our *Proceedings*;² of the cup-markings and the earthwork brief accounts may here be offered.

CUTTIEBURN CUP-MARKED ROCK SURFACE.

In the field immediately to the west of the farmhouse of Cuttieburn, north-west of Craig Castle, is a boulder or rock surface bearing

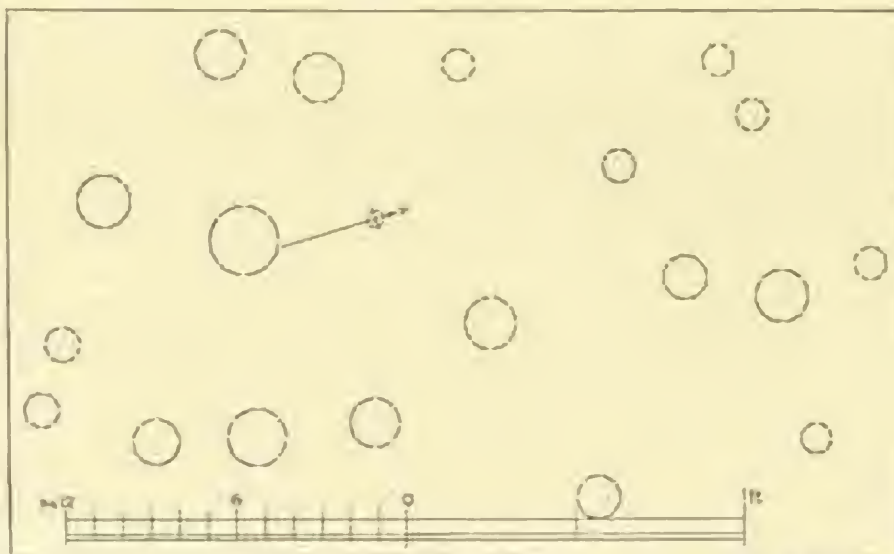


Fig. 2. Cupmarks at Cuttieburn.

[J. F. Wyness, del.]

cup-marks, as shown on plan, fig. 2. The plan represents the cup-marks visible on 2nd November 1920: others probably occur on the

¹ Immediately north of our area the group of short cists at Brawland and Upper Ord, and the remains of stone circles at Nether Wheedlemont and Upper Ord—all marked on the 6-inch O.S. Map, Aberdeenshire, Sheet xlii.—form a very remarkable Bronze Age locality.

² Vol. lxiii. p. 59, fig. 40.

buried portions of the stone, as Mr Alec Anderson, farmer at Cuttieburn, tells me that he has counted 25 cup-marks in all. Mr Anderson also informs me that in his opinion the stone is a boulder and not an exposure of living rock.

CNOG CAILLICHE EARTHWORK.

The hill of Cnog Cailliche of Wheedlemont (1152 feet) is a sow-backed heathery eminence, formerly wooded. Round its summit is drawn an oval enclosure, measuring about 60 yards north and south by 31 yards transversely: this enclosure is bounded by a ditch about 13 feet broad and 3 feet deep, with some traces of a rampart inside the ditch and a slight counterescarp mound on its outer lip. The area within this enclosure is stony, and exhibits no traces of hut circles or any such like foundations.

ECCELESIASTICAL HISTORY OF THE PARISH.

As I pointed out in last year's *Proceedings*, it was always a matter of doubt whether Auchindoir, politically speaking, belonged to Mar or Strathbogie; and in fact one old topographer states that it belonged to neither.¹ A similar difficulty was felt in regard to ecclesiastical jurisdiction: in 1236 the patronage of Auchindoir Church was disputed between the Bishops of Moray and Aberdeen,² but ultimately it was included in the Deanery of Mar. In Bagimont's Roll, circa 1275, the church is so entered, being assessed at 12 marks.³ On 28th May 1301, Thomas, Earl of Mar, by a writ issued from Kildrummy Castle, presented his clerk, Sir John of Mar, Canon of Aberdeen, to the Church of Auchindoir, then vacant by the decease of the late rector—Sir Thomas of Meldrum. In the same instrument the Earl gave his consent, subject to the approval of the Bishop of Aberdeen, to the uniting of Auchindoir and Invernochty, the reason assigned for this project being impoverishment of the former church.⁴ The scheme, however, seems to have failed of effect, or at all events was of short duration; and on 24th March 1514, at the instance of Thomas Myrton, Archdeacon of the Cathedral of Aberdeen and Rector of Auchindoir, and with the consent of King James V., the church was erected into a prebend of King's

¹ "Aberdeenshire properly so called contains these two parishes which, though in this shire, yet belong to no one peculiar district of it in particular (such as Mar, Buchan, etc.), namely, the parishes of Auchindore and Cabrach"—"View of the Diocese of Aberdeen," by A. Keith, 1732, in *Collections on the Shires of Aberdeen and Bang.* p. 103.

² *Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis*, p. 101.

³ *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis*, vol. II. pp. 52, 53.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, vol. I. pp. 89-90.

College, Aberdeen. The prebendary was held bound to provide a vicar at a yearly stipend of 12 marks Scots, with manse and toft, and to maintain in the College Chapel a "stallar" skilled in singing, at a salary of 4 marks Scots, with a decent habit and surplice.¹

The Reformation again threw the status of Auchindoir Church into the melting-pot. In the *Registre of Ministers and Their Stipendis sen the Yr of God 1567*, Auchindoir is assigned to the Synod of Mar, being then served by Gilbert Brown, reader, with a yearly stipend of £20 Scots;² but by the General Assembly of 1586 it is once more handed over to Moray.³ In 1644 and again in 1677 it is included in the Presbytery of Alford, the benefice being valued in each year at £1316 and £1420 Scots respectively.⁴ In 1811 the parish of Kearn was united with that of Auchindoir, both the old parochial churches being then unroofed, and the present church erected to serve the united parish.⁵ It should be recorded to the everlasting credit of the then laird of Craig, Mr James Gordon, an Advocate at the Scottish Bar, that when at that time the barbarous proposal was made to pull down the old kirk of Auchindoir in order to provide materials for its successor, Mr Gordon supplied the required stones at his own expense rather than allow the ancient edifice to be destroyed.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Who the early Norman or Normanised lords of the Craig of Auchindoir may have been there exists, so far as I am aware, no evidence to show. The fact that the *motte* was anciently known as Cummin's Craig (see fig. 3) makes it not impossible that its founders may have been members of the great family of Comyn, whose territorial ramifications were so widespread and whose influence was paramount in Aberdeenshire throughout the thirteenth century. Certainly the Comyns had laid their hand on the Great North Road from Mar into Moray at one important point, for they owned the strong Castle of Balvenie.⁶ But of course the name Cummin's Craig applied to the *motte* may have been of quite recent origin. The first laird of Craig of whom we have any record appears to be John of the Craig, whose dramatic intervention played a decisive part in the battle of Culblean, on 30th November 1335.⁷

¹ *Fasti Aberdonenses*, pp. 74-5, 94.

² *Collections on the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, p. 233.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 222-3.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 225.

⁵ Advertisement inviting contracts for the new church appears in the *Aberdeen Journal*, 29th September 1810.

⁶ *Proceedings*, vol. lxiii, p. 126, note 4.

⁷ See my paper on "The Campaign and Battle of Culblean," in the present volume, *infra*.

On 5th May 1414, Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, confirmed a charter of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, gifting the lands of Auchindoir and Wheellemont to Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum;¹ and in the beautifully lettered little brass tablet of Bruges workmanship (fig. 4) above the stately tomb of Sir Alexander and his wife in Drum's



[J. P. Wynnes del.]

Fig. 3. The Early Manorial Centre of Auchindoir.

Aisle at St Nicholas' Church in Aberdeen, he is described as lord of Drum, Auchindoir, and Forglen.² The lordship of Auchindoir remained

¹ *Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, vol. IV, pp. 451-2; *ibid.*, p. 453.

² The following note on this most interesting brass has been kindly furnished by Mr William Kelly, J.L.D., A.R.S.A., Aberdeen:—

"The fifteenth-century brass in Drum's Aisle of St Nicholas' Church, Aberdeen, must have been placed on the cusped tomb over the effigies of Sir 'Alexander de Irvyn' of Drum and his wife, the lady 'Elizabeth de Keth,' daughter of Sir Robert de Keth, Marischal of Scotland, in the lifetime of both spouses: spaces for the insertion of the days of the month, the months, and the years in the century 'M^{CC}CC^{XX}' are blank. In 1436 this Sir Alexander Irvine founded, in St Nicholas' Church, the chantry of St Ninian, the patron saint of the Irvines of Drum: he died soon thereafter, his grandson having been served heir on 2nd November 1457.

"The Drum brass, clipped on one side, measures about 11½ inches by 17 inches: it bears

(1) the Irvine coat-of-arms and four lines of lettering referring to Sir Alexander Irvine, (2) a line of running floral ornament 1 inch high and 17 inches long, and (3) the Keith coat-of-arms and four lines of lettering referring to the Lady Elizabeth. The style of every part of the brass—shield, floral ornament, and Gothic lettering—shows the hand of a master.

"From a comparison of the Drum brass with a rubbing from the brass of Joris de Munter and his wife in Bruges Cathedral, it would appear that both brasses must have come from the same workshop, if not from the same hand. The Munter brass is shown to a large scale in *A Book of Encaintes of Monumental Brasses in the Continent of Europe*, by the Rev. W. F. Greeny, M.A., 1884. Along the four sides of this great monumental brass, measuring 98 inches by 56 inches,



Fig. 3. The Irvine Brass in Drum's Aisle, St. Nicholas' Church, Aberdeen.

"*Hic sub ista sepultura jacet honorabilis et famosus miles dñs alexander de irvine scutell qñs dñs de drume dachyndor et forglan qui obiit . . . die mēsis . . . anno dñi mcccc . . .*"

"*Hic etiam jacet nobilis dñs dñs elizabeth de keth filia qdam dñi roberti de keth militis militis mairistalli [sic] nōcie nōr qñs dñi dñi alexandri de irvine qui obiit . . . die mēsis . . . anno dñi mcccc . . .*"

runs a continuous border, rather more than one inch wide, of exactly the same very individual pattern that occurs in the central strip on the Drum brass. Again, the forms of the letters and their ornamental bulging strokes and curls on both brasses are so alike that they must have been drawn by the same craftsman, or by men intimately associated in the same workshop. The running ornament and the forms of the lettering are of extreme refinement and beauty; the use of a half square dot on some of the thick vertical strokes is characteristic.

"The Bruges brass is in memory of Joris de Munter, who died in 1420, and of his wife, who died in 1423. Judging from the setting out of the inscription, the brass was not begun until after Joris' death. If the Bruges brass is of the 'forties,' it is probable that the Drum brass was made at the same Bruges atelier in the 'fifties.' If Munter may be translated 'minor,' and if Joris was the master of the mint, may we not look upon both brasses as coming from the mint? The Liddell brass (1615) in the West Church of St. Nicholas was certainly the work of Gaspar Brudegonus, Master of the Mint in Antwerp."

in the hands of the Drum family until the Gordons acquired it from them in 1511.¹ For the history of the Gordons of Craig the reader is referred to Dr Bulloch's paper, which follows in the present volume. They remained in possession until 1802, when the property was sold to the present owner, Mr William Penny Craik.

It is to be presumed that during the Irvine period the *motte* castle would seldom be occupied, and that its timber buildings probably fell into decay, for the main seat of the Irvines was at Drum, and their interests centred always on Deeside. At all events, with the arrival of the Gordons as resident lairds, the *motte* was definitely abandoned and a new castle was built about a mile farther up the Den of Craig (see Map, fig. 5). Thus by lay action the early association of church and castle, dating from Norman times, was severed, and the disruption of the old parochial centre was completed from the ecclesiastical side by the erection of the new church in 1811.² It is noteworthy that the baronial dovecot, although a late sixteenth-century structure, and clearly erected after the present castle had been built, is yet placed at the old nucleus of the manor: a *columbarium*, however, was also provided in the roof of the new castle.

THE OLD HALL OF TOLOPHIN.

On the maps of an old estate survey of 1777 is shown the "Hall of Tolophin"; it is also marked as "Site of the Hall of Tolophin" on the Ordnance Survey. The site is on a rocky knoll north-east of the farm of Tolophin, more than two miles above Craig Castle. No trace of the building now remains: the survey of 1777 indicates an oblong structure, lying north-west and south-east, and measuring about 60 feet by 45 feet exteriorly, as far as can be judged from the very reduced plan. I have been able to find no information about this old Hall of Tolophin: but a deed in the Craig Charter Chest reveals that in 1630 Tolophin formed a separate property in the hands of Margaret Gordon, sister of John Gordon the fourth laird, who on 10th July in that year obtained a grant of it from her. On 29th October 1633 he made over Tolophin to his relative George Gordon of Tollochoudie (Tilphoudie).³

THE MOTTE OF AUCHINDOIR.

The *motte*, styled "Moathillock" on the survey of 1777 (see fig. 3), is a scarped rocky knoll, situated about 143 feet to the east of the ancient

¹ J. F. Leslie, *The Irvines of Drum*, pp. 62, 156; *Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, vol. iv, pp. 455-6.

² *Proceedings*, vol. lxxiii, p. 111.

³ Craig Charter Chest, Nos. 21 and 20.

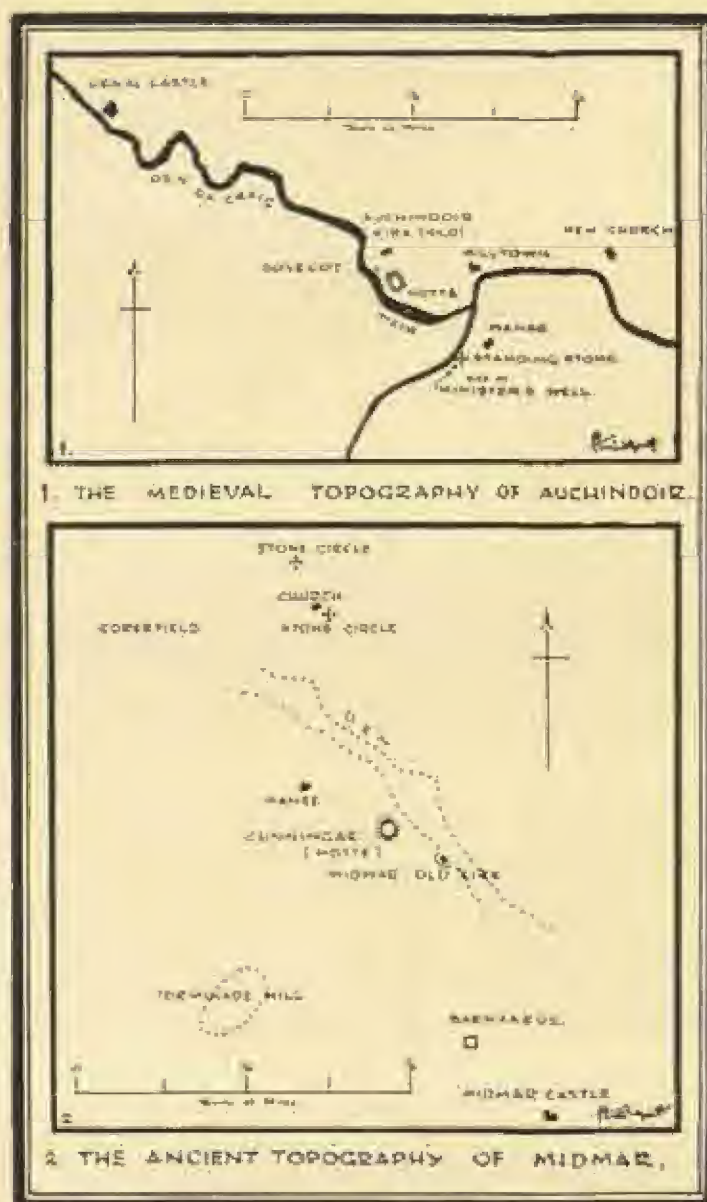


Fig. 5. Map illustrating the Early Topography of Auchindoir and Midmar.
(For Midmar see *Proceedings*, vol. ixiii, p. 111.)

and now disused parish church. On the south side its scraggy slopes descend steeply and continuously into the Den; and on this quarter it has been twice quarried into, both quarries being shown on the maps of 1777. The surface of the *motte* is oval, but tapers towards the west, so as to give a somewhat egg-shaped outline; it measures about 90 feet in length and 72 feet in greatest breadth. Between the *motte* and the churchyard a ditch has been drawn, and the height to the summit of the *motte*, reckoned from the present mean basal level of this ditch, is about 25 feet. No traces of structure are visible on the summit of the *motte*, which is planted with trees.

Francis Douglas, who visited Craig in 1780, alludes to the *motte* in the following terms: "At the kirk of Auchindoir, a little below Craig, stood the *Castrum Auchindoria*, mentioned by Buchanan, under the reign of James II., the remains of which are still visible." I have been unable to trace any such reference in Buchanan's *History*. Later writers speak of a reference in Boece, which also I cannot find. Following on a renewed Crown Charter of the estates of Craig, granted to John Gordon, the tenth laird, on 10th December 1759, a precept of sasine was given on the 29th of the same month, by token of earth and stone from the demesne lands called the Mains of Auchindoir. The ceremony took place on the soil of the said lands, between the hours of eleven and one.¹ It is very interesting to note that, two centuries after the baronial residence had been shifted, the formality of taking sasine was still performed at the old manorial centre—in all probability on the summit of the *motte*.

THE OLD CHURCH OF ST MARY OF AUCHINDOIR.

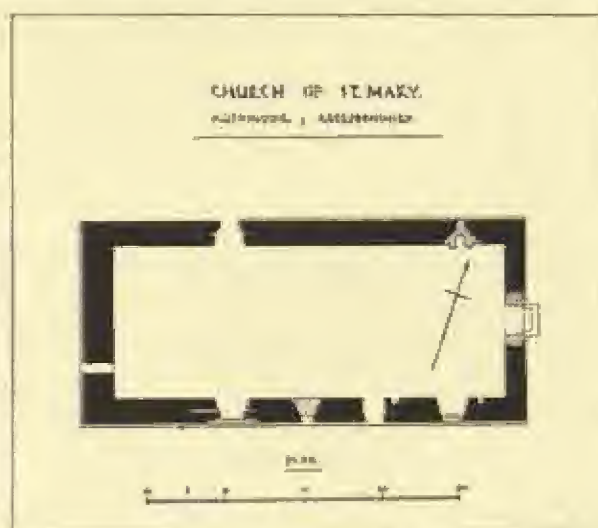
This ruined building is most romantically situated on the very brink of the Den, and stands in the old churchyard, embosomed by dark trees amid an atmosphere of ancient peace. It is oriented 80° east of true north.

The church (see plan, fig. 6) measures 56 feet 4 inches by 25 feet over the walls, which are 3 feet 2 inches thick, built of good partly coursed red freestone rubble, with quoins carefully wrought in the same material. As usual in the rural churches of medieval Scotland—and in sharp contrast with English and most Continental practice—there has been no structural division between nave and chancel. Internally the dimensions are about 50 feet by 18 feet 8 inches. A width of between 18 and 21 feet is very usual in our smaller thirteenth-century churches, but in regard to its length the Kirk of Auchindoir must be accounted

¹ *A General Description of the East Coast of Scotland*, 1782, p. 244.

² *Craig Charter Chest*, Nos. 92 and 93.

rather short, a usual proportion of length to breadth in such churches being 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. The walls have been much pulled about at different periods. A pedimented belfry, now almost concealed by ivy, but dated 1664 in large handsome numerals cut in relief on the south face, is erected on the west gable,⁷ in which also is a small rectangular window, heavily chamfered; two seventeenth-century rectangular chamfered windows, the eastern one of large size, are inserted in the south wall; and a plain door, with a square window above, has been slapped through the east gable—the eastern end of the church being now



(Geo. Anderson, del.)

Fig. 6. Auchinloch Church: plan.

enclosed to form the burial-ground of the Gordons of Craig. The tall, high-pitched gables are much obscured with ivy, but they are finished with flat, slightly projected skews built on level beds, and the two western skewstones have on their curved under-surfaces a bold, quirked roll of early thirteenth-century type. The skewstone at the north-east angle has an ogee roll-and-hollow moulding of late profile. The walls rise from a plain sloped plinth in two ashlar courses, and along the west wall, where the plinth is lacking, there is a doubly splayed offset in ashlar, at a height of about 4 feet 6 inches above the present ground level; it closely resembles the plinths found on the towers of Kil-

⁷ The belfry is minutely described by T. S. Muir, *Descriptive Notes of some of the Ancient Parochial and Collegiate Churches of Scotland*, p. 140.

drummy Castle. The wall heads, which are about 12 feet above the ground, have a plain projecting cope with hollow moulding underneath. Internally the west gable shows the joist-holes for a gallery.

Its fine door in the south wall, about 16 feet from the west end, is the most interesting feature of this church. The door (fig. 7), which



Fig. 7. Auchindoir Church : main door.

has been secured by a sliding bar, consists of two orders, of which the inner one, or actual opening, is round-arched, 3 feet wide and 6 feet 8 inches in height above the stone threshold. It has broadly chamfered jambs which carry a massive three-quarter bowtell moulding, continued round the arch. The exterior order, also a round arch, consists of a rich suite of bold First Pointed mouldings—deep hollows and heavy rounds, the inmost one pointed in profile; the whole producing a most beautiful interplay of light and shade, with an exceedingly vigorous dog-tooth ornament, highly undercut, forming the

outmost member. This archivolt rested on large, disengaged monolithic nook shafts which are now gone, though their bell-capitals remain. These capitals are excellent examples of early First Pointed work—the square abacus, of two rolls separated by a deep hollow, being upheld by well-cut stiff-leaf foliage, springing from a plain rolled necking. The bases are buried, but the east one being exposed by digging showed a bell-shaped profile with a bold neck-roll, all quite Romanesque in character. Within, the door has a lofty well-wrought ashlar rear-arch. Pleasing in design and vigorous in execution, this doorway, though on a



Fig. 8. Window in north wall, Auchindoir Church.

small scale, is one of the most effective among its kind in Scotland. Muir described it as "late Transition work, belonging apparently to that precise period of the progress of the art when the already softened features in the Norman were beginning to merge altogether into the still more flexible and varied forms of the First Pointed style."¹ But the mouldings are all fully developed, if very early Gothic; and the retention of the round arch, which persisted throughout the Middle Ages in Scotland, could not in itself be regarded as evidence of a specially early period in the First Pointed style. On the other hand, the square abacus is undoubtedly a Transitional survival, and a certain Romanesque feeling may also be recognised in the shallowness and squareness in section

of the doorway. Clearly, if we agree to class this door in the First Pointed rather than in the Transitional style, it must belong to quite the earliest stage in the full development of Gothic architecture. Generally, the style is precisely what we should expect in an ecclesiastical building distinctly earlier than the oldest work at Kildrumny Castle. Auchindoir Church, as we saw, is first mentioned under the year 1236, and I have no doubt whatever that this door was in existence ere that time.

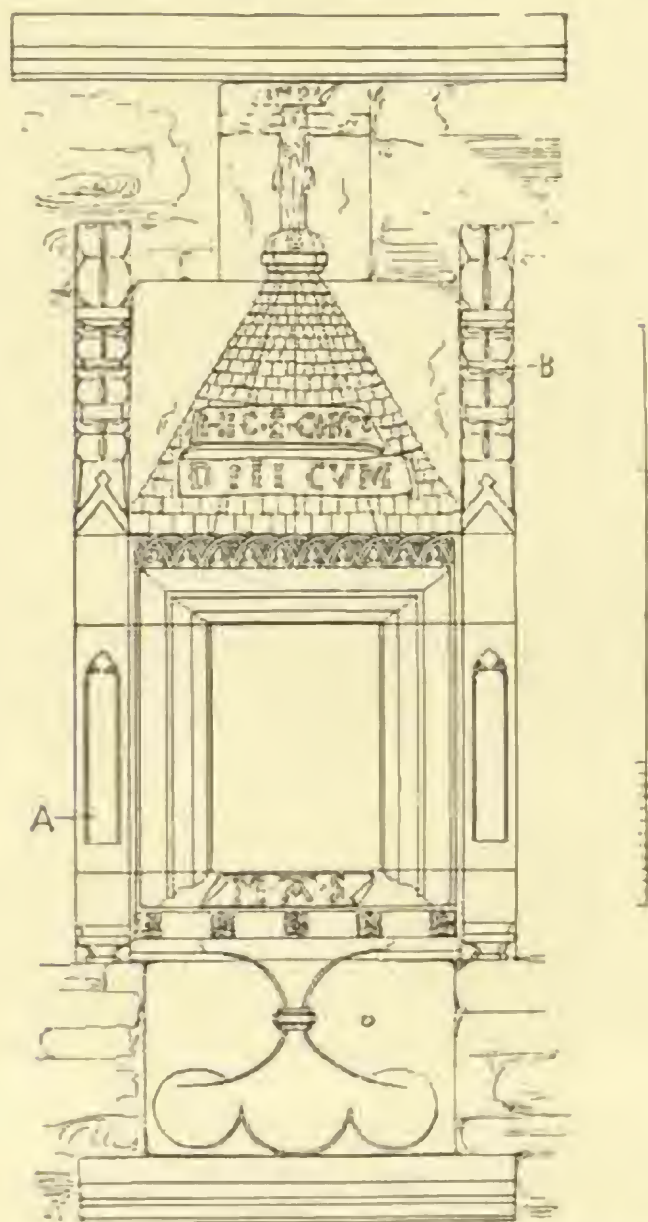
In the north wall near the east end is a small and exquisitely proportioned lancet window (fig. 8), now blocked by the inserted sacrament house behind. It measures 2 feet 9 inches in daylight height by 7 inches

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 134.

in width, and has a heavy double external chamfer, wrought single on the sole. The head is bored for a central bar. Though of course on a much smaller scale, this window closely resembles the great lancets in the chapel of Kildrummy Castle; it is decidedly later in style than the doorway, and dates probably from near the middle of the thirteenth century. Otherwise there are no windows in the north wall—in accordance with the usual Scottish practice; the small lancet, of course, would have been useful for lighting the altar, particularly in view of the orientation of the church, whereby such a window would be well adapted to catch the evening light. In the same wall, and opposite the south door, is another and evidently original door, 6 feet 3 inches high and 2 feet 6 inches wide, round-arched, and with a plain chamfer; it has been secured by a sliding bar. This door has a lofty rear arch well wrought in ashlar; it appears externally as a relieving arch. The south wall has a secondary door leading into the chancel; this would no doubt be for the use of the priest. It is square-headed, about 4 feet 9 inches high and 2 feet 5 inches wide, with a heavy filleted roll-moulding and a rectangular overhead light, above which is a sunk ogee-pointed panel bearing the initials M.A.S. in raised Gothic letters, over the incised motto NEO TIBI NEC MIHI, and date 1658. The motto and date are clearly secondary, and doubtless replace something erased. The sole of the window is formed out of the lintel of the door below, and bears initials now partly out away, but apparently M.A.S., in raised Gothic letters.

The interior of the church presents some very interesting features. In the south wall, close east of the eastmost doorway, is a simple octagonal stoup, with a pointed and chamfered arch. Eastward from this is the piscina, a plain bowl with central drain; it is half sunk in an unadorned square niche; and, as usual, the projecting part of the bowl has been cloured away. Opposite the piscina in the north wall there is still, in almost perfect preservation, a singularly beautiful sacrament house (see measured drawing, fig. 9, and view, fig. 10). The aumbry is 1 foot 9 inches tall, 1 foot 5 inches wide, and 1 foot 6 inches deep, with an inner locker on the left side, now blocked. It has been protected by a door, the sockets for whose hinge-crooks remain—their burst condition indicating that the ironwork has at some time been violently despoiled. The aumbry is framed by a suite of shallow roll and casement mouldings, and on the plain sloping sill is a scroll with the raised Gothic letters, M.A.S.¹ On the breast below this are five pateræ or rosettes, delicately

¹ As to these initials, which occur twice elsewhere in the church, I much regret I can offer no identification. Dr William Kelly and I agree in possessing a very distinct recollection of having somewhere noted a mention of one Master Alexander Strathachin or Struchan as a



[F. W. Trapp, del.]

Fig. 9. Auchindoul Church: measured drawing of Sacrament House.

carved, and the whole springs from a subject carved in low relief, which seems to resemble the slender shaft and spreading crinkled base of a



Fig. 10. Sacrament House, Auchindoir Church.

sixteenth-century rector of the church, but unfortunately the reference has escaped us both. Judging by such analogies as Kinkell or Deskford, "a lovely work of sacrament house" like this at Auchindoir would be the gift either of a rector or of a manorial patron.

"On the lower edge of the niche, but now concealed by one of the seats, are these words: *Hoc est servatum Corpus de Virgine natum.*"—*Old Statistical Account*, vol. xii. p. 499. Nothing of the sort is now apparent.

pyx. Above the lintel of the ambry is a band of intersecting round arches, with trefoils in the pointed interstices. Over all is a pointed tegulated canopy: on this are two scrolls, containing the inscriptions, in raised Gothic lettering, HIC · E · CORP · D · N · I · C · V · M, which may be expanded thus: *Hic est Corpus Domini Nostri Iesu Christi Virginis Mariæ*. On the apex of the canopy is placed, in the position of a finial, a Crucifixion, with a skull to represent Golgotha at the base, and over the Saviour's head the I.N.R.I. scroll. At either side of the sacrament house flat quasi-buttresses spring from ornate corbels; in the face of each buttress is sunk a tall, shallow niche with a pointed and trifoliated arch; and they terminate in gablets with finials, over which rise slender crocketed pinnacles extending as high as the base of the Crucifixion. Above the sacrament house and below it are short strings of a section quite First Pointed in character, though it seems scarcely possible that they are not contemporaneous with the sacrament house which they frame. The total over-all height, including these two string courses, is 8 feet 3 inches.

If the ornament at the base of the sacrament house be intended to represent the stem and foot of a pyx, then the canopy above may equally well be a conventional representation of its tall lid, and the whole thing may perhaps thus be thought of as a kind of symbolical representation, architecturally treated, of a monstrance such as is pictorially carved on the sacrament houses at Kintore, Cullen, and Pluscarden.¹ Certainly its form exactly accords with the *lucis pro sacramento, figure pyramidalis*, which Alexander Galloway before 1542 had gifted to King's College Chapel,² and the resemblance between the basal ornament of the sacrament house at Auchindoir and the stem and foot of the monstrance depicted on the Kintore sacrament house is too close to be merely a coincidence; while the lid of the Kintore monstrance is treated in the same tegulated fashion as is found in the canopy at Auchindoir. This sacrament house is clearly an insertion of the early sixteenth century, and shows a strong general resemblance to other sacrament houses of the same date in the north-east.³ The work appears to be Flemish in inspiration, though the execution is vernacular enough; and, like the other northern sacrament houses, it is doubtless to be associated with the school of architecture established as a result

¹ The luminal type of monstrance does not appear to have been known in Scotland, to judge by the sculptures on these sacrament houses. The monstrance carved on the sacrament house at Pluscarden, which we know was brought from Flanders in 1508 (see S. R. Macphail, *The Religious Houses of Pluscarden*, p. 118), is of the same form.

² *First Aberdonensis*, p. 505.

³ See the valuable paper on "Scottish Sacrament Houses" by Archibald Macpherson in *Proceedings*, vol. xxv, pp. 89-110.

of Bishop Elphinstone's great building operations in Aberdeen. We are not likely to be far wrong in the assumption that this Auchindoir sacrament house was inserted not many years after the church was appropriated to King's College in 1514.

The levels at the east end of the church have been much altered inside. The height of the stoup above the present ground level is 2 feet 4 inches, that of the piscina only 1 foot 4 inches. On the other hand, the sole level of the aumbry in the sacrament house opposite is at the quite reasonable height of 3 feet 9 inches above ground—a fact which indicates that the heightening of the floor level at the east end must have taken place before or perhaps concurrently with the insertion of the sacrament house. In this connection it should be noted that at the corresponding level opposite, a roughly formed niche seems to have been made in the wall, as if with the unfulfilled intention of providing a new piscina at the higher level.

Two interesting coats-of-arms are now built into the east wall of the church. One exhibits the arms of Gordon of Craig, three boar's heads couped, with the legend HOIP IN GOD, and the date 1557; on either side are floriated classical ornaments with a lozenge-shaped panel, the sinister of which bears the letter G; the dexter is totally weathered. The other shield has the arms of Gordon impaled with those of Cheyne, a bond between six cross-crosslets fitchée, and the initials V. G., C. C., intertwined with a love knot, for William Gordon, third laird of Craig, and his wife Clara Cheyne. On either side are classical balusters, and above has been, in two lines of well-formed raised Gothic lettering, the motto GRACE ME GVID,¹ but only the last word, occupying the lower line, is now preserved.

These stones are set in sunk panels, hollow-chamfered except on the soles, which are carved with scrolls left blank. The workmanship is exceedingly good and the design highly artistic.

Below these mural monuments near the ground level is a small built square recess, but at present this is so concealed with ivy as to be incapable of more precise description.

In the Gordon burial enclosure at the east end of the church there is now preserved a large freestone slab, 6 feet long by 2 feet 2 inches broad. It is carved with a panel containing the following: (1) A foliaceous border; (2) the letters O.L.H.M., (3) a defaced letter followed by A.S.; (4) a shield bearing on the upper half three boar's heads² couped, with the initials I.G. on either side outside the shield, and on

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. VIII, p. 728.

² They are more like *beaver's* heads, but the initials seem to indicate the arms are meant to represent Gordon, not Forbes.

the lower half a cross-crosslet between three fusils (or perhaps cushions) and resting on a buckle flanked by the letters C.L.; (5) the date 1580.

The upper arms are those of Forbes; those in the lower half appear to be some variety of the arms of Leith; the buckle may indicate a Leslie connection.¹

The architectural history of the church, as above described, is tolerably clear. It is in substance an early thirteenth-century building which underwent extensive alterations in the first half of the sixteenth century, no doubt after it had been impropriated to King's College; and was again reconstructed in accordance with Protestant ideas at some period in the seventeenth century. As Auchindoir was one of the seven parishes to which the Chapter of Aberdeen on 5th January 1558 addresses a grave warning against "all thame that ar art, part, reid, or counsale of the byrning of the kirk of Echt, or casting down of ymages in ony kirkis within the Diocie of Aberdene,"² it may be conjectured that the church had suffered some outrage at the hands of the reforming party; and possibly the recent reconstruction of the fabric, including the insertion of a rich sacrament house for the Reservation of the Host, may have aroused ill-feeling locally. On 2nd March 1664 it was reported to the Exercise of Alford that the "fabrick of the church of Auchindoir was ruined," and a commission was accordingly sent to Mr William Davidson, the parish minister, who seems to have been negligent in the matter, in order "seriously to recommend to him that he wold diligently go about the repairing of the fabrick of the church."³ It must have been as a result of this intervention of the Presbytery that the belfry, dated 1664, was built, and the large rectangular windows assignable to the same period were slapped out in the south wall.

In accordance with the usual seventeenth-century practice, the pulpit was placed midway in the south wall. Six carved panels which belonged to it are preserved at Clova House. They are now fitted together so as to make up a door. The top and bottom pairs have conventional beaded ornaments in relief. The dexter middle panel is inscribed:

¹ The other ancient heraldic stone, noticed by A. Jerriue (*Epitaphs and Inscriptions*, vol. II, p. 228) as preserved in the Gordon enclosure, is no longer apparent.

² *Registrium Episcopatus Aberdonensis*, vol. I., Preface, p. lxi.

³ *Records of the Meeting of the Exercise of Alford*, ed. T. Bell, pp. 39-40. Mr Davidson pleaded "age and inability" as a reason for his negligence. He had been minister since 1621 (*Fasti Ecclesiarum Scotticarum*, new ed., vol. vi, p. 129). On 31st March 1622 he was charged before the Privy Council with complicity in a most brutal assault, committed on 5th July previous, upon an expectant mother in Aberdeen.—*Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, second series, vol. III, p. 124.

IEHOVA
 THY · TI
 VMIN · &
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 1625 * 1

The sinister middle panel has a round-arched plaque, in the arch of which are the initials (formerly gilded)

M
 W D

while below is a shield having a stag couchant between two spear points reversed in chief and one reversed in base. These are the initials and arms of the minister, Mr William Davidson. Round the border is the

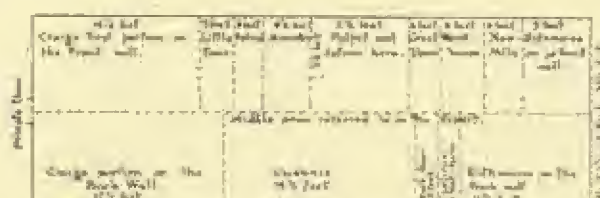


Fig. 11. Auchindoir Church: plan of internal arrangements in 1778.

text: HOLINES · TO · THE · LORD · CHAP. 28 of EXOD · VERS · 30. The panels measure 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot. At the sale of the furnishings when the old church was dismantled, these were purchased by the farmer of Newton of Auchindoir, who used them for a byre door, and about 1870 they were rescued by the then laird of Clova, who bought them from the farmer's son in exchange for a cartload of wood!¹

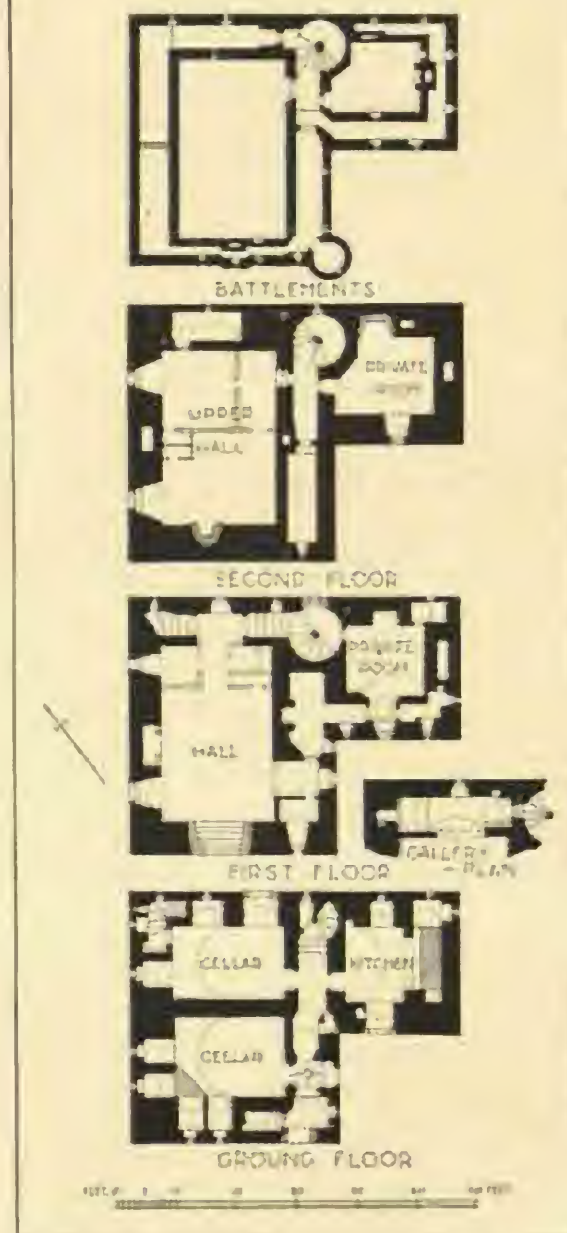
Among the old papers at Craig Castle is preserved a copy of a "Decree of Division and Allocation anent the Kirk of Auchindoir," dated at Aberdeen, 21st January 1778,² which gives full particulars as to the seating arrangements of the church, and also a plan, of which a copy is annexed herewith (fig. 11). It shows that the door in the east gable is older than the formation of the Gordon burial-ground, to which it now gives access in the ruined building. From the same document we also learn that the "Lofts and Galleries" were allocated to the

¹ See Exodus xxviii. 30; Leviticus viii. 8.

² I am indebted to Captain Hugh P. Lumsden of Clova for permission to describe these panels, and for access to the relative entry in the Museum Catalogue at Clova House.

³ Craig Charter Chest, No. 100.

· CRAIG CASTLE ·



Minister and Kirk Session "for behooff of the poor's funds," the Session being bound to keep them in repair.

In the summer of 1785 the church underwent repairs, as appears from accounts for the laird of Craig's share presented in the Charter Chest, which also contains an extract from a minute of the Presbytery of Alford, held at Auchindoir, 1st November 1809, in which sanction is given for a new church, the old one being in a "ruinous state" and insufficient for the united parishes of Kearn and Auchindoir.¹

CRAIG CASTLE: THE TOWER.

The ancient tower of Craig (see plans, fig. 12) is a tall, massive, well-proportioned, and imposing structure on the L-plan, measuring 55 feet by 43 feet over the two long sides. The walls in the basement are mostly about 7 feet thick. To the main wall-heads the height of the building is 40 feet, and the gables and chimney-stalks within rise to a height of 16 feet 6 inches more, excluding the modern chimney-cans. On all fronts the walls exhibit the usual beautifully battered profile found in old Scottish domestic architecture.

The main portion of the tower lies approximately north

¹ Craig Charter Chest, No. 127.

[J. E. Wynnes, del.]

Fig. 12. Craig Castle: plans of tower.

and south, and the wing is appended at right angles to the north end of the east front. The door (fig. 13) occupies the usual position in the re-entrant angle, looking east, but is removed a distance of 5 feet 4 inches from the actual corner. It measures 3 feet 6½ inches broad and 7 feet 2½ inches high, with a drop arch. The moulding, which is continuous on arch and jambs, consists of a large half-engaged fluted edge-roll within a broad shallow cavetto, the whole stopped on a sloping table at a height of 7 inches above the sole. On the right side the roll is much worn away by sharpening knives. A broad-mouthed gunloop flanks the door on the left side, and a loophole with a divided inner splay is set in the re-entrant angle on the right. The tower has a plain plinth of 5 inches projection and 3 feet in height, weathered back on top; it is interrupted by the door.

Above the door are three sunk panels enclosed by frames moulded in the same way as the door: the central panel has a flat top, the lateral ones have depressed ogee-pointed arches. The central panel bears the royal arms of Scotland, with crown and supporters; on the sole is a scroll upon which no legend has been carved. The dexter panel bears the coat-of-arms of Patrick Gordon, the first laird (died *post* 1519), and his wife, Rachel Barclay of Towie, along with those of his son William Gordon, the second laird (*post* 1519—*circa* 1559), and his wife, Elizabeth Stewart of Laithers, thus: quarterly, 1st and 2nd, three boar's heads couped, for Gordon; 3rd, a chevron huetty bezantée between three crosses pattée, for Barclay; 4th, a fess chequy between a garb in chief and a lymphad in base, for Stewart of Lorn. Above are the initials P. G. and R. Ba., joined by a cord; below are IOISLEIS¹ with V. G. and E. S. Two alloods rampant act as supporters. The sinister panel contains a shield bearing: quarterly, 1st and 2nd, three boar's heads couped, for Gordon; 3rd, illegible through weathering, but apparently Stewart of Lorn; 4th, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée, for Cheyne. Above are the initials P. G. (Patrick



[Photo W. Penny Crook.]

Fig. 13. Craig Castle: door to tower.

¹ Johnseys, the property held by this branch of the Gordon family, near Inach, before they acquired Auchindoir.

Gordon) and B. B. (recut in modern incised letters, no doubt in mistake for R. B., Rachel Barclay); below, the date 1548 in mixed Roman and Arabic numerals (thus: M. D & 8), with the initials W. G. for William Gordon, the third laird (circa 1559-1608), and C. C., Clara Cheyne, his wife. The supporters are again two allounds rampant the dexter one with his head reversed.

Above this heraldic group is a broad-mouthed gunloop beneath a large window which preserves its handsome grille of intersecting iron



Fig. 14. Craig Castle, from a photo circa 1897.

bars, the mode of intersection being reversed in opposite quarters according to the usual Scottish fashion. To the right is a smaller window, or rather a large loophole. Above this the wall is featureless, until it terminates in the corbelled bartizan and angle turret to be described hereafter. The whole of this ancient entrance front is most interesting and impressive.

For the rest, the tower (fig. 13) is very plain in all its external features, and is trimly harled throughout. On the basement and first floor are a profusion of large gunloops, like the ports in an old man-of-war's hull; these have a horizontal outer splay measuring 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 6 inches. In the north front at the basement level near the east end is a blocked crosslet loop (seen in fig. 14) with an

oilette below, the whole measuring 2 feet 6½ inches in daylight height. This is the only loop of its kind visible in the tower. Except in the re-entrant faces few ancient window openings of any size remain in the walls; various later ones have been slapped out, and several of the gunloops are now blocked. All the ancient openings, large and small, are carefully wrought in dressed red freestone ashlar; a 4½-inch chamfer is the prevailing moulding.

The tower has apparently been designed to finish with an open bartisan running all round the wall-head, within which rise between corbie-stepped gables the pack-saddle roofs of the main house and the wing. On the gable of the latter the corbie steps are themselves gabled, and the north skew-putt here displays the initials V. G. linked by a twisted cord. The roof-ridge of the main house is at a slightly higher level than that of the wing. Later, the open bartisan has been covered in by roofing continuous with the slope of the main roofs. This alteration was made during the completion of the tower, as seems clear from weather tables wrought on the chimney-stalks, together with certain internal evidences which will be set forth later. The gallery thus formed is lit by a series of openings which probably represent the embrasures first intended. The chimney-stalks are tall, built of fine ashlar, and finished with handsome moulded copes.

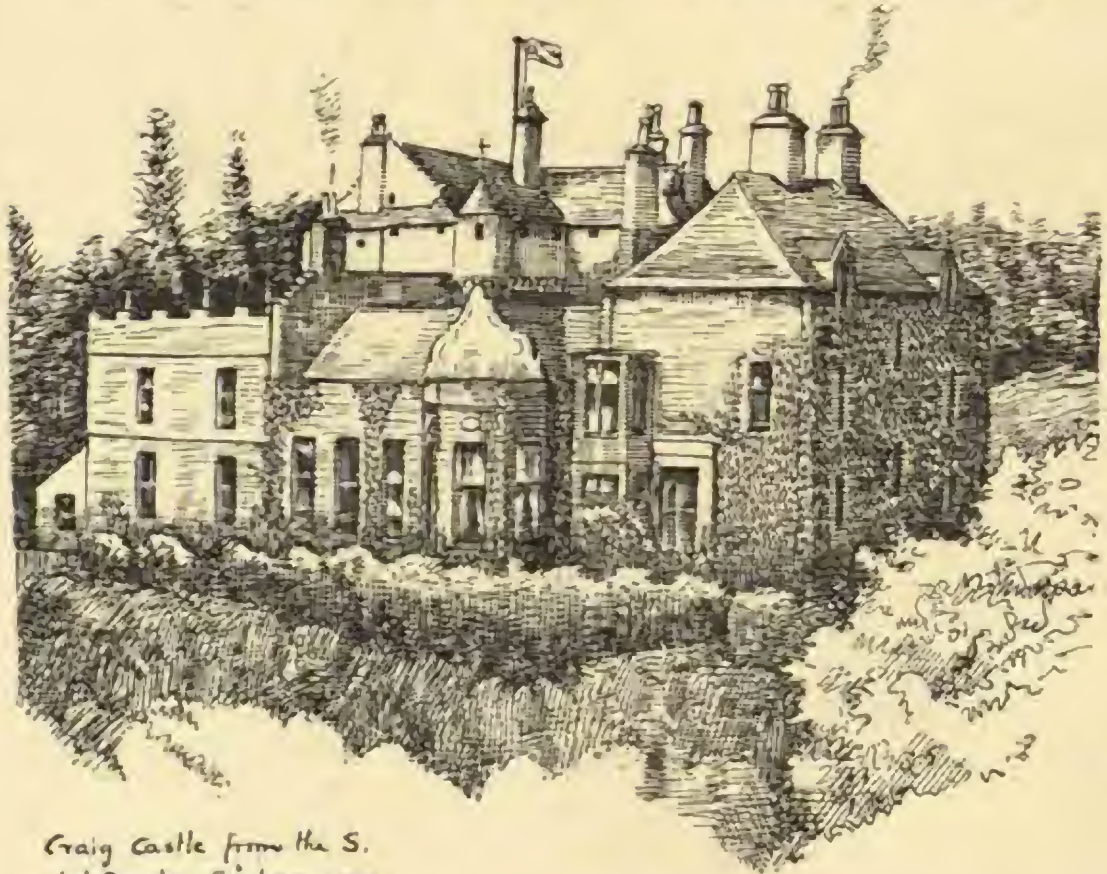
The bartisan rises flush from the wall-head, except along the front over the door, where, as already stated, it is carried forward (fig. 15) on an enriched freestone corbel table of three filleted courses, with a continuous filleted member below and a heavy cable moulding over all. At the south-east corner this terminates in a circular turret, 7 feet 6 inches in diameter, supported on similar corbelling, set back well into the angle, and finished with a graceful pointed roof and brass "stang."

Midway in the south front of the tower (see fig. 15) the bartisan wall is carried out on two courses of continuous corbelling as a square projection in order to clear the chimney-stalk which is applied to the gable inside. In the centre of this projection a small round hole affords access for the doves to a *columbarium* formed on the gable-face within.

The entrance is at present closed by an outer oaken door 2 inches thick, of considerable antiquity, and perhaps original (see fig. 13). It is made in two thicknesses, the front of vertical and the back of horizontal boards, fastened together by large hammered iron nails. The handle and knocker are good specimens of old Scottish smith's work; on the latter are two crossed tapes or scrolls with a cross pattée—perhaps for Barclay—forming the stud at their intersection. The plate of the handle also forms a cross pattée.

Behind this door still swings in good preservation the ancient heavy

iron yett. There are five vertical and nine cross bars, the mode of intersection being reversed as usual in diagonally opposite compartments, and the whole enclosed within a circle-headed frame, the lower bar of which has perished. The yett is hung on two hinges,



Craig Castle from the S.
W. Douglas Simpson, 1920.

Fig. 15, Craig Castle. general view looking across the Den.

and is secured by a couple of bolts, the upper hasp being of an elbowed or zigzag form, as at Inverquharity and Crathes.¹ The yett measures 6 feet 10 inches in height and 4 feet 2 inches in breadth.

Within these defences is a groin-vaulted vestibule, measuring 5 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 9 inches, from which three doors lead off: that in

¹ Dr D. Christison in *Proceedings*, vol. xxii. pp. 291, 303. A. Jervise's paper on Craig Castle in *Proceedings*, vol. viii. p. 224, has a drawing purporting to be the yett at Craig, but it is really that at Invermark Castle in Angus.

front into a cellar; that on the left into a small closet from which opens the "pit" or prison; and that on the right into the main corridor, which is carried through the centre of the tower to the newel stair in the middle of its northern front. At the re-entrant angle the passage is slightly deflected to the right. The groining pattern of the vestibule is formed by two cross and two diagonal ribs, each consisting of a filleted roll flanked by shallow hollows—the moulding thus being similar to those of the outer door. These ribs meet centrally in a large foliated boss, bearing a shield charged with the Scottish royal arms, with crown and supporters. The diagonal ribs spring from large corbel-caps of good design, reminiscent of First Pointed work, with conventional sprigs of foliage in the hollows on either side of the springers of the ribs. The north-east cap is carved with similar foliage on its bell; the south-east cap is plain, but springs from a demi-angel with outspread wings. Across the other two caps shields are placed diagonally. The north-west one is charged with three boar's heads erased and the initials — G (the lower dexter corner, with the first initial, which is stated to have been V, being now broken away).¹ On the south-west shield are carved the Five Wounds of Christ. The height of the vestibule to the shield on the central boss is 8 feet 7 inches. It is a singularly graceful, well-designed, and finely executed architectural feature of the tower.

The basement of the building is vaulted throughout, and is divided into two large cellars in the main house, with the kitchen in the wing. The northern cellar contains the usual service stair, 2 feet 9 inches wide, mounting round the north-west corner to the hall. It is covered in with a raking vault. From the vault of this cellar depend two double iron cleeks. In the east wall of the kitchen is the large arched fireplace, 8 feet 6 inches wide, with an aumbry inside, on the south, and on the north side a small vaulted closet, 6 feet 8 inches high, from which open two blocked gunloops. The fireplace arch is depressed, and shows a 2½-inch chamfer, continued down the jambs and terminated in broach stops. On the south side the voussoirs are much worn with sharpening blades: on the north side one stone shows a well-cut mason's mark. In the centre of the kitchen vault is a massive, plain, roughly formed oval keystone, having an iron swivel-ring fixed into its under surface.

All these basement apartments were well enough lit by slits and gunloops, several of which have been enlarged in more modern times. The basement is paved throughout, but the present flags are not original, and are at a somewhat higher level than the ancient flooring.

¹ A. Jervise in *Proceedings*, vol. viii, p. 323.

At present the vaults are about 8 feet high. The north cellar measures 19 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 8 inches; the south cellar 19 feet 1 inch by 13 feet 4 inches; the kitchen, as often in these old towers, is relatively on a small scale, measuring 11 feet 8 inches by 10 feet 11 inches. The doors are straight lintelled, and show a $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch chamfer. The "pit" opening off the small closet at the south-east corner measures 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 3 inches, and is about 6 feet high, being covered in by a roughly formed pointed vault; the door closes inward against it.

The main stair is reached by three steps up from the corridor. It measures 4 feet 3 inches wide, and is easily graded; circles up the summit of the tower; and contains 63 steps, with a rise of 7 inches. The upper three steps are above the bartizan gallery level, a fact which points to the intention of constructing a cup-house turret over the stairhead at the time when an open wall-walk was contemplated. The stair is lit by a series of loopholes in the north wall.

On the first or principal floor of the tower we have the great hall in the main portion and a private room in the wing. A small bed-closet is contrived in the space between hall and private room which is necessitated by the position of the novel stair. At present the hall measures 21 feet 3 inches by 17 feet 10 inches, but originally its length was 20 feet, as a number of closets or cupboards have been formed by wooden partitions at its north end. As originally designed, the hall had a large window at its north end, into the bay of which open on either hand straight flights of steps leading up from the main stair and the service stair respectively. In the west wall are two windows, with the fireplace between them: in the south wall was also a window, now enlarged into a door, leading to the addition built in 1908. Under this window was a gunloop, which now lies in two pieces at the foot of the tower in the west side. At the south-west corner of the hall is another large window recess, having in its south side a door leading into a mural closet, vaulted, and lit by a small window which retains its grille but is now blocked by the 1908 addition, and on its north side another door leading into the bed-closet already alluded to as placed between the hall and the private room in the wing.

The hall has been very considerably altered, probably in the eighteenth century, at which period the wooden partitions curtailing it at the north end appear to have been inserted. The shortened hall was then ceiled at a height of 14 feet 7 inches, in plaster with a coved frieze of good homely design. The ancient fireplace, which was about 7 feet broad, has been contracted, a new "hress" and jambs being inserted, with the bolection moulding characteristic of the latter part of the seventeenth century. On either side of it small presses or "salt-cellars" are formed

within the ancient fireplace; and on opening these the old massive free-stone jambs, rounded on the angle, may be seen. Through the plaster above the old relieving arch may still be traced. The window to the south of the fireplace is finely formed, with a lofty arched ingo. The opposite window, in the east wall, has been of similar design but greater in depth owing to the thickness of wall necessitated by the arrangement of the plan here. The arched ingo of this window is now boarded up, with a door of access. This is the window over the entrance already referred to as retaining its fine iron grille.

A tinctured coat-of-arms, in a panel with quasi-classical mouldings, is placed high in the south wall of the hall near its south-east corner. At the time when the new ceiling was made this coat-of-arms was lowered to suit it, with the result that what was the corbelled base of the panel has now become an entablature. The panel bears a shield quartered in tinctures thus: 1st and 4th gules, 2nd and 3rd azure. As regards bearings, the shield is impaled, the dexter half bearing three crosses pattée or between three boar's heads erased of the same, for Barclay and Gordon, while the sinister half bears a lion passant gardant or, for Ogilvie of Banff, between three papingoes of the same, for Hume.¹ The supporters are two allounds, and above is an esquire's helmet, plumed and crested with a stag's head; and over all the motto BYDAND. On either side of the helmet are the initials F. G. and A. O., for Francis Gordon, the seventh laird (1686-1716), and his wife, Agnes Ogilvie, a daughter of Lord Banff. The design and sculpturing of this stone are exceedingly spirited. Its presence points to some alterations having been made in the hall about the end of the seventeenth century, but before the plaster ceiling was inserted, as this involved the lowering of the shield. The nature and extent of these alterations it is no longer possible to discover, but probably they included the contraction of the old fireplace.

Over the door leading from the window recess into the small bed-closet between the hall and the private room is inserted another stone carved with armorial bearings, but in a greatly inferior style. The shield, which is curiously ornamented with fleur-de-lis and scroll-like projections, bears the Gordon arms, three boar's heads couped, impaled with those of Barclay, a chevron bezantée (but in this case not humetty) between three crosses pattée. Below on either side is an eight-rayed star inscribed within a circle. At the lower apex of the shield is a heart, and on either side the initials J. G. and L. B., for John Gordon,

¹ According to Nisbet (*Heraldry*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., part third, p. 53), the arms of Ogilvie of Banff are: quarterly 1st and 4th argent, a lion passant gardant gules crowned or, for Ogilvie; 2nd and 3rd argent, three papingoes vert, beaked and membered gules, for Hume.

the fourth laird (1607-31), and his wife, Lillias Barclay. Round the whole is an ornamental bordure consisting of a chevronny pattern with foliaceous sproutings; and on either top corner, external to this, is a five-rayed star.

The only feature of interest in the bed-closet, which measures 13 feet by 7 feet 3 inches, is the fireplace, set in a chamfered breast on the west wall. It measures 3 feet 1 inch broad and 3 feet 8½ inches high above the old stone kerb. The lintel and jambs are wrought with an unusual but rather good moulding, consisting of two recessed orders rounded on the arris, and stopped on a plain square splayed base. The type of moulding suggests a date soon after the year 1600, to which period also belongs the coat-of-arms over the entrance to the bed-closet. The room, of course, is part and parcel of the original design of the tower, but the coat-of-arms and the fireplace indicate that it has been remodelled about the beginning of the seventeenth century. At present the room is now ceiled over, at a height of 8 feet, but I suspect that above this ceiling it is vaulted.¹

From this chamber a passage and a well-secured door lead through to the private apartment in the wing. As now panelled, this measures 11 feet by 11 feet 0 inches, and is one of the most attractive little rooms in the castle, being entirely covered with plain good vernacular moulded and painted wooden panelling, apparently of the eighteenth or late in the seventeenth century. The fireplace, which has been modernised, is in the north wall, and the room is lit by a single large window to the south. In the north-east corner is a closet containing a gunloop (now blocked, but visible externally) on the north side, and in the south-east corner is a dog-legged garderobe with two loopholes and the usual nook for a lamp. The private room is vaulted, but when it was panelled a wooden ceiling was inserted at the haunch level, forming a loft reached by a trap in the ceiling.

At what had been the original upper level of the hall is formed in the north wall a mural gallery, reached by steps and a vaulted vestibule from the newel stair. The gallery measures 16 feet 7 inches by 4 feet 2 inches, and is vaulted in two sections, the eastern across its length, the western transversely. In the north wall are a window and an aumbry near the east end; in the west wall is a large, well-formed gible-checked locker, with an aumbry in the south cheek. Below the locker is a narrow bench. The gallery is open to the hall by an elliptic arch, 7 feet 7 inches wide, at the east end of the south wall. Towards the gallery this arch is plain, but on the side of the hall it is turned

¹ Boarding is at present laid on the floor above, which is that of the passage to the strong-room; but it seems likely that the boards rest on stone.

off with a 3-inch chamfer terminated by a tall, slender broach stop on the jambs just below the springing. It seems probable that this gallery was a chapel, and that the arched opening was designed to give those in the hall a view of the priest while celebrating. The gallery arch now opens into the space above the secondary wooden closets at the north end of the hall; and in this space the large triple filleted corbels of the original hall ceiling are exposed on the west side.

The second floor has been similarly arranged to the hall floor, but is now much modernised and cut up by partitions. What had been the upper hall measures 28 feet 6 inches by 18 feet 9 inches. It has a modernised fireplace in the south wall, two windows in the west wall, and a large vaulted mural closet in the north wall. The ceiling is borne on massive filleted corbels of one course.

From the main stair a vaulted passage leads through between the upper hall and the private room to a narrow mural chamber, also vaulted, at the south-east corner of the former apartment. This chamber measures 14 feet 10 inches long by 5 feet 5 inches broad by 7 feet 10 inches in height, and is lit merely by a narrow loop at the south end. Probably it was intended as a strong room.

The private room has a modernised fireplace in the north wall, and a single window with an arched ingo on the opposite side. The ceiling is supported on filleted corbels of one course.

The topmost or garret floor, which is partly in the roof, contains in the main house a large loft, 20 feet 3 inches long by 18 feet 6 inches broad, lit only by one small window set high in each of the two gables. The bedroom in the wing is lit by a single high window of the same type. In its gable end the fireplace forms a breast with a simply moulded architrave. On the right jamb of the door into this room are roughly incised the letters and date F. G. 1722; these must be the initials of Francis, second son of Francis, the eighth laird (1716-27), as we can scarcely believe that the laird himself would have carved his initials here in this way! Probably the boy used this room as his bedchamber.

The gallery or roofed-in bartizan, already described so far as its external features are concerned, is carried all round the building, and also across between the main house and the wing. On the east side the access is stopped against the newel stair, and it is also at present interrupted by a secondary partition inserted in the west walk. There are two doors, one opening from the newel stair westward, and one at the re-entrant angle, giving access to the southern half of the middle section. The floor level is irregular, being stepped both up and down at intervals. The present roof level seems to be secondary, an older

roof having been built, or at all events designed, at a lower level—as indicated by corbels and a wall-plate still extant under the present timbers. On the other hand, the present roof level is that provided for by the wall-plates on the chimney-stalks—another proof of reconstruction having taken place at a date very early in the architectural history of the tower. Except on the south side and in the east section of the north walk, where it is very narrow, the breadth of the gallery is mostly 4 feet 3 inches; its height to the external wall-head is 5 feet 6½ inches, and its height to the internal roof ridge about 9 feet. The external window openings, which may represent the old embrasures, are spaced on the average about 7 feet apart; they measure about 1 foot 6 inches across and 2 feet in height, with a 4½-inch chamfer, and have for the most part been grooved for glass in their whole height. The turret at the south-east angle measures 3 feet 11 inches in internal diameter, and has a small window. Along the narrow south gallery the inner wall is nested as a dovecot. Further evidence that the gallery was originally designed as an open bartizan may be found in the fact that at some places in its inner walls there are well-formed windows, some carefully grooved for glass. One of these windows, on the south side of the wing, shows a fine mason's mark.

The foregoing paragraphs may serve as a sufficiently detailed description of one of the most interesting specimens of ancient domestic architecture to be found even in a county so rich as Aberdeenshire is in such structures. The tower of Craig has been specially fortunate in passing through some three and a half centuries of more or less continuous occupation with so little obliteration of its original character. Mainly this pleasing circumstance is due to the fact that when the need for enlarged accommodation made itself felt early in the eighteenth century, a completely new structure was built, containing all the extra living-rooms required. With few exceptions, the alterations which have taken place in the old tower have left its original features unimpaired; both in its external appearance and in its inward arrangements it remains very much in the state in which it left the builder's hands. Its individuality is not lost amid the later buildings joined to it, and it still frowns in sombre medieval grandeur over the romantic Den of Craig—in its quaint combination of domestic and quasi-military aspects reflecting the fluid social conditions of the sixteenth century.

Highly interesting as it is in itself, the tower of Craig gains a much enhanced importance from the fact that it forms one of a group of four contemporary Aberdeenshire castles—the others being Delgaty, Gight, and Towie Barclay—which resemble each other so very closely, and at the same time differ so greatly from all other buildings of the

period, as to make it almost certain that they are the work of the same master-mason. Of this group of castles, the largest and the most important—though now, alas! it is but a sorry ruin—has been Gight, which may therefore be described in brief outline, as it seems to represent the master-mason's conception realised to the fullest extent. As at Craig, the tower (see plans, fig. 16) is designed on the L-plan, but on a considerably larger scale, measuring 68 feet by 53 feet over the long sides: the basal thickness of the walls is much the same as at Craig. As at Craig, the doorway is removed a little from the re-entrant angle;

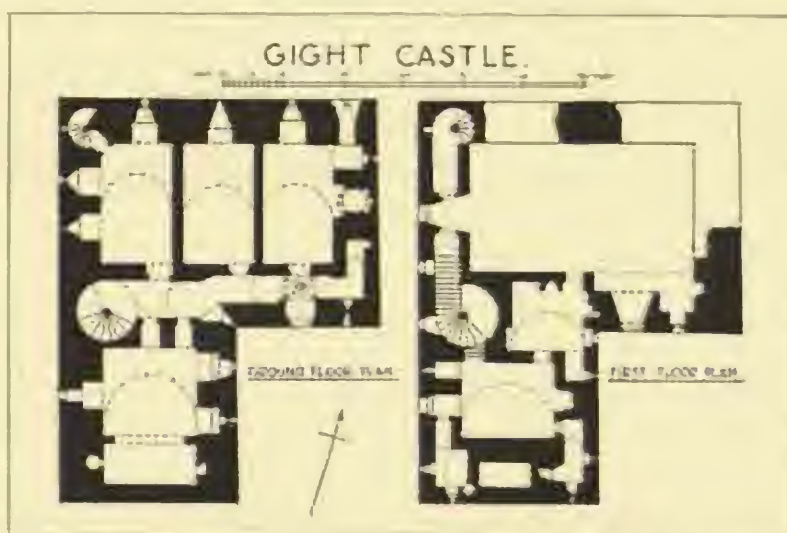


Fig. 16. Gight Castle: plans.

J. F. Wyness, del.

and, just as at Craig, it gives access to a ribbed groin-vaulted vestibule, with shields bearing armorial achievements at the springing and intersection of the ribs. At Gight, however, it is the central boss which displays the symbols of the Passion, and these are worked out to an elaborate extent; including, besides the Five Wounds, the Crown of Thorns, the Ladder, Hammer, Nails, Reed, and Spear. The dispositions of the ground-floor plan are almost identical with those at Craig. There is the same dog-legged chamber on one side of the vestibule, and on the other side the same long passage leading through to the main newel stair in the middle of the opposite face of the tower: as at Craig, the passage is slightly deflected at the re-entrant angle, which is occupied by a loop like that at Craig. In the same way as at Craig, the kitchen occupies the whole of the wing, and in the main building

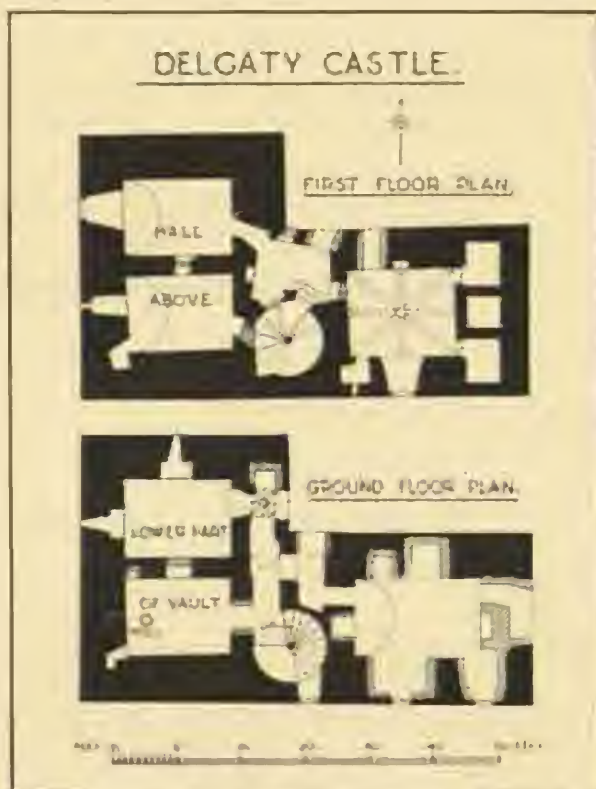
are two cellars, one with a private stair—in this case a newel—ascending to the hall above. The larger size of the tower at Gight, however, affords room, in addition to these two cellars, for a bakehouse, to which no parallel exists at Craig. On the first floor the similarity of plan between the two castles is equally striking; the hall at Gight occupying the main house, with a vaulted private room in the wing, and a bed-closet with a fireplace between them—all precisely as at Craig. The main stair and service stair enter the hall on either side of a window bay in its end wall in just the same way. The arrangement of the mural closets adjoining the private room is practically identical in the two castles. At Gight, the bed-closet between the hall and the private room is vaulted: as already stated, I think this is the case also at Craig. It must, of course, always be kept in mind that at Gight everything is on a decidedly larger scale: the hall, for example, measures 37 feet by 21 feet, as against 29 feet by 18 feet at Craig. But if the dimensions differ, the proportions of length to breadth are very nearly the same. The upper portions of Gight Castle are completely ruined, so that it is impossible to say how far the correspondence in arrangement with Craig was preserved above the main-floor level. It only remains to add that Gight, like Craig, displays considerable richness of architectural detail and in the mouldings, etc., the closest possible resemblance is maintained between the two towers. The crosslet loop with an oilette below is employed as at Craig. A different type of gunloop, however, is used at Gight, having an oblong instead of an oval outward splay. This type of gunloop is found at various other castles of the sixteenth century in the north parts—for example, at Balfluig (1556) and Tillycairn in Aberdeenshire,¹ at Castle Stalker in Appin, at Balone Castle and at Fairburn Tower, both in Ross. There appears to be no documentary evidence as to the date of Gight Castle, but it is said to have been erected by George Gordon, the second laird, who succeeded his father in 1513 and died *post* 1570. The "tower and fortalice" of Gight are specified in a charter of 1577.²

Delgaty Castle (see plans, fig. 17) is also an I-tower of considerable size, measuring about 69 feet by 41 feet over its two long sides. The basal thickness of the walls, as at the other two castles of the group, is 7 feet. The conception of plan is in all essentials similar to that of Gight and Craig, but is somewhat simpler and more irregularly executed. The door is set close into the re-entrant angle: there is the same groined and ribbed vestibule with a recess on one side, and on the other the long passage carried through to the main newel

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. IV, pp. 133-40.

² J. M. Bulloch, *The House of Gordon*, vol. I. ("Gight") p. 26.

stair in the back of the building. On the central boss of the vestibule are carved the Hay arms. The kitchen occupies the wing, and in the main house are two cellars; but in place of the service stair is a well-shaft, carried up to the hall on the main floor. The hall and the small bed-closet adjoining are now greatly altered, but the private



(J. F. Wynnes, del.)

Fig. 17. Delgaty Castle : plans.

room in the wing has been less tampered with. As at Craig and Gight, it has mural closets on either side of the kitchen chimney-flue. The fireplace is in a side wall, with a window opposite it, just as at Craig. As in the other two castles, the private room is vaulted, but here at Delgaty the vaulting is groined, with diagonal and ridge ribs meeting in a central boss bearing the family arms. Over the fireplace is the date 1570, with the inscription IHS MY HOYP IS IN YE LORD, and the initials V. H. and B. H. twined in a knot. The

fine painted ceiling in one of the upper rooms does not concern our present purpose.¹ The main house now finishes with secondary crow-stepped gables, but the wing is capped with the original open bartisan with angle rounds, all resting on a corbel table identical in design with that on the entrance front at Craig. A dial on the east side of the wing bears the Hay arms and motto, with the initials V. H. and the date 1579.

In Towie Barclay, the fourth castle of our group, the correspondence

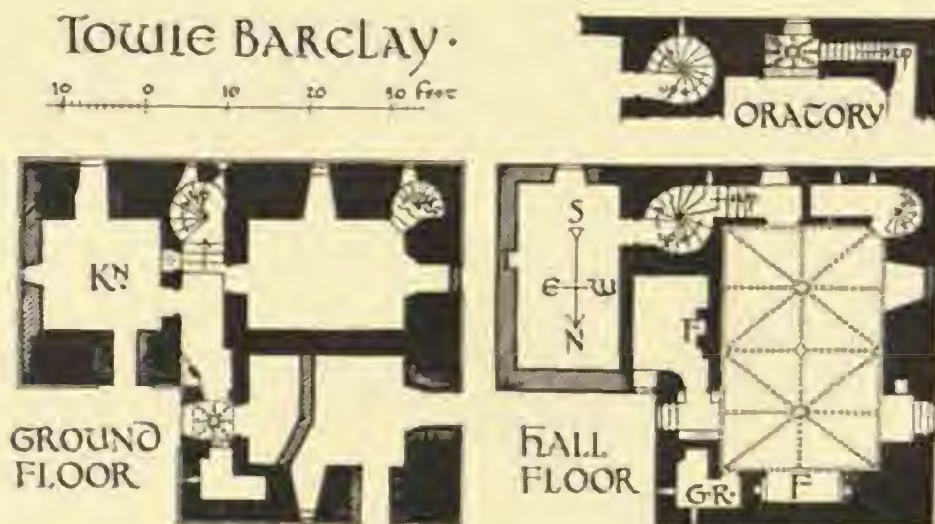


Fig. 18. Towie Barclay Castle plans.

[W. Kelly, del.]

in plan to Craig is almost as close as it could be, as will be seen from the plans of the basement and first floor (fig. 18), which alone now remain. The main house measures 44 feet by 31 feet; the wing is 27 feet broad, but its original length is uncertain. The walls again display the standard thickness of 7 feet. The door in the re-entrant angle, the groined vestibule, the dog-legged recess on one side, and the long passage leading through to the newel stair at the back, all reappear just as at Craig and Gight: there is the same deflection of the passage at the re-entrant, and at this point is placed a loop-hole with divided bay similar in all respects to the one which occupies the same position at Craig. As at Craig also, the newel stair is reached from the passage by three steps up. In the vestibule

¹ It is described in *Proceedings*, vol. xlv, pp. 247-50.

the angle corbels are defaced, but do not seem to have borne shields; the central boss has the Barclay coat-of-arms with the initials P. B. The loopholes of these cellars differ from those at Gight and Craig in that they open inwardly with long continuous splays, instead of having a square reveal and a wide bay. The crosslet loop with oilette is again in evidence, and the gunloops are of the Gight pattern. The first floor contains the hall, which is reached through a window bay by a flight of steps up from the main newel, just as at Craig and Gight. But at Towie Barclay the service stair does not enter the window bay on the opposite side, having its own direct door into the hall, while on the opposite side opens a mural stair to the gallery. The hall has a large fireplace, which contains an enriched sunbry in either ingo. This is a very impressive room, measuring 30 feet by 20 feet, or very nearly the same dimensions as at Craig. It is vaulted in two groined compartments, each with diagonal and ridge ribs, all springing from ornate corbels carved with foliage and having large octagonal bosses at the diagonal intersections, heraldically enriched. At the end of the hall opposite to the fireplace a mural chapel-gallery is formed at a high level, similar in principle to that at Craig, but far richer in design. The opening towards the hall is spanned by a moulded arch, and is flanked by corbelled-out and crocketed obelisks, each niched for a statuette; while the gallery itself has ribbed vaulting, the corbels of which have shields displaying the symbols of the Four Evangelists, and the central boss shows the Five Wounds. On a corbel scone on the left side is displayed a "mort's head"; below this is a projecting stone table.¹

A dog-legged mural closet in the hall recalls those found in the private rooms at Gight and Craig; and from the east window access is gained to a small vaulted bed-closet with fireplace, corresponding in all respects to that inserted between the hall and the private room in the other three castles of our group.

The upper storeys of Towie Barclay Castle have been removed. On the wall over the door are now inserted stones which record the death of the founder of the family in 1136, and also the date 1593, presumably that of the erection, or at all events the completion of the castle.² Though richer, all the moulded detail at Towie corresponds very closely to that in the other buildings of the group.

If we consider these four castles together as a group, we shall

¹ The two engravings of Billings, *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, vol. IV., give a very accurate idea of the hall and the chapel, except that the size of the former appears exaggerated.

² J. B. Pratt's *Buchan*, in the 4th edition, 1901, p. 330, gives the most reliable account of these inscriptions, which are now greatly wasted. A castle at Towie Barclay is mentioned in 1538

be the better able to reach a sound conclusion as to the probable date of Craig, concerning which very misleading statements have been made. It has been widely asserted that the tower of Craig was built, or at all events completed, in the year 1518; but this statement is based on a misreading of the mixed Roman and Arabic numerals of the date 1548, which is carved on the sinister panel over the entrance. But can we thereby take it that this date, 1548, must represent the year of erection of the tower? The matter admits of inquiry. Let it be remembered first of all that the coat-of-arms in question forms one of three inset over the main doorway of the tower. Now all three coats-of-arms are precisely uniform, alike in style and execution; the niches in which they are inserted are of identical pattern and are moulded in the same fashion, the mouldings being also identical with those of the door below. Even to the most casual eye it is clear that the whole composition—door, niches, and coats-of-arms—forms a unity and was designed at one time. But it should be noted that of the two family shields the dexter one shows the coat-of-arms of the first two lairds, and the sinister those of the second laird and the third. Thus we have here an heraldic record of the first three lairds, extending through four generations of the family; and the last of these, William Gordon, held the lordship from about 1559-1607. As his coat-of-arms appears on the stone which is dated 1548, it is perfectly clear that this date cannot be that of the insertion of the stone, which would not have been put in until after he had become laird. It is much more probable that the date represents the year of his marriage with Clara Cheyne; or perhaps of his first accession to landed ownership when he succeeded to Drimmies after his father fell at Pinkie in 1547. But obviously the date, between 1559 and 1607, which we have thus established for the dexter coat-of-arms must represent the date of the whole series, as their uniform style and execution very clearly shows. The natural inference will therefore be that this is also the date of the niches which the stones are designed to fit; and therefore of the tower itself, in which these niches, with the door below, form a unity of architectural composition. From this argument it would appear that the tower was the work not of the first nor of the second, but of the third laird of Craig, and that its date must therefore be subsequent to the accession of this laird about 1559. The initials carved on the corbel shield in the vestibule,

(*Exchequer Rolls*, vol. xix, p. 429), and again in 1287 (*The Barchays of Borchay*, by Captain Douglas Wimberley, p. 20). Other dates on the building are 1602, on a shield now built into the south wall, and 1694, over the door slapped out in the re-entrant angle of the wing.

and on the north skew-putt of the east gable, do not help us, as they are common to both the second and the third lairds.

It is of course quite possible to argue that although the entrance front with its three niches clearly represents an original design, the coats-of-arms may have been inserted later, and that therefore the date 1548 may really represent that of the erection or commencement of the tower. But such a forced explanation is *a priori* unlikely; and we may add that if 1548 was intended to indicate the year of inception of the tower, it would have been carved on some neutral or more general position—*e.g.* on the royal arms or over the archway of the door—instead of being associated with the particular shield which bears the initials of the third laird and his wife. It seems to me perfectly clear from all the evidence that it is this laird to whom we must look as the founder of the tower. And such a view is in full accord with the dates, so far as ascertainable, of the other buildings in the group to which Craig belongs. Towie Barclay, we saw, is dated 1593; Delgaty bears the dates 1570 and 1579; Gight is undated, but is first mentioned, apparently, under the year 1577.

From the foregoing considerations I am inclined to the view that the tower of Craig is a structure dating most probably from the third quarter of the sixteenth century. Of the group of castles to which it belongs, I believe Gight is the archetype; its gunloops are of a slightly earlier pattern than those of Craig. Craig seems to follow next in the series, being a fairly close copy of Gight, but on a reduced scale and less ornate, as befitted a minor branch of the family. Delgaty (1570-79) and Towie Barclay (1593) follow on as dated. It is interesting to remember that all the members of this deeply interesting group of castles are closely linked by dynastic connections existing at the period of their erection. Gight and Craig were both Gordon houses: the first laird of Craig married a Barclay of Towie; and Walter Barclay, second of Towie (1551-87), married a daughter of Alexander Hay of Delgaty; their daughter, again, was the Lillias Barclay who married John Gordon, the fourth laird of Craig,¹ as recorded on the heraldic stone over the closet opening off the hall. Finally it may be added, with reference to the use of sacred imagery or inscriptions at all these castles, that the proprietors of all four were staunch adherents of the ancient faith.

THE GATEWAY.

The outer gateway (figs. 14 and 19), erected by the eighth laird in 1726, is a good piece of quasi-classical design, all carried out in excellent

¹ Douglas Wimberley, *The Barclays of Barclay*, pp. 44-6; cf. his *Gordons of Craig*, p. 18.



Photo Emily Foster.

Fig. 14. Craig Castle: general view from north-east.

rusticated ashlar masonry of the warm red local freestone. The full-centred archway measures 8 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high and is 5 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth. It is recessed between two buttresses 5 feet 11 inches in projection and 2 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth. Buttresses and arch have a moulded base of good, simple profile, not returned on the jambs. Above, the buttresses terminate in a moulded cornice over which rise obelisks supporting large stone balls. Between these over the archway is a moulded panel flanked by heavy floriated scrolls and crowned



[Photo Emily Fraser.]

Fig. 20. Craig Castle: coat-of-arms on 1720 gateway.

by a central obelisk with ball. In the panel is set a coat-of-arms (fig. 20), thus: quarterly, 1st, three boar's heads erased, for Gordon; 2nd, a chevron humetty (but not bezantée) between three crosses pattée, for Barclay; 3rd, three bear's heads muzzled coupé, for Forbes; 4th, the lymphad of Lorn, for Campbell. Below are inscribed 17 F.G.E.B.A.F.K.C. 25, commemorating the eighth laird, Francis Gordon, and his three successive wives, whose arms he has proudly quartered with his own, namely, Elizabeth Barclay, Anne Forbes, and Katherine Campbell. The supporters are two allouids, and over the shield is an esquire's helmet, plumed, and crested with the stag's head of the Gordons, and the family motto BYDAND on a boldly raised, free-cut scroll. The carving is in high relief, but the letters are incised.

The inner face of the gateway is plain, and over it is set a coat-of-arms evidently taken from an older entrance. This stone is badly weathered, but the first three quarterings are Gordon—three boar's heads erased; while the fourth seems to have been Menzies—ermine, a chief gules. Below are the letters, now much weathered, F. G. and E. M., and the date 1667. These are the initials of the sixth laird, Francis Gordon, and his first wife, Elizabeth Menzies of Pitfodols; her initials are in the centre of the stone, and no doubt the space to the sinister, now totally weathered away, would have borne those of his second wife, Jean Gordon, of the Corrachree family, whose coat-of-arms occupies the third quarter of the shield. There are the usual supporters, helmet, and motto.

The archway is now closed by a handsome old arched door in single oak boards 2 inches thick, with a wicket. The door has a good iron knocker and handle, and is ornamented with four-leaved iron studs. Perhaps there is here again a reminiscence of the cross pattée of Barclay. Near the crown of the arch is seen slight splintered damage caused by a fragment from one of the Zeppelin bombs unloaded upon Craig Castle on 2nd May 1916.¹

THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSE.

The new house (figs. 14, 15, 19), built probably about the same time as the gateway, is a tall and dignified oblong block, showing the usual finely battered profile. It measures 57 feet 5 inches long, north and south, by 25 feet 2 inches broad, and is 33 feet 6 inches high to the moulded cornice, and another 17 feet to the top of the chimney-stacks. The walls are about 2 feet 9 inches thick, and rise from a plain plinth, 4 feet 3 inches in height, and of 7 inches projection, weathered back on top; it was evidently inspired by the plinth on the old tower. The roof is hipped, and on the central ridge are set the two tall chimney-stacks. The building is constructed of ashlar, in blocks averaging 1 foot 10 inches by 11 inches; the joints are open, and in places are cherry-cocked. Shallow pilaster buttresses enclose the angles, and the chimney-stacks are similarly treated, finishing with handsome copes. The windows have projecting lintels, sills, and jambs. The dormers on the east front date from 1906. Internally, the only original features now to be noted in the building are a good plaster fireplace of an Adam design in what had been the old drawing-room, and the fine wide stone stair with its handsome hand-wrought iron rail (fig. 21), which looks like a good vernacular copy of a current design. The accommodation provided by the eighteenth-century house comprises three storeys of bedrooms, the stair being

¹ For an account of the raid made by Kapitänleutnant Stobbert in the 120, see Joseph Morris, *The German Air Raids on Great Britain*, pp. 99-100.

arranged in the centre of the plan. Originally there was no communication between the ancient tower and this building, and the outer door of the latter, by which it is still entered from, the addition of 1832, is near the south end of the west side.

There is no date on this building, nor have I met with any record of

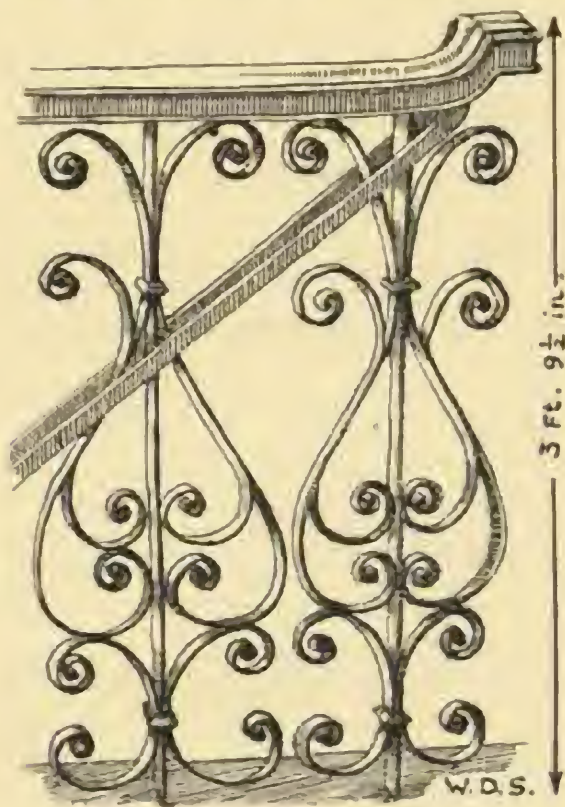


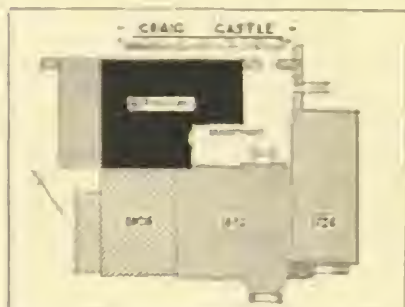
Fig. 21. Craig Castle: detail of iron stair-rail in eighteenth century wing.

its erection. But it was certainly in existence by 1777, as it is shown on the estate plan of that year. The whole character suggests the early part of the eighteenth century: it has features recalling Haddo House, built in 1732; and also, in a more marked degree, the original St Paul's Episcopal Church in Aberdeen, erected in 1736. On the whole, I am disposed to think that this building was erected about the same time as the gateway of 1726: the stone used is the same, and the two seem parts of one scheme, the gateway giving access to a small court formed

between the old tower and this new house. The 1777 plan shows another building on the south side, at right angles to the first addition, and linking it up with the old tower: this building, of course, was swept away when the addition of 1832 was made. What the nature and date of this southern building were it is now impossible to say; it was certainly posterior to the eastward block, for the latter, as already pointed out, is clearly designed with an outer door at the south end of the west side, which the southern addition must have masked. In the old plan is also indicated a small annexe, probably a secondary lean-to structure, at the east end of the north front of the old tower.

LATER ADDITIONS.

It seems unnecessary to give a particular description of the large block erected in 1832, or of the additions made in and subsequently to



[J. P. Wyness, del.]

Fig. 22. Craig Castle: block plan.

1908 by the present owner (see block plan, fig. 22). The 1832 building contains an entrance hall, dining-room, and drawing-room. On the outer door are the arms of the builder, James Gordon, eleventh laird of Craig, and his wife, Anne Elizabeth Johnstone, of the family of Alva in Stirlingshire. Their initials, with the date 1832, are carved within a wreath over the bow window on the south front: overhead is the Gordon crest. No record appears to exist of the architect who designed this addition, but many of the architectural details, and in particular much of the interior plaster work, show an exceedingly close resemblance to similar features in the modern part of Castle Newe, built in 1831, and in recent years barbarously pulled down. Castle Newe was one of Archibald Simpson's houses; and having regard to the close similarity in style and to the correspondence in date, it seems practically certain that in the 1832 addition at Craig we must recognise another specimen of the work of this distinguished Aberdeen architect.

THE GARDEN.

To the north and east of the castle, on ground sloping gently towards the Den, and along the west and north sides partly excavated, stretches the fine old, well-kept garden, which is one of the many beauties of Craig.

On the west and north sides it is enclosed by a massive old wall, 2 feet 8 inches thick, 8 feet in interior and 6 feet in exterior height, and measuring 179 feet along the west front by 250 feet along the north. From the castle northward the first 54 feet are composed of partly coursed rubble with numerous pinnings. This masonry has a sixteenth- or seventeenth-century aspect, and probably represents part of the older garden or courtyard enclosure, to which access was gained by the gate of 1667, a coat-of-arms from which is reinserted in the present gate. The remainder of the wall is carefully built in wide-jointed ashlar, the blocks averaging about 1 foot 7 inches long by 10½ inches in the height. This masonry resembles that of the eighteenth-century addition to the castle, and is probably of about the same date: the garden wall is shown, just as it is to-day, in the plan of 1777. On the exterior side the wall is finished with a massive weathered cope formed of very large freestone blocks, averaging 2 feet 6 inches by 3 feet.

CARVED FRAGMENTS.

Near the 1726 gate are kept three carved fragments of late sixteenth-century date. One is the half-length figure of a gentleman putting the weight. He is clad in a tight-fitting skull cap, ruff, and close doublet, and wears the moustaches and full beard of the day. The other pieces are a skew-putt carved with a corbel mask, and a very large corbel-cap bearing a grotesque face having open mouth and protruding tongue. This fragment is quasi-Romanesque in character, and illustrates the tendency to revert to early forms which made itself apparent during the latter part of the sixteenth century, particularly in the northern districts of Scotland. It will be recalled that the corbel-caps in the vestibule of the old tower afford another instance of this tendency. The isolated fragments just described, however, do not belong to Craig, but were brought here from the old Castle of Lesmoir.¹ Outside the 1720 gate on the east side two low, rough stones with flat tops are set into the ground; these may be louping-on stones. Here also is preserved a fragment of an unfinished sundial in freestone recently found built into a dyke in the policies. In the garden is a sundial of good design with freestone pedestal and octagonal gun-metal dial: on a plate of the same metal set in the pedestal is the inscription, "This Dial was cut in 1821 by JOHN MONTGOMERY Mason at Craig." The dial itself has the Gordon crest and motto, and is signed "Peter Hill, Edin."

¹ A. Jervise in *Proceedings*, vol. viii, p. 323.

THE DEN OF CRAIG AND THE SURVEY OF 1777.

As already stated, the deep, rocky, and wooded ravine, overhung by the beetling castle (fig. 15) and traversed by the brisk and sparkling water with its many rapids and cascades, forms the outstanding element among the natural attractions of Craig. The whole Den is laid out with paths and rustic bridges, and is thickly wooded, many of the trees being of considerable age. Already at the beginning of the seventeenth century the Den of Craig had acquired a certain notoriety in regard to its scenic qualities, though to the Italianate scholar of those days natural features which we consider to be full of romantic beauty appeared only savage and repellent. It is in this way that the Latin poet, Arthur Johnstone of Caskieben, who evidently had visited Craig, refers to the Den in the elegant poem which he addressed to his learned and accomplished friend, John Gordon, the fifth laird:¹

AD GORDONIUM CRAIGACHINDORIUM.

*Siccine, Gordoni, Cabria afflatus ericis,
Urbe procul, rupes inter et antra lateo?
Quid iuvat ingenio genium vicisse Minervae,
Ingenii dotes si sinis usque premi?
Quid iuvat Aonine fontes siccasse cohortis,
Si fruitur studiis Cabria sola tuus?
Quid prodest, mores hominum vidisse vel urbes,
Nulla tuam si res publica sentit opem?
Hic ubi tu latitas, nil, praeter lustra ferarum,
Et caeli volucres, saxaque morda, vides.
Nullum hic, qui doctas haurire aut reddere voces,
Aut a te quidquam discere possit, habes.
Barbara gens tota est, et inhospita terra, pruinis
Semper et aestivo sub Cune, inermi nive.
Ah fuge, nec populis nec amicis frugibus oras,
Et procul hinc, Musis et tibi quaere tarem.*

*Rumpere moras, et te, Gordoni, transfer in urbem,
Huc te fata vocant, huc trahit alma Themis, etc.*

In the survey of 1777 the lay-out of paths, etc., in the Den is shown much as it is to-day: an interesting point, because the credit for these improvements is generally ascribed to James Gordon, the eleventh laird (1800-52). The testimony of the old map is confirmed by Francis Douglas in 1780,² and also by Dr John Leyden, who visited Craig on 16th September 1800, and in his *Journal* states that "the father of the

¹ *Mona Latina Abertoniensis*, vol. i, pp. 305-6.

² *Op. cit.*, pp. 246-7.

present proprietor exhibited much taste in humouring nature. His sister, Miss A. Gordon, conducted me through the windings of the labyrinth, and pointed out the various beauties of the scene. One side of the rivulet is planted with firs, and the other with oak, mountain ash, birch, etc. The various shades of the trees, the windings and projections of the banks, and the different falls of water—which are more picturesque from the surrounding scenery than from their own height—form a spot equally beautiful and romantic.¹ It is, however, certain that the eleventh laird also did much to beautify the policies. The writer of the *New Statistical Account* of the parish, which is dated 1840,² speaks with enthusiasm about his extensive plantations, and his testimony is echoed by Sir Andrew Leith Hay.³ Before quitting this subject of the policies it may be added that on the lawn in front of the castle are several ash trees of very great age; the *New Statistical Account* mentions one supposed to have been planted in 1688.

In the Den immediately to the east of the castle is the "Wishing-Well," the water of which in former days was believed to cure tooth-ache. Jervise⁴ speaks of "St. Mary's Well" about a hundred yards west of the church, but this is not now in evidence. Mary Fair was formerly held at Newton of Auchindoir.

THE DOVECOT.

As already stated, this is placed, significantly enough, at the old centre of the barony, in the Den below the *motte* and the ancient church (see map, fig. 5); the later castle, it will be remembered, has its own *columbarium* provided under the roof. Unfortunately the dovecot is now in a most deplorable state of ruin. An exceedingly poor and unstable red freestone has been used in its construction, and in the damp air of the Den this stone has perished so extensively that it is doubtful if even the most thorough grouting and re-pointing would avail to avert the progressive decay of the structure. The dovecot lies about east and west, and is oblong in plan, measuring 21 feet by 12 feet over walls 2 feet 3 inches thick. On the east side is the door, gablet checked, and 2 feet 6½ inches broad; its height is uncertain owing to the choked-up condition of the site. A plain block-string cornice has run round the building, stepped down to the southward on the east and west sides. On each of these sides is an aperture for the birds. A few corbie-steps of the lean-to roof, which sloped to the south, still remain

¹ *Tour in the Highlands and Western Islands*, ed. J. Sinton, pp. 229-30.

² *New Statistical Account*, vol. xii. (Aberdeenshire) p. 416.

³ *Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire*, p. 18.

⁴ *Proceedings*, vol. viii. p. 321.

on the south gable; on the north one only the curved skew-putt has survived. The stone-built nests within are in a state of great ruin and decay. The dovecot is niched into the slope of the stream. Its oblong plan and its remaining details indicate a date towards the end of the sixteenth century.

My thanks are due to Miss Penny Craik and Mrs A. R. Barlas for their assistance in surveying Craig Castle, the *motte* and church of Auchindoir, and the Cuttieburn emp-marks. For facilities to make these surveys, for access to documentary materials, and for much information on various matters, I am indebted to Mr Penny Craik; and have also to acknowledge similar courtesies in regard to Delgaty and Towie Barclay Castles, extended to me by Mrs Douglas Ainslie and Mr Alistair M'Lutye respectively. The survey of Delgaty Castle was kindly made for me by Mr Leslie Cruickshank, Aberdeen.

IV.

THE GORDONS OF CRAIG. BY JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCH, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

The history of the Gordons of Craig is typical of many of the older Gordon families in Aberdeenshire, displaying over a period of nearly four hundred years the usual characteristics of great expansion and migration, followed by territorial contraction, and ultimately by extinction, not only as landowners, but in the male line.

Their early position answers very well to the theory that the key to the history of the Aberdeenshire Gordons lay in this—that while the heiress of the house, Elizabeth Gordon, who married Alexander Seton and thereby founded the ducal and marquissate lines, was established at Strathbogie, she was defended on the south in Rhynie by her cousin, "Jock of Scordargue," the handfasted son of her uncle, Sir John Gordon, and on the north in Ruthven by Jock's brother, "Tam of Rivven." That is to say, Jock and Tam, by founding families, formed defences for her on the south and on the north, their descendants gradually making an encircling ring round the heiress.

This theory seems at first sight to break down by the fact that all Jock's four sons found habitats outwith Rhynie. The eldest son, Alexander, moved westwards into Banffshire; the second son, John, and the third son, William, settled respectively at Botarie and Tillytarmont in Cairnie, beside their uncle Tam; while the fourth son, James,

went due east to Haddo, becoming the ancestor of the Marquis of Aberdeen. But William's second son, Patrick, ultimately moved immediately southwards to the parish of Auchindoir and founded the Gordons of Craig.

From that point the history of the Craig Gordons is one of constant migration—in turn to Clatt; Drumblade; as far south as Aboyne in the shape of the Gordons of Tilphondie; then eastwards to Daviot and Inverurie; while last of all we find them in Banchory Devenick. Not one of the many estates they held is owned by any Gordons to-day, and in most cases the male line has failed. This is notably the case with the Gordons of Craig, who sold that holding in 1892, while the male line petered out in 1857. The last woman laird was burned to death with one of her daughters at Nice in 1803, and another daughter committed bigamy and was divorced.

The career of the Craig family is not so romantic or exciting as that of many other branches of the huge house; it is not, for example, to be compared with the Gordons of Gight. There was, it is true, a dabbling with rebellious enterprises for over a hundred years, between 1592, when the third laird took part in the Donibristle affair, and 1716, when the seventh laird died of wounds sustained at Sherrifmuir.

This was balanced by more than a century (1753-1857) of lawyership, during most of which time three successive lairds were sheriff-clerks of the county. But the family had an unusual amount of pride in its pedigree, represented by its frequent appearance in genealogical literature. It is dealt with in the Balbithan MS., in the Harperfield Tables, and in the Prony MS. It was tackled, in his rather ramshackle way, by Captain Douglas Wimberley in his *Memorials of the Family of Gordon of Craig* (1904, 8vo, p. 55), which goes wrong in the female succession towards the end. Indeed, Captain Wimberley's interest in Gordon family history was aroused by the last male heir, Francis Gordon, XII. of Craig (1773-1857), who showed him the Harperfield Tables, and that led him to investigate other branches of the family, notably the Lesmoir group, which formed the second volume of the *House of Gordon*.

The accompanying table shows at a glance how the succession to Craig ran.

The first laird of Craig, Patrick Gordon, son of William Gordon of Tillytarmont, and grandson of Jock of Scurdargue, seems to have wandered about before finally settling down at Craig. He is sometimes designated "in Fulzemont"; also "in Durnach" (Durno); and he was "in Johnslays" (Insch) at least as early as 1504. In 1510 he got the lands of Auchindoir, Fulzemont, and Crawok (now Craik, west of Craig Castle) from Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, whose family had them from



Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, soon after Harlaw. According to the Balbithan MS., Patrick, who married a Barclay of Towie Barclay and who is supposed to have built the Castle of Craig, fell at Flodden; but he seems to have been alive in 1519.

How he got the means to do so I do not know, but he planted out his family very well. His eldest son, William, succeeded him as II. of Craig. The second son, Patrick, had Auchmenzie in Clatt, and was the ancestor of the Gordons of Tilphondie. This branch was also very much interested in its origins, although it is summarily dismissed by the Balbithan MS. with a mere reference to its "cadents," the Gordons of Kineraigie, Balgown, Buntly, Collithie, Drumgask, Pot, and Caults, about whom the Balbithan compiler confesses he knew nothing. The gap is filled up by John Gordon, the last laird of Tilphondie, who wrote a history of his family in 1712, ten years before his death. The curious (and misleading) Tilphondie MS. has never been printed, but taking it as a rather picturesque basis, I have compiled a history of the family, which is still in manuscript. The family lost the estate to the Earls of Aboyne in the seventeenth century, but went on being called "of Tilphondie," though it ended in an Aberdeen shoemaker, Francis Gordon (1714-77), a strong Jacobite, whose son James, an Aberdeen goldsmith (1740-1810), ended the entire line.

The first laird of Craig's youngest son, George Gordon of Milton of Noth, founded the Gordons of Cocharachie, who have also been fully described by genealogists as follows, arranged in the chronological order of their accession of property:

Cocharachie (Drumblade).—Acquired in 1587 by George, son of Patrick Gordon, I. of Craig; held till 1767, when it was sold to the Duke of Gordon. Male line extinct 1779 (*House of Gordon*, by the Rev. Stephen Ree, vol. i. pp. (119)-(132), (150)-(164)).

Auchintoul (Marnoch).—Acquired in 1648 by George, son of George Gordon, IV. of Cocharachie; sold 1798 to John Morison of Bognie. Male line, which included General Sir Alexander Gordon, the biographer of Peter the Great, extinct 1768 (*House of Gordon*, by Rev. Stephen Ree, vol. i. pp. (133)-(142); also *The Gordons of Auchintoul*, by J. M. Bulloch, in the *Huntly Express*, February 12, 1909).

Ardmeallie (Marnoch).—Held from 1672 by James Gordon, son of George, IV. of Cocharachie; sold about 1701 to John Morison of Bognie. Male line extinct 1791 (*House of Gordon*, by Rev. Stephen Ree, vol. i. pp. (143)-(146)).

Logie (Crimond).—Acquired between 1696 and 1708 by James, I. of Ardmeallie (*q.v.*), and sold for debt to Robert Duff of Fetteresso. Male line extinct 1803 in Alexander Gordon, army surgeon, father of Lady Bannerman, who was Carlyle's Blumine. Described by J. M. Bulloch in *Carlyle's First Love*, in the *Huntly Express*, December 3, 17, 31, 1909; January 7, 28, 1910.

Banchory Devenick.—Acquired in 1724 by James Gordon, son of

James, I. of Ardmearlie, and grandson of George, IV. of Cocharachie (q.v.). Sold by him in 1743 to Alexander Thomson. Banchory Devenick had been connected with a younger branch of the family before this, for James Gordon (died 1714), nephew of George, IV. of Cocharachie, was the famous "Parson of Banchory," whose son, grandson, and great-grandson were connected with the town of Montrose. Described by J. M. Bulloch in *A Notable Drumblade Family*, in the *Huntly Express*, January 8, 15, 22, 29; February 5, 1909.

Premay.—Acquired by Thomas Gordon, only son of James, I. of Banchory Devenick (q.v.). He also bought Sheelagreen (Culsalmund) and Heathcot (Maryculter); *d.s.p.* 1819. Described by J. M. Bulloch in *An Aberdeenshire Laird on Sea-Power: A Dreadnoughter of 1779*, in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, August 30, 1910. Thomas's half-brother by his mother's second husband was John Gordon of Murtle (1757-1819), founder of the Murtle Lectures in Aberdeen University.

William, II. of Craig, who married a Stuart of Laithers and died before 1559, was predeceased by his elder son, Patrick, who was killed at Pinkie. His second son, James, settled at Tillyangus in Clatt, and is dealt with in Wimberley's *Memorials* of the Craig family (pp. 45-55). The Tillyangus family seems to have petered out in the seventeenth century. The Balbithan MS. tells us it became represented in James Gordon, "now of Cairnbrogie," Tarves, alive in 1731, about whom nothing is known.

Patrick, yr. of Craig, killed (v.p.) at Pinkie, married a Leslie of Wardes, and had two sons—William, III. of Craig, and John, who got Drimmies (Inverurie), though he founded no family.

William Gordon, III. of Craig, who married a Cheyne of Straloch, succeeded his grandfather. He was implicated in the murder of the bonnie Earl of Moray at Donibristle, and died about 1608. For the next two centuries the family, as I have said, dabbled in several of those rebellious enterprises which impoverished or absolutely ruined so many branches of the house.

John Gordon, IV. of Craig, son of the third laird, became still further mixed up with the policy of the Huntly family, and as a strong Roman Catholic got into serious trouble, being excommunicated. He, too, like the founder of his house, married a Barchay of Towie. He seems to have died in the thick of the troubles of his time in 1634.

His son and namesake, John Gordon, V. of Craig, got into deeper waters still with the Church, perhaps because he reinforced his Gordon strain, for he married Jean Gordon, who was a daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir and widow of George Gordon, bar of Cocharachie. He and his consort had to betake themselves to France, whither, Spalding tells us, he "schippit" in February 1643 with "four scoir soldiouris." He served in the regiment of James

Campbell, Earl of Irvine—son of the seventh Earl of Argyll—who distinguished himself in the French military service against Spain. Father Gilbert Blakhal met the laird of Craig and "his ladye" in Paris, as you will find furtively described in the *Breiffe Narration* (pp. 11-12, 14). They were then lodging at the sign of the Golden Fleur de Lys, in the great rue of St Jacques Faubourg. It was this laird who was apostrophied in Latin by Arthur Johnston: "Why, O Gordon, hide away from town a prisoner among Cabrach heather, among rocks and dens?" He remained a permanent sort of prisoner in France, where he died about 1644. It is not in the least surprising to learn, as we do from the Tilphoudie MS., that he was "brought low in condition by the Civil war and other misfortunes." During this period his kinsman, George Gordon, VII. of Tilphoudie (1589-1654), "managed Craig's fortune to the best account, took up his rents, paid his debts, kepted fair terms with creditors, not to let the expenses increase, for the space of twenty years, and craved nothing for his trouble but his moderate expenses." It was indeed a case of the blind leading the blind, for Tilphoudie ruined himself, and his son had to part with the family estates, although they still remained in Gordon hands, being absorbed by the Earl of Aboyne.

Francis Gordon, VI. of Craig, the only son of the fifth laird, was born and bred in France, and his Roman Catholicism must have been accentuated by his (first) marriage into the strong Roman Catholic family of Menzies of Pitfodels. When he returned home about 1649 he continued his "popery," but with a little persuasion he gave in, and in May 1650 his parish minister was able to tell the Presbytery of Strathbogie that he was "keeping the kirk." It is not in the least surprising that he was hard up, losing for a time at least several portions of his estates, notably Johnstons, Ardglenzie, Drimmies, and Diracroft.

Beyond various accounts of wadsets on his estates we know nothing about him. He lingered on till July 1686, when he was buried in the Snow Kirkyard in Old Aberdeen, the magistrates attending his funeral. The "buriall of old Craige" was attended by Patriek Gordon, of Auchleuchries, Peter the Great's famous general, who was home at the time on one of his periodical visits from Russia. He was not overwhelmed with grief, for he tells us that after the ceremony "wee went to the master of the musick schoole his house and with excellent musick and many friends were very merry."

Francis Gordon, VII. of Craig, only son of the sixth laird, had not learned his lesson, for he joined the Jacobites in 1715 and marched with the Earl of Mar to Sherrifmuir, where he was wounded and captured.



dying of his wounds at Stirling in 1716. He had married into a Royalist family, for his wife, Agnes Ogilvy (born 1651), was a daughter of the second Lord Banff, who fought and escaped from the battle of Worcester.

Francis Gordon, VII. of Craig, succeeded his father, the seventh laird, at the age of thirty-five, and inaugurated a peaceable spell of life for the family. Little is known about him except that he married three times—first, a Barclay of Towie, widow of John Gordon of Rothiemay; secondly, his cousin, a Forbes of Balfluig; and thirdly, a Campbell of Lundie, widow of Patrick Russell of Montecroffer. He died "in England" in 1727. One of his sons went to Russia, where he died, though whether with "succession" is unknown.

John Gordon, IX. of Craig, eldest son of the eighth laird, not only settled down doucely like his father, but he took a definite step towards prosperity. He did not join the '15, and his prudent widow, Ann Reid of Haughton, who had previously been married to James Gordon of Auchlyne (died 1729), saw that all her three boys took service under the Crown. The eldest, John, became sheriff-clerk of the county. His second son, George, was in the Navy, dying in India in 1758. The third son, Francis, was an officer in the 88th Foot, who settled at Lumphart in Daviot, the succession to the Craig estates ultimately falling to his descendants. The only sister of those sons married John Brown, the minister of Newhillis. The ninth laird, like his father, died away from home—at Leith, in 1740.

John Gordon, X. of Craig, succeeded his father, the ninth laird, at the age of nine. He was educated at Marischal College, and was the first of the lairds of Craig to adopt a definite profession, becoming an advocate in Aberdeen in 1753. He was apprenticed sheriff-clerk of the county in 1764, and this post was held by him and his successors continuously for ninety-three years. He married first his distant kinswoman, Anne Gordon of the Banchory Devenick family, and secondly a Cumming of Kininmonth, and died in 1800.

James Gordon, XI. of Craig, like his father, the tenth laird, also took to the law and became a member of the Scots Bar. Lord Cockburn had a great and, as some think, an unjustified contempt for him, describing him in 1847 as "the only Aberdonian I ever knew at the Bar who had not one particle of granite in his head or his discourse—all splutter and froth and declamation." Five years later he dismisses him as the "most splutterations of orators." He succeeded his father as sheriff-clerk in 1800, and held the post for fifty-two years. He is the only member of his house who ever took to authorship, for in 1828 he published a small pamphlet, *A Few Notes on the Proposed New English Law of Scotland*, by "A Freeholder of Aberdeenshire." He improved his

estate and beautified his lands by afforestation. He married Elizabeth Johnstone (1776-1852), of the Alva family, whose nephew, Charles Kinnaird Johnstone, married the niece of the eleventh laird and died without issue in 1852.

James Gordon entailed his estate on 22nd May 1822—it was registered in the Books of Council and Session 6th April 1820—reserving the right to alter it. During the next quarter of a century he changed his mind about the succession no fewer than five times—on 10th July 1826; 4th January 1831; 4th April 1833; 18th February 1839; and last of all, in holograph, on 11th December 1847, five years before his death. The changes were probably conditioned by his relations falling out of favour with him. The final succession ran as follows:—

1. To himself in fee and the heirs whatsoever of his body.
2. To his brother, Francis Gordon of Kincardine.
3. To his niece, Elizabeth Shepherd Gordon, daughter of Francis Gordon, and wife of Captain Charles Kinnaird Johnstone and the heirs male of her body. In the 1839 alteration the destination was to the heirs whatsoever of her body.
4. To James Francis Shirrefs, lawful son of his second cousin, Major Alexander Shirrefs, and the heirs male of his body, this being the first mention of this heir in any of the entails.
5. To the aforesaid Captain Charles Kinnaird Johnstone and his heirs male or female by Elizabeth Shepherd Gordon.
6. To John Gordon of Cairnfield and his heirs male.
7. To Robert Grant of Craighall and Drumminor and his heirs male.
8. To the Rev. Robert Abercromby Johnstone (seventh son of James Johnstone of Alva and nephew of the entailor's wife) and his heirs male.
9. To Francis William Johnstone, 27th Foot, brother of No. 8.
10. To the second son of Captain James Elphinstone Dalrymple of Westhall and his heirs male.
11. To the nearest heirs and assignees of Elizabeth Shepherd Gordon or Johnstone.

In the previous forms of the entail he had sometimes mentioned fifteen heirs, including members of the families of the Gordons of Avochie, Cairnbulg, Overhall, Pittlurg, and Rothney, and also the families of Foulerton, Dunlop, and Leith. In the first four entails he had mentioned after his brother Francis, their sister Anne (died 1850), wife of the Rev. George Brown (1754-1818), parish minister of Glenmuick.

Anne, who married in 1803, was the second wife of the Rev. George Brown, whose first wife was her first cousin, Elizabeth Brown, daughter

of the Rev. John Brown, of Newhills, by his wife, Barbara Gordon (1726-98), daughter of John Gordon, X. of Craig.

Francis Gordon, XII. of Craig, was eighty years of age when he succeeded his brother, the eleventh laird, in 1852. He got a commission as a boy of twelve as an ensign in the 68th Foot, but exchanged a few months later to the 16th Foot, "on account of ill-health," drawing half-pay for the rest of his life, a spell of seventy-two years. He became an Aberdeen advocate, deputising as sheriff-clerk for his brother James. "He probably indentured a larger number of apprentices than any other advocate, and made the transaction a remunerative one." He bought the estate of Kincardine O'Neil from the Douglasses of Tilquihilly about 1817, and resided there mostly till his succession to Craig on the death of his brother. He married a Gordon of Rosieburn, and had two sons and three daughters. The elder son, John, predeceased him, dying young, while the second, James, was mentally incapacitated, and died at the Manse of Abernethy in 1871—the last male member of his house, which had lasted as lairds of Craig for 361 years. In view of James's condition the estate was propelled to his only surviving sister, the other two having died young. Their father, Francis, died in January 1857 at the age of eighty-four, and was succeeded by his daughter, Elizabeth Shepherd Gordon, XIII. of Craig. She had married in 1837 Charles Kinnaird Johnstone of the Alva family, who was a nephew of her aunt, Mrs James Gordon, and who assumed the additional name of Gordon. She and her eighteen-year-old daughter Mary were burned to death at Nice in June 1833. They had been at a ball given to the King of Bavaria, and on coming home the girl's dress caught fire. She rushed to her mother's room in flames and was fearfully burned, dying on 16th June from shock. The flames set her mother on fire, and she died four days later; while the father, in trying to rescue both, was burned about the legs. He died six years later (1869) at Pau.

Mrs Johnstone Gordon was not succeeded in Craig by her three daughters, for the entail extended only to her sons, who predeceased her. But she left the estate of Kincardine O'Neil to the eldest girl, Elizabeth Isabella, who had married in 1857 Hugh Scott of Gala (1822-77). This lady also had an unfortunate experience in France. While staying with her husband at Avranches, she left him and went by herself to reside on a property at Maderia, which she had inherited. Shortly afterwards she went to England, and in June 1876 went through a marriage ceremony in London with a Frenchman known as Baron Bellat. The pair lived for several days in an hotel at Carlisle as the Baron and Baroness Gordon, and actually spent part of the

summer at Kincardine O'Neil, which she had inherited from her mother. On 6th December 1877 she was divorced by her husband, who died three days later.

The lady corresponded with me in 1905, calling herself the Baroness de Roissard Gordon. Her adventure was a strange ending to the long spell of canny lawyerdom in her family, and justified the disposition of the estate by her granduncle, James, the eleventh laird, to another branch of the family. The lady almost seemed determined to show that even in Victorian times the Gordons still possessed some of the recklessness of the past. The affair was certainly the most sensational episode in the history of the Craig family. The estate of Kincardine O'Neil went to her son, J. H. F. K. Scott of Gala, who sold it in 1893 to Mrs Henry Dawnay Umfraville Pickering (*d.* 1930), whose father was a Black of Waterlidge-muir.

Meantime the succession to Craig had passed, under the terms of her granduncle James's entail, on the death of Mrs Johnstone Gordon in 1863, to the great-grandnephew of the tenth laird. This curious jump has puzzled the genealogists, especially Captain Wimberley, who believed that the descent was through the daughter (Mrs Barbara Brown, wife of the minister of Newhills) of the ninth laird, instead of through her brother Francis (died 1788). The latter began his career in the Army as an officer in the 88th Regiment, then the Royal Highland (Campbell's) Volunteers (1760-3); it was revived in 1779 as the 88th Foot, and became the first battalion of the Connaught Rangers. He spent three years in the regiment and then retired, settling at the Mill of Lumphart in Daviot. How he came to settle there is a mystery, and the name of his wife is unknown. But his daughter Anne married (in 1796) an Aberdeen advocate, Alexander Shirrefs (1760-1823). Shirrefs had a son, Alexander (1801-76), who started life as a law apprentice in Aberdeen and then entered the Madras Army, retiring as colonel in 1854. He lived at Torryburn, Kintore, and it was his son, James Francis Gordon Shirrefs, who succeeded in 1863 to Craig as fourteenth laird on the tragic death of Mrs Johnstone Gordon, adding the name of Gordon to his patronymic of Shirrefs. Like his father, he had been in the Madras Army, but retired on succeeding to Craig. Colonel Shirrefs Gordon got two other estates, Blairmormond and Knowsie, through his marriage with Barbara Smith (1810-92), who was the adopted daughter of Shirrie Lumsden Shirrefs (1798-1870), who was the daughter of George Lumsden Shirrefs of Blairmormond.

Colonel Shirrefs Gordon and his wife had six sons and eight daughters. He sold Craig in 1892 to William Penny Craik, and died

suddenly at Cheltenham on 26th June 1893. The estates of Blairmormond and Knowsie went to the fourth son, John Lamsden Shirrefs Gordon (born 1867), who sold them in 1898, so that all the landed property of the Craig Gordons vanished.

It may be noted that another estate of Craig, in Balmaclellan, in the parish of Holm, Kirkeudbright, was also held by a family of Gordon, who first appear in 1634, but like the northern group they too have vanished.

MONDAY, 13th January 1930.

CHARLES E. WHITELAW, I.A., VICE-PRESIDENT,
in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

Miss ISOBEL H. K. BEATTIE, Architect, 46 Craigmillar Park, Newington, Edinburgh.

Miss DOROTHY M. HENDERSON, Kilchoan, Kilmelford, Argyll.

WILLIAM HART MACISDOE JACKSON, Welfare Office, Dunarden, 11 Church Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E. 23.

Mrs ENID POOLE JONES, Glyn, West Kilbride, Ayrshire.

WILLIAM MACDONALD, Inspector of Poor, Craigmore, Beaulieu.

The Very Rev. WILLIAM P. PATERSON, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, 39 George Square, Edinburgh.

DAVID RUSSELL, LL.D., Rothes, Markinch, Fife.

Miss ANNETTE SMITH, 11 Midmar Gardens, Edinburgh.

The following Donations to the Museum were announced and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By Mrs COWPAR and Mr KENNETH COWPAR, Over Migvie, Kirriemuir, Angus.

Cinerary Urn and a calcined Bone Bead found in it, from Over Migvie, Angus. (See previous Communication by J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot., Director of the Museum.)

(2) By VICTOR J. CUMMING, F.S.A.Scot.

Two Gravy Spoons of Silver bearing the marks P G, stamped twice, with a thistle between and ABD (Aberdeen); and W J (Wm. Jamieson), stamped four times, and A.B.D. (Aberdeen).

Eight Toddy Ladles of Silver bearing the marks G B, a V-shaped object, and AB (Aberdeen); E. (James Erskine), and a hand holding a dagger, made in Aberdeen; marks B.A. (Banff), a thistle and M'Q (John M'Queen); R N (R. Naughton), a thistle and a cornucopia (Inverness); W L and a pot of lilies, stamped three times (Dundee); R N (Robert Naughton), a pot of lilies, stamped twice (Dundee), with a thistle between; J R, two trees and double-headed eagle (Perth); and D G (David Greig), a double-headed eagle (Perth), stamped twice.

(3) By A. D. LACAILE, F.S.A.Scot.

Scraper of grey Flint, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, from Shewalton Sands, Ayrshire, and small Implement of yellow Flint, $\frac{2}{3}$ inch long, from Stevenston Sands, Ardeer, Ayrshire.

(4) By Colonel W. NISRET HAMILTON GRANT of Biel, Prestonkirk, East Lothian.

Relics found at Dirleton Castle, East Lothian, during excavation work carried out by H.M. Office of Works:

Two pieces of coarse thick hand-made Iron Age Pottery with black core and reddish on the outside and inside; Stone Ball, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter; Iron Knife with the back of the blade curved forwards towards the point, and a tang measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, total length 6 inches; Iron Knife in a rude deerhorn haft which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, total length 6 inches; Blade of Hedgebill, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; three Iron Keys, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 6 inches, and 5 inches in length; part of mechanism of a Matchlock; Iron Object of indeterminate use; Iron Pistol Barrel, much corroded, measuring 14 inches long; Brass Ferrule, measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter; concavo-convex disc of Lead, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in greatest diameter, perhaps a flattened bullet; part of an Iron Spur; broken Bronze Spur; piece of Brass Binding; Brass Ring, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; six small pieces of Window-glass; stem and part of a stem of two Wineglasses, the latter showing an air-twist in the shank; part of a small Pot of yellow-brown glazed Earthenware, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in

height; part of the wall of a Pitcher of light-coloured pottery with greenish yellow glaze on the outside, which is ornamented with wavy scrolls; neck of a Jug with a blue foliaceous pattern and a yellow vertical corded moulding; basal fragment of a Dish showing the head of an animal in blue and yellow on the inside.

Scottish Medieval flooring Tiles from Dirlerton Castle. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lxiii. p. 305.)

(5) By Miss JANET G. LUMSDEN, 10 Queensferry Street.

Circular Wooden Snuff-box with a scene painted on the lid showing three men drinking round a table, and the inscription: "It is the Moon, I ken her horn," from the song, "O Willie brewed a Peck o' Maut"; on the bottom are the initials G. B.

(6) By THE DIRECTORS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE (Queensberry House), Canongate, Edinburgh.

Bottle Stamp showing a winged heart with a Marquess's coronet above, found 3 feet under the floor of a room on the ground flat in Queensberry House.

(7) By JOHN FRASER, Corresponding Member.

Sample of prepared Rye Straw grown in Sandwick, Orkney, used for the making of Straw Plait for straw bonnets in Orkney up till about a hundred years ago.

(8) By C. B. BOOG WATSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Turned Wooden Wafer Box containing wafers of various colours.

(9) By DOUGLAS P. MACLAGAN, W.S., F.S.A.Scot.

Circular Wooden Box containing eleven hydrostatic balls (one wanting), for testing spirits. Made by A. Galletti, 10 Nelson Street, Glasgow.

It was announced that the following objects had been purchased for the Museum:—

Two Horn Cups, one encircled with three groups of triple mouldings, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the base, and the other encircled with two mouldings, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, 2 inches across the mouth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the base.

Horn Bowl, with slightly upturned ends, measuring $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth at the centre, said to be over 150 years old and not to have been used since about 1811, from Maines of Durn, Portsoy, Banffshire.

Belt-plates of the Aberdeen Militia, Central Forfar Local Militia, Kinross-shire Local Militia, Berwickshire Local Militia, Peeblesshire Local Militia, 4th Argyll Volunteers, Perthshire Volunteers (two varieties), Kinross Volunteer Infantry, Lockerby Volunteers, Perthshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Artillery.

Coloured Sketch of Prince Charlie with a battle scene and trophy of arms, and another of Flora Macdonald with the Prince bidding her farewell, and a trophy of arms.

Highland Brooch of silver, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, decorated on the front with four circular panels filled with interlaced designs, alternating with a similar number of anchor-like and foliaceous patterns, all engraved. The anchor designs and the borders of the circular panels are filled with niello. On the back are the initials D R and M M'C, with the date 1717. The pin, which wants a short piece off the point, has a split head for allowing its attachment to the hinge.

Old Fishing Reel of wood and iron, measuring 7 inches in length and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a bolt and nut attachment.

Old Fishing Reel of brass and iron, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a bolt and nut attachment.

The following Donations to the Library were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Calendar of the Close Rolls. Henry V., vol. i. A.D. 1413-1419. London, 1929.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in other Libraries of Northern Italy. Vol. xxix., 1653-4. London, 1929.

(2) By THE STEWART SOCIETY.

The Stewarts: A Historical and General Magazine for the Stewart Society. Vol. v.

(3) By SYMINGTON GRIEVE, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Discoveries about the Floating Power of Seaweed during Fifty Years' Research, with Note upon the Floating of Stones by Ascidians.

(4) By Rev. ANGUS MACFARLANE, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Gaelic Names of Plants: Study of their Uses and Lore. Inverness 1928.

(5) By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.

A History of Church Discipline in Scotland. By Ivo Macnaughton Clark, B.D., Ph.D. Aberdeen, 1929.

France and England: Their Relations in the Middle Ages and now. By T. F. Tout, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A. Manchester, 1922.

The Port of Aberdeen: A History of its Trade and Shipping from the Twelfth Century to the Present Day. By Victoria E. Clark, M.A. Aberdeen, 1921.

A Manual of Scottish Ecclesiastical History, from the Introduction of Christianity to the Present Date. By William Mutch. Aberdeen, 1907.

The Missionar Kirk of Huntly. By the late Rev. Robert Troup, M.A. Huntly, 1901.

The Times of Saint Dunstan. The Ford Lectures delivered in the University of Oxford in the Michaelmas Term, 1922. By J. Armitage Robinson, D.D., F.B.A., Dean of Wells. Oxford, 1923.

(6) By R. MURDOCH LAWRENCE, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Robert Wilson, A.M., Historian and Preacher. Aberdeen, 1929.

(7) By Sir GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.

Numantia, die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen, 1905-12. Adolf Schulten. Band I.—Die Keltiberer und ihre Kriege mit Rom. Munchen, 1914.

Panorama von Numantia.

(8) By Rev. WILLIAM CUMMING SKINNER, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Barronie of Hiltowne, Dundee: Its Industrial, Social, and Religious Life. Dundee, 1927.

(9) By ALEXANDER O. CURLE, F.S.A.Scot., F.S.A., the Author.

Rhind Lectures in Archaeology, 1918—The Prehistoric Monuments of Scotland. Delivered March 1919. Typewritten copy.

(10) By RICHARD QUICK, F.S.A.Scot.

Bulletin of the Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, Bournemouth. Vol. viii., No. 4 and Index.

The following Purchases for the Library were intimated:—

Le Finistère Préhistorique, par le Commandant Bernard. Paris, 1920.

Woodhenge: A Description of the Site, as revealed by Excavations carried out there by Mr and Mrs B. H. Cunningham, 1926-7-8: also of Four Circles and an Earthwork Enclosure south of Woodhenge. By M. B. Cunningham. Devizes, 1920.

The Scots Year Book, 1929-30. Edited by A. Bain Irvine, J.P., F.S.A.Scot.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

EXCAVATIONS AT DUNADD AND AT OTHER SITES ON THE
POLTALLOCH ESTATES, ARGYLL. BY J. HEWAT CRAW,
SECRETARY.

I. EXCAVATIONS AT DUNADD.

The fort of Dunadd in Mid-Argyll crowns the top of an isolated rocky hill, which rises for 100 feet on the left bank of the river Add, and looks down on the flat expanse of Crinan Moss. In addition to its isolation and its defensive character the hill occupies an important strategic position. It stands in the strath which lies between the head of Loch Gilp and Crinan Bay, and which is to-day traversed by the Crinan Canal; while to the north-east lies the Kilmartin valley, leading by way of Loch Awe to the centre of the Highlands. Two thousand years before the dawn of history the importance of the district was recognised, as is shown by the numerous and striking monuments of the early Bronze Age which are thickly scattered throughout the locality.

There can be little doubt that in Dunadd we have the Duinatt of early mediæval times, an important stronghold of Dalriadic Scotland. Its early history has already been fully discussed in our *Proceedings*.¹ It was thus a place of high importance from the beginning of the sixth till the middle of the ninth century, with an earlier legendary history extending to the beginning of the Christian era.

¹ Vol. xiii, p. 23, 1878-9, "Dunadd, Glassary, Argyllshire, the Place of Inauguration of the Dalriadic Kings," by Captain F. W. L. Thomas, B.N.; vol. xxxviii, p. 221, 1903-4, "The Forts of Kilmartin, Kilmichael Glassary, and North Knapdale," by David Christison, M.D.; vol. xxxix, p. 222, 1904-5, "Excavations of Forts on the Poltalloch Estate, Argyll," by David Christison, M.D. See also Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vol. i, pp. 229, 231, and 240.

On a flat rock-surface near the top of the hill are three rock-carvings, which are regarded as having a connection with the inauguration of the kings of Dalriada. These consist of a stone basin, the imprint of a human foot, and between these a fine outlined figure of a boar¹—no modern type, but the true rooter of the woods—treated in a manner distinctively Celtic (fig. 1).

In February 1904 Dr Christison read a paper to our Society on the forts in this district of Argyll; and in the beginning of May of that year the Society, with the consent of Colonel Malcolm, began the



Fig. 1. Rock-carving of Boar at Dunadd. (1)

excavation of sites on the Paltalloch estates. The work continued till the end of January 1905; during this time four sites were examined. The chief aim was to find the plan of construction on these sites; but although no sifting of soil seems to have been done, a considerable number of relics was found. These, by the gift of Colonel Malcolm, now form part of the national collection in our Museum.

The extent of the work done at that time at Dunadd is not quite clear. The lines of all the walls were certainly followed, and enough of the interior was turned over to warrant the statement that no foundations of buildings existed there. From the account given in the

¹ A case to protect this figure has recently been placed in position by H.M. Office of Works.

Proceedings, supplemented by facts locally ascertained, and from the result of the work carried out last summer, I have little doubt that the soil of a large part of the interior was turned over. Certainly no spot can now be examined with the assurance that it has not already been trenched.¹

Dunadd fort measures some 220 feet in diameter (see Plan, fig. 2).² It is divided on account of the configuration of the hill into five unequal parts by walls some 10 or 12 feet in thickness. Division A occupies the summit of the hill; B, smaller in area, lies on lower ground to the north-east; within it is the rock which bears the carvings above mentioned. Division C lies still lower and further to the north-east; it is the smallest of the divisions of the fort, and is commanded by an undefended rocky knoll to the north-east. Division D covers a much larger area, and lies at the foot of a precipitous rock to the east of A. The remaining portion of the fort, largest in size and occupying the lowest ground at the east side, has been described by Dr Christison as E and F, but no subdividing wall of any strength seems to have been found. The well of the fort lies at the north end of this division, and the entrance passes through a natural cleft at the south end. Traces of the foundations of buildings of a later occupation can be seen in this part, which has been used as a garden within living memory.

Excavation was carried on at Dunadd this summer by Sir Ian Malcolm of Poltalloch, K.C.M.G., and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, when I was in charge of operations. Work was begun on 21st May, and was continued when weather permitted till 9th July. In all, twenty-four days were spent at the fort with two men; an additional man was employed for a few days at the beginning.

Work was begun at the south-west point of Division A. Here a triangular area measuring 31 feet by 25 feet across the base was marked off as shown at X on the plan. The turf was removed and the soil was

¹ In 1904-5 work was carried on for nine months; the number of men engaged is not stated. The first site, Ardlisuar, occupied five and a half weeks, the whole interior of the fort being turned over. The time occupied at the vitrified fort of Duntroon and at the fort of Drimadun Dula is not mentioned. The former "was excavated everywhere down to the rock"; the latter is small in extent, and seems also to have been thoroughly examined. Judging from the time spent at Ardlisuar, these two sites probably gave work till some time in October, leaving some fourteen weeks for the work at Dunadd. This estimate is borne out by the evidence of one of our diggers last summer, Donald McEadyen, who helped with the work in 1904 for about a fortnight before leaving for other employment at Martinmas. Digging had been going on for two or three weeks before he started; four men were employed, and the work was that of following the line of the walls. Even if we make allowance for wet weather during the winter months (Mr Melville informs me that the rainfall at Poltalloch Gardens was as follows: Oct. 1904, 4.13 inches; Nov. 5.25; Dec. 6.08; Jan. 1905, 5.20), it would seem that four men would have enough time to turn over a large part of the interior of the fort after following the line of the walls, especially as no time was occupied in riddling soil.

² The arrow on all the plans and the compass readings indicate true north.

then excavated in spits of nine inches, and passed through a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch riddle. Rock was reached at the first spit in the south-east angle, but in the north angle four layers of nine inches were removed. Few relics were found, though the soil was dark in colour and contained fragments of animal bones.

Operations were next transferred to a natural gully (Y), which ex-

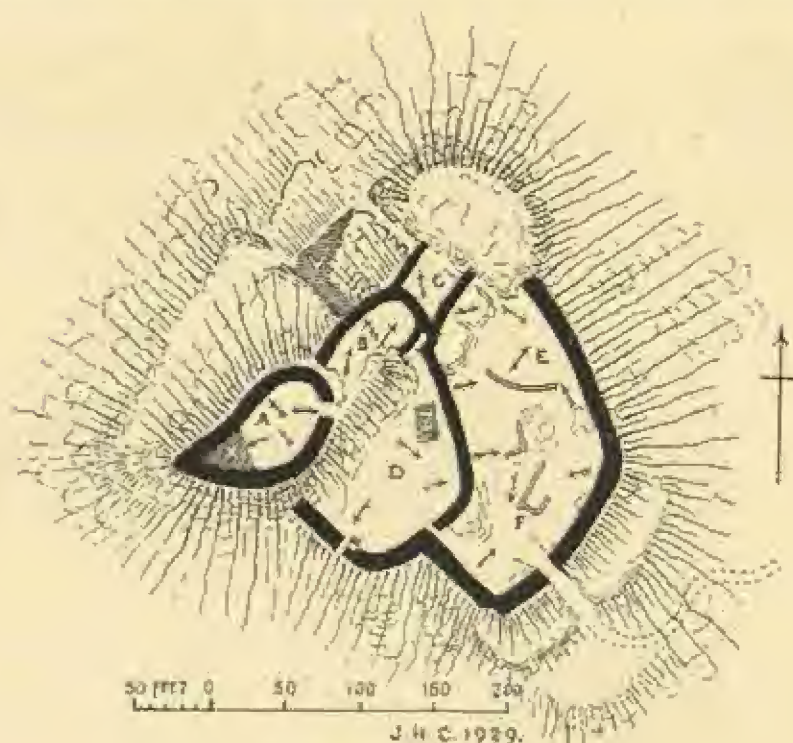


Fig. 2. Plan of Dunadd Fort.
(Adapted from the 1901 Plan by Dr Ross.)

tended down the slope to the north-west from the wall of Fort B. From the rank growth of nettles this evidently formed a midden. The upper part lay in a narrow neck some 15 feet in width between two walls of rock; the lower part widened out into a triangular area with a step-ridge of rock below. Beyond this ridge it was unlikely that many relics would have fallen in their descent.

The midden was excavated in three portions: first, the triangle at the foot, then the lower half of the neck, and lastly the upper half of the neck. The turf and the debris from the ruined wall of the fort were

first removed, and then the soil was riddled in layers of nine inches till the virgin subsoil was reached. This was easily recognised, being of a lighter colour and without either charcoal, bones, or relics. The layer of debris amounted to about 18 inches, beneath which two layers of relic-yielding soil were removed. No sign of stratification remained, but at the bottom of the second layer the soil was richer in charcoal. The irregularity of the slope made it difficult to follow the deposits in their successive order, and no difference in the character of the relics could be distinguished between those from the higher and the lower levels.

After the midden was excavated, an area (Z) measuring 24 feet by 15 feet was marked off in Division D, and excavated in four layers of nine inches. This part was chosen as showing the strongest growth of nettles in the fort. Relics were found to be more plentiful here than in any other part examined, but again no sign of stratification was found. The ground seemed to have been turned over before, and two pieces of Samian ware were found on the top level not far from an Eley cartridge case.

Before the site was left the soil and stones from the parts excavated within the fort were filled in, and grass seeds were sown on the top. Upright slabs of stone were set at the corners of the excavations, projecting about 1 foot from the ground, as a guide in any future excavations that may be undertaken.

There is no doubt that many more relics might yet be discovered in the fort, Division D being the most likely part. Inscribed stones have already been found, and other objects of considerable interest quite probably remain buried. Little hope of any stratification of relics, however, remains, and it is doubtful if the fruits of further examination would repay the work.

THE RELICS.

The following is a list of the relics found:—

Silver:

Part of a hollow ring of very thin metal 2 inches in diameter, section circular $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter (fig. 3, No. 12).

Part of a ring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, section circular $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter.

Bronze:

Disc $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Within a ribbed border is an interlaced champ-levé design in gilt and green enamel (fig. 4).

Plate or coupling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, with circular pierced ends (fig. 3, No. 10).

Spiral ring of wire with $1\frac{1}{2}$ turns, diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, section of wire $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (fig. 3, No. 11).



Fig. 3. Miscellaneous Objects found at Dunadd.



Fig. 1. Enamelled Bronze Disc from Dunadd. (1.)

Rivet in a fragment of an iron plate;

Small flat fragment.

Three small pieces of run metal.

Lead:

Cylindrical fragment, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

Ball, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, flattened at one side.

Iron:

Point of a sword $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch across at the fracture, tapering with a curve to the point, and having a midrib extending to the full length (fig. 5, No. 36).

- Spear-head $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; point $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with triangular section becoming square at the tip, owing to the flat side being ground to an angle; socket 1 inch long, with internal diameter $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (fig. 5, No. 40).
- Spear-head $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; point 3 inches, with triangular section, probably square at the tip; socket broken (fig. 5, No. 39).
- Spear-head $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; point $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch flat; socket $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, external diameter $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (fig. 5, No. 38).
- Spear-head $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; point broken $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches flat; socket broken 2 inches (fig. 5, No. 37).
- 15 conical ferrules measuring from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length (fig. 5, Nos. 32 to 35).
- 3 objects, probably ferrules.
- 20 knives or parts of knives with blades $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 4 inches long, and tangs up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long (fig. 5, Nos. 1 to 6).
- Part of the leg of a pair of shears, blade $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, handle 2 inches long (fig. 5, No. 9).
- Socketed three-pronged tool or scratcher, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, with prongs $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Similar tools have been found in various Continental localities, and are regarded as tools of the potter or brickmaker.¹ A similar but larger tool called a "scratcher" is used by plasterers to-day for scratching the surface of newly applied plaster (fig. 5, No. 7).
- Small socketed axe or chisel $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a cutting edge $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad. The socket is formed by the edges being bent round to clasp the haft as in a modern spud. The type is found on Continental sites of the La Tène period, where it varies much in size and is called an axe (fig. 5, No. 8).
- Another example, probably of the same, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
- Object resembling a belt-hook, with a trefoil plate (fig. 5, No. 12).
- Object shaped like a bird, with long leg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch (fig. 5, No. 11).
- 26 nails measuring from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length (fig. 5, Nos. 41 to 45).
- 23 nail-like objects.
- 7 pins or nails 1 inch to 2 inches long (fig. 5, No. 22).
- Stud or rivet with one square and one round end (fig. 5, No. 14).
- Rod, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, with a washer $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter fastened on it equidistant from the ends (fig. 5, No. 13).
- Washer $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, with a square hole $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter (fig. 5, No. 17).

¹ See *Revue des Musées et Collections Archéologiques*, No. 15, p. 81 (1928); No. 17, p. 130 (1929); No. 19, p. 20 (1929).



Fig. 5. Iron Objects found at Dunsford.

4 clasps or cleats.

Fragment of plate showing the everted ends of a split-pin.

Staple-like object, with everted ends.

Oval buckle $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch (fig. 5, No. 30).

U-shaped handle with rivet-holes in the flattened everted ends, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch (fig. 5, No. 31).

Spatulate tool $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, with a tang 3 inches long. A somewhat similar tool also with a proportionately long tang is among the Traprain relics (fig. 5, No. 10).

Another example with tang wanting, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch.

5 rings or parts of rings with diameter from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch (fig. 5, Nos. 27 and 20).

Tubular ring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter (fig. 5, No. 28).

T-shaped object $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

7 pointed implements $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, one having part of an oak handle attached (fig. 5, Nos. 15 and 16).

Punch $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long (fig. 5, No. 23).

3 small chisel-like implements $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long (fig. 5, No. 24).

8 hook-like objects (fig. 5, Nos. 18 to 20).

Wedge-shaped object $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

8 rod-shaped objects (fig. 5, Nos. 21 and 25).

Object flattened at one end and bent at the other, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long (fig. 5, No. 26).

7 fragments of straps $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad.

2 cylindrical objects, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

2 spherical objects, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

13 miscellaneous objects.

A number of pieces of iron ore.

Glass:

Tricuspid bead of blue glass $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter (fig. 3, No. 6).

Half of a cylindrical bead of black glass $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter with a yellow band at each end, between these is a zigzag design in white (fig. 3, No. 5). An identical bead was found in a tomb at Aubigny-en-Artois, Pas-de-Calais, along with a Roman coin of date about A.D. 300.¹ Another was found in a tomb in Northern France together with a coin of the Emperor Gratian (c. A.D. 380): it was of like design, but with red glass instead of black.² A bead of similar design but of slightly different colour, having brown glass instead of black, has been found in Lincolnshire.³

¹ *Les Arts Industriels des Peuples Inhabitants de la Gaule du V. au VIII. Siècle*, pl. C (1901).

² *Le Mobilier Funéraire Gallo-Romain et Franc en Picardie et en Artois*, pl. 41 (1902-5).

³ *Remains of Pagan Saxondam*, by J. Y. Akerman, pl. xxi (1855).

Part of a pale green bead $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, perforation $\frac{3}{16}$ inch (fig. 3, No. 7).

7 fragments of thin glass, brown, yellow, and green.

Amber:

Bead $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter (fig. 3, No. 9).

Mica:

A small sheet.

Paste:

Segmented terra-cotta bead of two segments, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch long (fig. 3, No. 8).

Bone:

Pointed implement $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the base.

Distal end of an ox humerus, 5 inches long, with the broken edges smoothed.

Pin, point broken, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long (fig. 3, No. 13). It fits exactly one of the clay moulds. The same feature occurred among the Mote of Mark relics.

Jet:

7 fragments of amulets with the curve suggesting an internal diameter of from 2 inches to 3 inches. The sections are D-shaped (fig. 3, No. 1); segmental (No. 3); and flat (No. 2).

Fragment of a ring, internal diameter $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (fig. 3, No. 4).

Stone:

Part of a saddle-quern.

Bar-mould.

Bar-mould with mould on each side (fig. 6, No. 8).

Bar-mould with two moulds on one side.

Pivot-stone $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with conical socket $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

14 discs or lids $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter (fig. 6, Nos. 4, 6, and 7).

One with a diameter of 1 inches has a hole partially drilled from each side (No. 4).

3 fragments with holes.

Whorl of red stone 2 inches in diameter (fig. 6, No. 5).

Half of a whorl of schist $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

Thin flat fragment $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, showing part of a perforation at the edge. In the centre is a circular depression $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and on the opposite side a corresponding raised circle $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

Whetstone, broken in half, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, much smoothed all over (fig. 6, No. 10).

Small whetstone or polisher $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (fig. 6, No. 2).

Polisher $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, square in section (fig. 6, No. 1).

Conical-shaped stone $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, much worn across the base by rubbing or pounding (fig. 6, No. 3).



Fig. 6. Stone Objects found at Dunadd.

Hammer-stone of quartz, abraded at one end, with a longitudinal groove inclined downwards from right to left on both sides as if

used as a strike-a-light or for sharpening a pointed tool, 3 inches by 2½ inches (fig. 6, No. 9).



Fig. 7. Fragments of Clay Moulds found at Dinwiddie.

A number of smooth pebbles ½ inch to 2 inches in diameter, spherical, flattened, or oval in form, which appeared to have been selected and brought to the site.

About 150 flint flakes, mostly unworked, but some showing secondary working.

Clay:

About 100 moulds, mostly fragmentary, for pins, brooches, rings, etc.



Fig. 8. Crucibles and other Objects found at Dunadd.

The forms are Celtic in character, but only one (fig. 7, No. 6) bears signs of ornamentation, having a spiral design.

3 small fragments of wattle and daub (fig. 8, No. 6).

A small lump having on one side the impression of the points of three small fingers placed close together, showing the nail-marks (fig. 8, No. 1).

Cup-shaped crucible with an attached cover open at one side (fig. 8, No. 5).

Cylindrical crucible (fig. 8, No. 4).

11 handles of crucibles (fig. 8, Nos. 2 and 3).

75 fragments of crucibles, some being partially coated with black, red, or green glaze.

Pottery:

Small fragment of rim of Bronze Age

urn of food-vessel type (fig. 9). The lip is ornamented with a raised band of chevrons, made by impressing an obtuse-angled



Fig. 9. Fragment of a Food-vessel from Dunadd. (17)

tool into the clay with the point alternately outwards and inwards. Between the rim and a moulding $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch below it are two similar bands, between which are three rows of a dotted impression, made with a comb or notched tool. Above the upper band of chevrons is another row of the dotted impressions. The urn found at Brouh an Drummin in 1928 had a combination of the same form of impressions.

4 small fragments of Roman Samian ware.

63 fragments of native domestic pottery (fig. 10). This was wheel-

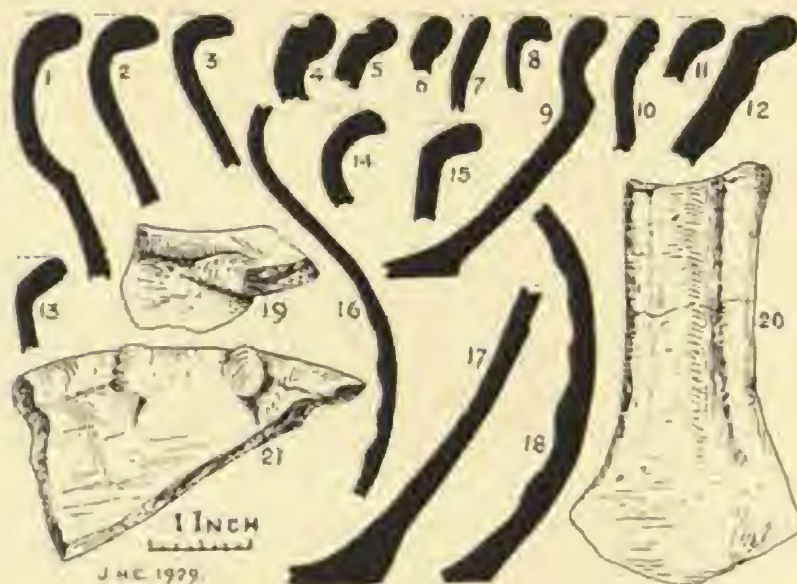


Fig. 10. Types of Pottery found at Dinadd.

turned and made of a clay of moderate fineness. The fragments are mostly small, but one large piece of a shallow vessel shows a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a diameter of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches externally across the mouth (No. 9). Like most of the fragments with a lip it has an everted rim; the base is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. No. 10 and probably several of the smaller fragments shown in fig. 10 represent this type, which in a deeper form is also probably shown in No. 17. Another widely splayed bowl, No. 12, is thicker in the wall. It is of a pale and slightly greenish clay colour, and has no shoulder below the rim. Its curve suggests an external diameter at the mouth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and on the inner side of the lip is a slight shoulder as if to receive a lid. This shoulder is intermitted

at one point for $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, as shown in No. 21, and a small lump of clay has been encrusted at each side of the space so formed, evidently to facilitate pouring. In Nos. 4 and 5 also may be seen a slight shoulder on the inner side of the lip. In addition to the bowl form is another type of vessel in which the lower part is globular, it contracts towards the neck and probably had an everted rim; sufficient sherds, however, were not found to reconstruct the type with certainty. The diameter at the widest part, 2 inches above the base, seems to have been about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. No. 18 shows a base of this type, and No. 16 has most of the side but without either base or rim; Nos. 1, 2, and 3 probably represent the rims. Other sherds shown in fig. 10 belong to vessels having an external rim diameter varying from 5 to $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Portions of handles are shown in Nos. 19 and 20.

Charcoal:

I am indebted to Professor Wright Smith for reporting on the charcoal found. This was derived from the oak and the alder, conditions having apparently favoured the growth of the latter more than that of the former.

Animal Bones, etc.:

I have also to thank Mr Balsillie for examining some of the stones, and Dr James Ritchie for his examination of the animal bones. His report is appended.

We may now consider to what conclusion we may come from the types of relics found, regarding the period of occupation of Dunadd. The isolated and strongly defensive nature of the hill must have commended itself to the inhabitants of the district whenever they found it necessary to live in a place of security. We cannot assert that the site was inhabited during the Bronze Age, for the single fragment of a food-vessel may have been thrown from a burial on the hill by later occupants. Early in the Iron Age, however, the hill seems to have been occupied. The socketed axe must date from the beginning of our era or earlier, and the Samian ware testifies to a trade carried on with our Roman invaders.

The two Scottish sites from which we have relics which can be compared with those from Dunadd are Traprain Law in East Lothian and Mote of Mark in Kirkcudbright. The occupation of the former site possibly began in Neolithic times and extended to the beginning of the fifth century. At Mote of Mark relics dated from Roman times down to the eighth or ninth century. The Dunadd relics correspond

more to those from the latter site. The pottery is similar and the moulds are alike; the rich interlaced work in the Mote of Mark moulds is absent from those of Dunadd, but similar designs on the brass and gilt stud and on two stones found in 1904 speak of an occupation somewhere about the eighth century. On the other hand, several types find parallels only at Traprain, such as spear-heads, shears, jet armlets, and brown and green glass. Other relics again are common to all three sites, such as knives, ferrules, and bar-moulds.

To sum up, the relics go to confirm the occupation of Dunadd during the period ascribed to it in history, from the beginning of the sixth till the middle of the ninth centuries, with an earlier occupation dating at least from early in the Iron Age.

Our thanks are due to Sir Ian Malcolm for having placed the relics on loan in the National Museum of Antiquities, and for his co-operation in the excavation of the site. I have also to acknowledge the help given by Mr J. G. Mathieson, factor, Poltalloch, in making arrangements for the work.

REPORT ON THE BONES FROM DUNADD. By JAMES RITCHIE, D.Sc.

The bones from Dunadd represent the ordinary accumulation from an inhabited site, being almost wholly the remains of animals which have been used as food. Domestic animals naturally predominate, but the relative numbers of bones of the different species are interesting. In the majority of early settlements in Scotland sheep predominate, but here the greater number of remains belong to the pig, followed by the ox, and that by the sheep. It can scarcely be said, however, that the number of bones found was sufficient to establish quite securely this order of precedence.

Domestic animals other than food animals were represented by a portion of the skull of a dog, roughly about the size of a small collie, and a single molar tooth of a horse.

Relics of only three wild creatures occurred in the series, and these were mere fragments. One, a lumbar vertebra, represented a fox; another, a small fragment of the antler of a very young red deer; and the last, a two-inch-long fragment of a split wing-bone of a bird, which in diameter and texture agrees exactly with that of the wild whooper swan. The species is nowadays an extremely rare breeding bird in Scotland, but it is a fairly common immigrant during the winter months in suitable places along the coast or on inland lakes.

Of the bones submitted for examination only two showed signs of

working. One was shaped from the long bone of the limb of an ox—a triangular implement with a broad base and a worn and rounded point. The other was the distal end of an ox humerus, broken off at a height of 5 inches, with the spongy bone of the interior removed, and the edges smoothed and rounded as if for some definite purpose.

II. EXCAVATIONS AT OTHER SITES.

Dry weather being essential for the riddling of soil at Dunadd, arrangements were made for work at other sites in the event of rain. The Bronze Age cairns were selected for this purpose. Several of these had already yielded notable results.

1. *Mid-Cairn, Nether Largie.*

The chief site selected was a cairn on level ground in the Kilmartin valley, about 320 yards north-east by north of the school at Nether



Fig. 11. Mid-Cairn, Nether Largie, from the west.

Largie (fig. 11). Almost circular, it measured 100 by 101 feet, the greater diameter being from north-west to south-east. It was said to have been about 10 feet in height, but most of the stones had been removed not long before for repairing roads. As inquiry failed to obtain any evidence of a cist or other construction having been disturbed, it seemed probable that such still remained underground.

Over most of the area the stones had been removed down to the ground level, but in parts they remained to a depth of from 1 to 3 feet (fig. 12). At the south-west side several large boulders could

be seen forming apparently the arc of a circle. It was decided to follow this line, throwing the superincumbent stones outside the line, and then to turn over the stones and soil within the area till the subsoil was reached, in order to reveal the presence of the covering slabs of cists.

This work took ten days to carry out, with two men. The large boulders set on edge were found not to form a complete circle, their

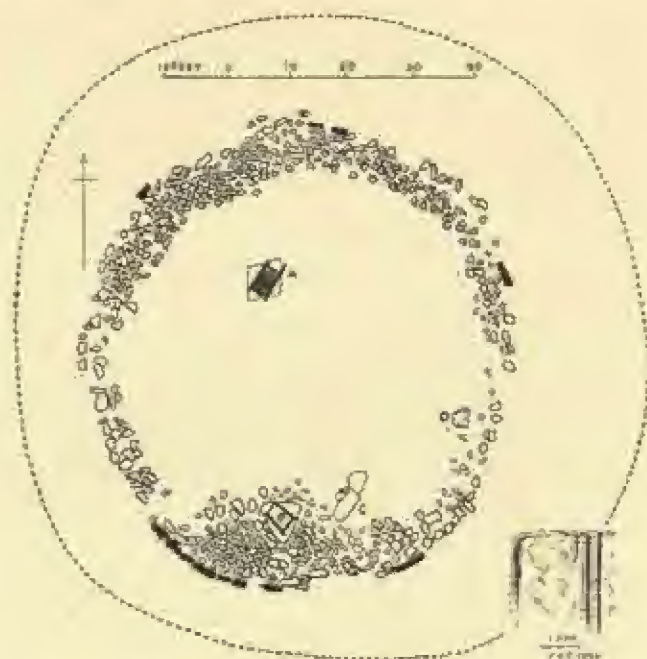


Fig. 12. Plan of Mid-Cairn, Nethar Largie: inset, grooved slab at A.

place being taken by boulders rather smaller in size which had been laid on the surface of the ground. The extent to which this construction had covered the interior was not obvious over the parts where practically all the stones had been removed, but the boulders had at least covered a belt of from 5 to 15 feet wide. The area enclosed by this belt measured 71 feet from north-east to south-west by 66 feet. At parts the stones forming the belt somewhat overlapped, the outer stones lying over the inner stones.

Two cists were found. One of these (A) lay 14 feet north-west by north of the centre of the cairn. The lozenge-shaped cover, 8 feet 4 inches by 6 feet, lay about 1 foot below the surface of the ground; it was covered

with sand and gravel, which had doubtless been excavated when the cist was made. The cist was formed of four slabs of schist, the axis pointing 33° east of north. It measured 4 feet in length by 2 feet 4 inches at the south end and 2 feet 1 inch at the north end. It was 2 feet deep, and was paved with small, flat, water-worn stones; the largest of these was placed in the north-east corner, as if to support an urn. The infiltrated soil, some 4 inches deep, was riddled and found to contain no relics. The side slabs were grooved for the end slabs, and at the north-east corner the side slab had two additional grooves outside the cist (fig. 12, inset), the outer of the two being only cut for



Fig. 13. Slab with Cup-marks, Mid-Cairn, Nether Largie.

8 inches at the top of the stone. The slab at this point projected 1 foot 9 inches beyond the end slab. The slab at the west side projected northward 16 inches beyond the end slab.

The second cist (B) lay 24 feet south-south-west of the centre of the cairn. The triangular cover, 6 feet 9 inches by 6 feet, lay about 1 foot beneath the surface. The cist pointed 42° west of north, and measured 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 4 inches at the south end and 2 feet at the north end. It was 2 feet deep and was unpaved. The interior contained 4 inches of soil, which was riddled but contained no relics. On the inner face of the north-end slab was a single cup-mark 2 inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; it was placed near the lower left corner of the slab. Some very large boulders lay on the cover of this cist, and between it and the encircling ring.

Although neither of these cists contained relics, it is almost certain that neither had been previously opened. The covering of pure sand and gravel on the central cist could hardly have been disturbed and replaced without being mixed with surface soil. Neither the covers nor the end slabs showed signs of having been moved; in fact, the end slabs of the central cist could not have been moved without breaking the edges of the grooves in which they were locked.

Seven feet to the east of the south cist lay a large flagstone 5 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 7 inches. The gravel beneath it did not seem to have been excavated, and though evidently laid in position by the hand of man, the slab was not quite horizontally placed. A smaller horizontal slab was placed close to it to the north-east, and two more horizontal slabs, still less in size, adjoined it to the north-west; the larger of the two lay partly beneath it. These slabs were 2 feet below the surface.

Some 5 feet from the encircling ring of boulders at its south-east side lay a flat slab, 3 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 1 inch (fig. 13). On being turned over it was found to bear on its under surface five cup-markings irregularly placed.

2. *Cist and Stone Circle, Temple Wood, Ri Cruin.*

In a small wood called the Temple, or Half Moon, Wood, on the right side of the road from Nether Largie to Ri Cruin,¹ and some three hundred yards from the former, stands a small circle of thirteen stones (fig. 14). The circle is incomplete on its south-east side and measures 43 feet north and south by 40½ feet. The stones vary from 1 foot 1 inch to 4 feet 2 inches in height; the smaller have probably been broken across.

Digging was carried on at the site for the purpose of examining a cist said to lie in the centre of the circle, and also to find whether the circle had at one time been complete. The work took half a day with two men, on 13th July. The cist was found to lie pointing 33° east of north. The south-east side measured 5 feet 1 inch and the other side 4 feet 5 inches, the width was 2 feet 11 inches and the depth about 1 foot 9 inches. No cover-stone was present, an ash-tree of over fifty years' growth occupying the interior, which seemed to be unpaved. The open space at the south-east side of the circle was next examined. As this part lay next the public road it seemed not unlikely that stones might at some time have been removed from it. At the north end of this segment a fourteenth stone was found, broken off at the surface of the ground. The former sites of four more stones were clearly traceable by the deep soil at the points indicated on the

¹ Ri Cruin probably takes its name from this circle.

plan. In one of these, broken fragments of stone remained. There was also found an upright stone set at right angles to the periphery and measuring 1 foot 10 inches in breadth by 5 inches in thickness; it did not quite reach the surface. Two wide intervals between stones at the south-west side of the circle were examined in 1930. The more northerly contained the pinning of a stone which had been removed in the other the base of the original stone was found, it measured



Fig. 14. Plan of Stone Circle, Temple Wood, Ri Cruin.

3 feet 8 inches by 9 inches. The positions of these stones are left blank on fig. 14.

3. Cists at Ri Cruin.

The site of a cairn of peculiar interest lies in a small wood 180 yards south of the Paltalloch Estate Offices at Ri Cruin. It is very slightly raised above the level ground on the right bank of the Kilmartin Burn, which is some 200 yards distant to the east. Although some of the stones of the cairn remain, its original dimensions are no longer evident; it was probably of considerable size. Three cists were found here about 1830. They were later reopened and examined by Dean Mapleton, who described them in our *Proceedings*.¹ On account

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. VIII, p. 378 (1890-70).

of the unusual features then discovered the cists were reopened this year (fig. 15). The work took three-quarters of a day with two men, on 2nd and 5th July.

The north cist measures 4 feet 5 inches along the east side and 4 feet 1 inch along the west side, the width is 2 feet 1 inch and the depth about 1 foot 8 inches. The cover measures 10 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 10 inches and projects 2 feet 7 inches beyond the cist at either end. The north end slab is inserted in grooves cut in the side slabs, but there are no grooves at the south end. The axis points 14° east of north.

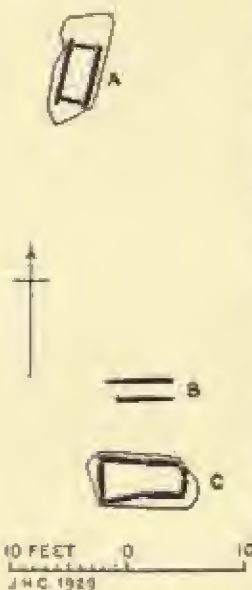


Fig. 15. Plan of cists at B. Cruin.

The remains of a smaller cist lie 23 feet to the south. The cover and both end slabs are gone, but the side slabs remain *in situ*. They are only about 12 inches apart and are deeply grooved at the west end. The slab at the north side is 6 feet in length and has a groove 1½ inch wide and ¼ inch deep. The south slab measures 5 feet 1 inch, the groove being 2½ inches wide and ½ inch deep. The axis of the cist points 88° east of north.

Lying parallel with this cist 5 feet to the south is the third and most important of the group. It is 6 feet 5 inches long by 3 feet 4 inches at the west end and 2 feet 2 inches at the east. The original depth has been about 2 feet 9 inches. Each side is formed of two slabs, those at the north side are in alignment, but those at the south side incline inwards towards the middle of the cist.¹ Slabs have been laid on the top of the side slabs to increase their height to that of the end slabs.

Two of the slabs in this cist were figured and described by Dean Mapleton and are of special interest. They were said to have been taken to Poltalloch and lost in a fire which took place there some thirty years ago. They bear the only known Bronze Age representations of actual objects in Great Britain,² and are not only the oldest examples of pictorial art in Scotland, but are probably over a thousand years older than any others. The west end slab (fig. 16, No. 3) bore shallow sculptured representations of flat axe-heads. The other slab (fig. 16, No. 2) was a long narrow stone, set upright, the northmost of two which formed the east end of the cist. It bore an incised figure

¹ Fig. 16, No. 1 (from vol. viii, p. 376) shows the slabs of the north side inclined outwards and those of the south side straight. The present form of the cist is as in fig. 15.

² A boat figure, however, is cut on a rock near Wenys in Fife.

resembling the head of a garden rake, the significance of which was not realised when it was first described. Sir John Evans was of the opinion that the axe-heads might have been moulds for bronze axes. That they were not so, however, is shown by similar figures carved on

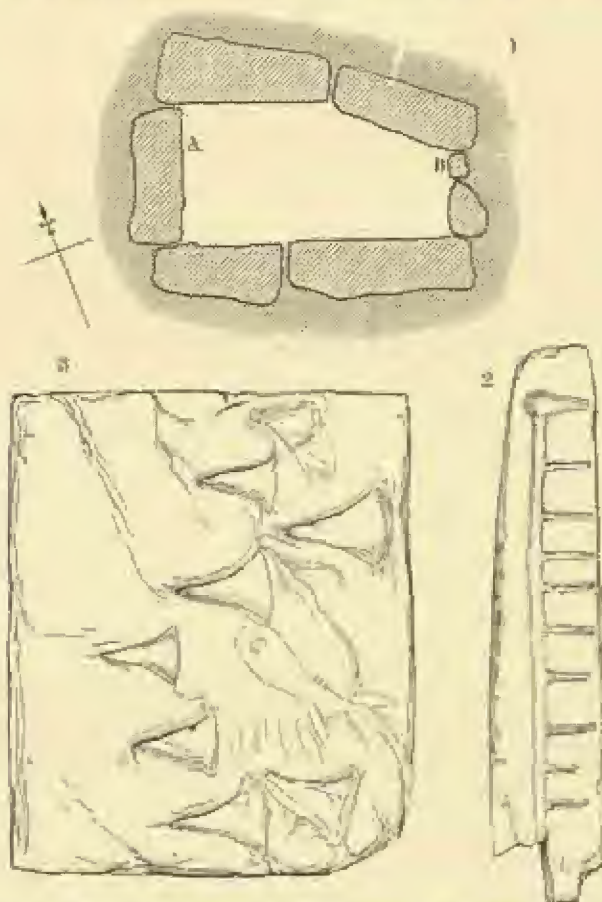


Fig. 16. 1. Cist at Bl Crubo. 2. Slab from cist, with boat figure.
3. Slab with axe-heads.

a slab in a passage-grave at Mane Nehad, near Lochariaker, in the Department of Morbihan in Brittany (fig. 17, 2), where they are also associated with the rake-head figure. On this slab the axes are shown with hafts, and cannot therefore be moulds. The rake-head figure occurs at New Grange, in Ireland (fig. 17, 1), and is now recognised as a decadent form of the figure of a boat with high prow and stern and filled with rowers. The type, in an unmistakable form, is

carved on rocks in Scandinavia (fig. 17, 3). It also appears on the Scandinavian bronze knives (fig. 17, 4).

The place of the slab with the boat figure in the cist has been filled with another of the same size, but it was with no small surprise and satisfaction that we found the axe-head slab to be still *in situ*. Six axe-heads can be clearly seen facing right; two more forms, dis-



Fig. 17. Bronze Age representations of boats and axes.

1. At New Grange, Ireland.
3. In Scandinavia.

2. At Mane Nohud, Brittany.
4. On a bronze knife from Scandinavia.

similarly placed, are of doubtful origin. At the time of their discovery casts of both slabs were taken for the National Museum.

4. Dunchraigaig Cairn.

Half a mile south-east of the Ri Cruin cists and on the opposite side of the Kilmartin Burn lies the large cairn of Dunchraigaig. The site is in a small wood close to the west side of the public road and half-way between the hamlets of Balunchraig and Dunchraigaig. This cairn was partially excavated by Canon Greenwell in 1864,¹ a day being occupied

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi, p. 347.

with the work. Dean Mapleton had previously worked at the site. Much of the cairn had at an earlier time been removed; it seems to have measured over 100 feet in diameter and is still about 7 feet in height. The south side has been removed for some 20 feet, as far as a burial chamber of unusually large proportions, the axis of which points west-south-west. Canon Greenwell gave its dimensions as 7 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 2 inches and 3 feet 6 inches deep; my measurements were: north side, 8 feet 8 inches; south side, 9 feet 10 inches; west end, 3 feet 6 inches; east end, 5 feet 4 inches. The cover measures 13 feet 2 inches by 6 feet by 1 foot 3 inches; these are rather less than Canon Greenwell's figures: it must weigh considerably over five tons. The sides of the chamber are formed, not of slabs, but of boulders of widely varying size, and are very rudely built. In the 1864 excavation horizontal slabs were found at the west end, having remains of burnt bodies both above and beneath them. There was also an unburnt burial near the middle of the east. No relics were found. To the north of this cist and at a higher level in the cairn lies a cist with axis east-north-east, measuring 4 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 6 inches. The east end slab is placed between the side slabs, which are not grooved. The west end slab, on the other hand, is placed against the ends of the side slabs. In 1864 this cist was found to contain a globular food-vessel, calcined bones, charcoal, and flint chippings, lying among clay, sand, and gravel. An unburnt body lay on the top of the cover; and beneath the flat paving stones, among clay, was an unburnt body with head to the north-east. The urn is now on loan in the National Museum.¹ A smaller cist which lay 22 feet to the east is not now traceable. Its measurements were 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot 3 inches, the axis pointing north-east. The contents were flint, burnt bones, and a globular food-vessel,² which was placed on the surface of the gravel with which the cist was filled.

Half an hour was spent this summer, on 5th July, examining this site.

The sculptured rock at Baluachraig lies about 250 yards north-west of this cairn.

5. *Reputed Cairn, Ballymeanoch.*

A quarter of a mile to the south of Dunchraigaig cairn are the famous standing stones of Ballymeanoch. In the same park lie two cairns, to the east and to the south-west of the stones respectively. Within a wood, and at a distance of 140 yards north-west by north of the four stones in the group set in alignment, lies a heap of stones of slight elevation, measuring 55 feet by 35 feet. It is oval in form, the major

¹ It is figured in vol. xxxix. p. 235.

² See vol. xxxix. p. 237.

axis lying east and west. Although not mentioned by either Greenwell, Romilly Allan, or Mapleton this is marked as a "Cairn" on the Ordnance Survey map. The site is not suggestive of burial, being slightly hollowed, but cists are stated to have been found at other parts of the wood, "in one of which a bronze dagger and an urn still lie buried beneath the gravel."¹ Rather over a day was spent in thoroughly examining this site, on 22nd and 23rd May. It was proved to be of recent origin, with no sign of construction and no excavation in the ground beneath.

6. *Cists, Barslainsnoch.*

About 250 yards east by south of the Poltalloch home farm at Barslainsnoch and 75 yards south of the public road lie two cists (fig. 18). The

large cover of one of these is exposed, the other is below a small heap of stones. The surrounding ground is level, the cists at present lie in a wet hollow, but this is probably due to sand and gravel having been removed from their vicinity.

The larger of the cists points 11° east of north. It measures 3 feet 11 inches in length by 1 foot 6 inches in width and is 2 feet 2 inches deep. The north end slab is gone, but its former position is indicated by two grooves cut in the side slabs. The slab at the west side

projects 18 inches beyond the groove, and another groove is cut on it outside the cist at a distance of 7 inches from the first groove. This second groove, however, is only 8 inches in length. The grooves are from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 3 inches wide and from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The south end slab is inserted in a groove in the west side slab, but eastwards projects past the end of the east side slab. The cover of the cist measures 9 feet by 3 feet 11 inches by 9 inches. It projects 2 feet 9 inches beyond the south end of the cist. The slab at the east side has two cup-marks on its inner face (fig. 18, inset), the groove was cut partly through one of these, suggesting that the cup had no significance for the workman who prepared the slab for use in the cist. Around this cist is a small heap of stones, probably part of the original cairn. The bottom was unpaved. The soil in the cist was riddled, but only a small fragment of jet was found. It was polished on one side, but the fragment was not large

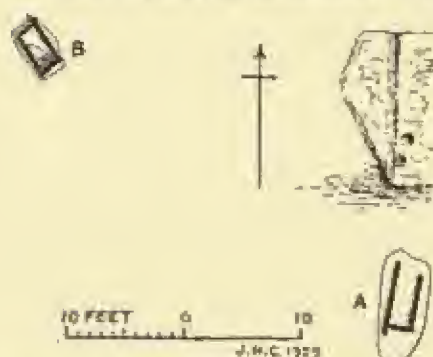


Fig. 18. Plan of cists at Barslainsnoch. Inset, groove and cup-marks in cist A.

¹ Dean Mapleton's MS. notes.

enough to be distinguished as part of any ornament, such as the plate of a jet necklace. After this cist had been examined, a small construction of stones covered by a flat flag was built at its north end to facilitate future examination of the grooves and cup-marks.

The other cist lies 33 feet to the north-west; the axis points 32' west of north. This cist is much smaller, measuring 3 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 11 inches at the north end and 1 foot 5 inches at the south end; it is 1 foot 9 inches deep. The end slabs are placed between the side slabs, but the latter are not grooved. The cover measures 4 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 6 inches by 3 inches. The bottom is partially paved with flat stones. The soil was riddled but no relics were found.

The work of examining these cists occupied the time of two men for a day, on 3rd June. They were probably both covered originally by one cairn, but no record is preserved of their first opening. The Ordnance Survey map marks the site of a cist not far off, a few yards to the north-west of Barsloisnoch farm steading, but no surface indications of the site remain.

7. *Cist, Crinan Moss.*

This cist lies in a wood 1100 yards south-east by south of Barsloisnoch. It is close to the public road at a point where the latter bends and some 220 yards north-west of cross roads. No account of the excavation of this cist is preserved, but the superjacent moss has been removed, leaving the remains of the cist standing on the subsoil in what, in wet weather, is a circular water-filled basin. The bottom of the cist was probably about 5½ feet below the surface of the peat.

The cist is completely ruined, but the side slabs lie in approximately their original position, showing the axis to have pointed north-east. The slabs are of schist, one measures 5 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, the other 5 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 5 inches. Both have clearly cut grooves 4 feet 3 inches apart, and one has an additional groove which has been placed inside the cist 8 inches distant from the adjacent groove. The end slabs and the cover lie close at hand, the latter measures 6 feet in length. Some 3 feet to the east of the cist is the arc of a circle formed by seven stones, of which five remain upright, sloping slightly inwards. They are narrow slabs, from 2 feet to 4 feet in length, 9 inches broad, and 5 inches thick; similar slabs lie on the other sides of the cist, suggesting that the circle has been much more complete than is now apparent.

Slabs can also be seen projecting from the moss several yards to the north-east of the cist, but digging revealed no cist or other construction at the spot.

About half an hour was spent at the site on 12th July.

8. *Cairn, Cairnbaun.*

About 170 yards south-south-west of Cairnbaun Hotel and on the opposite side of the canal, from which it is 35 yards distant, lies the cairn from which the hamlet takes its name. From the cist in this cairn was taken a slab which is now in the National Museum. It formed the west end of the cist and bears a diamond-shaped figure formed by six concentric incised lines.¹ The cist was said to have been built on the rock. As it is placed at the top of the cairn it seemed possible that what was taken for rock might be the large cover of another cist. To settle this point, and also to examine the remaining slabs for grooves or markings, the cist was reopened on 5th July. It was found to be built on the rock: the cairn, which is 12 feet in height and 40 feet in diameter with a flattened top 18 feet across, owes its height for the most part to its position on a natural rocky knoll. No markings were found on the slabs of the cist, which measures about 3 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 11 inches at the east end and 1 foot 3 inches at the west end. The axis points north-east. Riddling produced no relics from the soil in the interior.

9. *Cairn, Rhudil Mill.*

The site of a former cairn lies some 200 yards north-west of Rhudil Mill. It is placed in a small field almost surrounded by woods, about 80 feet above the plain and 150 yards distant from the public road. The cairn is entirely denuded of stones and has measured 60 feet in diameter. Three cists are reported to have been found.² The first contained a food-vessel; the second had fragments of an urn, unburnt bones, and a flint scraper; the third was empty. An hour was spent on 5th July examining two of these cists; the position of the third was not evident. Near the centre of the cairn lay a cist with the long axis north and south. It measured about 3 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 1 inch, but the north end slab was wanting. The south end slab was placed between the side slabs, which were not grooved. The other cist lay 2 feet to the west with axis pointing north-north-east. The east side measured 3 feet 6 inches and the west side 3 feet 2 inches: the north end 2 feet 2 inches and the south end 2 feet 8 inches. The end slabs were placed between the side slabs, but the latter were not grooved.

¹ *Incised Markings on Stone in Northumberland and Argyllshire*, p. 11, pl. xxviii. (1899), *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xxxvi, p. 116 (1896).

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi, p. 349 (1895-6).

10. *Cairn, Rhudil.*

This cairn lies on a partially wooded knoll to the left of the track from Rhudil to Baroile. It is a little to the south of a line connecting Rhudil Mill and Baroile, and is equidistant from them. The site is not marked on the Ordnance Survey map, and although the cairn has been destroyed and the cist wrecked there is no record of any examination of the site. About half an hour was spent at the cairn on 12th July. It measures 84 feet by 72 feet and is 6 feet high. Near the centre lies the cover of the cist; it measures 5 feet 0 inches by 4 feet 3 inches. Beneath it only one side slab remains, 5 feet 4 inches in length; the dimensions of the cist are thus unascertainable. The slab is not grooved.

11. *Cairn, Baroile.*

The next two cairns to be described are of one type, and are distinct from any others I have seen in the district.

About 320 yards south-west of the ruined buildings at Baroile lies a cairn on the crest of slightly rising ground (fig. 19). It is marked on the Ordnance Survey map, but although obviously disturbed, no account is on record of its previous examination. The work of clearing the cist and adjacent construction occupied three hours on 12th July. The cairn measures about 84 feet by 75 feet and is 6 feet in height; it is covered by a strong growth of bracken and grass. Near the centre lies a cist with axis pointing 24° east of north; there is no cover. The cist measures 5 feet 4 inches at the west side and 5 feet at the east, by 2 feet 8 inches at the south end and 1 foot 10 inches at the north. The angles are not right angles. The end slabs are placed between the side slabs, which are not grooved. To the north of the cist a slab 8 feet in length is placed on edge in rough alignment with the east side slab, but with its south end placed to the east of this slab and overlapping it. At right angles to this slab is set on edge a slab 2 feet in length, parallel to and 2 feet distant from the



Fig. 19. Plan of cairn, Baroile.

north end slab of the cist. To the north of this is a crescentic formation of four large boulders set upright or on edge, the concavity facing outwards. This is shown in fig. 20 where the figure behind indicates the position of the cist. The westmost of these boulders measures 6 feet 9 inches in length by 1 foot 10 inches in breadth and stands 3 feet 9 inches high. The second is 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 9 inches and is 3 feet 8 inches high. The third is 5 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 4 inches, height 1 foot 5 inches. The eastmost is 5 feet by 2 feet 2 inches, the height being 3 feet 6 inches. Close to the south of the second of the boulders is a slab set on edge 2 feet 2 inches in length. The cist, the



Fig. 20. Crescentic setting of stones at Barvie cairn, from the north-east.

ground between the cist and the boulders, and that immediately to the north of the boulders were examined by digging; but no other construction was found.

12. *Cairn, Gartnagreanoch.*

Gartnagreanoch lies fully 4 miles south-south-west of Pollalloch and on the opposite side of the Crinan Canal. It is quarter of a mile south-east of the north end of Loch Coille-Bharr.¹ The cairn stands about 50 yards to the east of the farmhouse; the ground falls steeply to the east.

The cairn is denuded (fig. 21) and measures about 33 feet by 30 feet. A cist, with axis pointing 37° east of north, occupies the centre. The north-east end slab is gone. The cist measures about 3½ feet in

¹ For the description of a construction in this Loch found by Deun Mapleton, see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vii. p. 321 (1867).

length and is 1 foot 6 inches wide. The south-west end slab is placed between the side slabs without grooves. To the north-east of this cist is a crescentic formation of four large stones, after the plan of the Baroile cairn. The most northerly of these measures 4 feet by 10 inches and is 3 feet 10 inches high; the second, which has a slab placed at its west side, as at Baroile, measures 4 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 9 inches and is 5 feet 8 inches high; it is 2 feet 4 inches distant from the central cist. The third stone is 4 feet 1 inch by 10 inches and is 3 feet 1 inch high; the most southerly of the stones is 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot and is 5 feet high: it abuts on the perimeter of the cairn. Immediately to the east of the most northerly of the stones digging revealed a cist measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 2 feet, with axis pointing 67° east of north. The side slabs do not quite abut on the large stone, but there is no end slab at this part of the cist. The side slabs are not grooved, the end slab is placed between them.

The slabs used at this site have doubtless been brought from a cliff some 80 yards to the north, where many similar slabs lie among the debris.

The work, which was confined to the examination of the central cist and the area to the east of the concentric setting, occupied about two hours on 12th July. Two slabs protruding from the ground to the west and north-west of the central cist were found to be small and not connected with any structure.

The similarity of this cairn and that at Baroile to cairns in other parts of Scotland, such as Sutherland, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright,¹ is clear. The type, however, does not seem to have been recorded before from this district of Argyll. The crescentic or recessed setting of large stones within the body of what seems to be a Bronze Age cairn suggests a connection with a similar setting characteristic of Neolithic burials.

13. *Sculptured Rock, Pottallock.*

The morning of 10th July being wet, a couple of hours were spent below the shelter of a large tree, clearing the surface of an inscribed

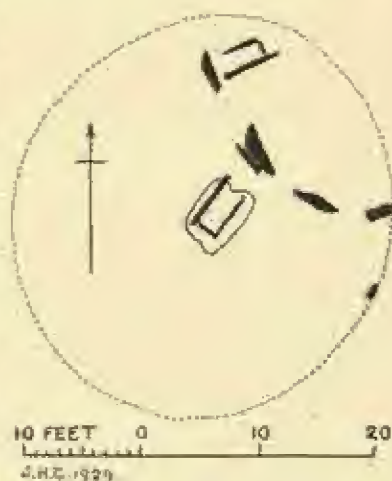


Fig. 21. Plan of cairn, Garinagreenoch.

¹ See *Ancient Monuments Commission's Reports: Kirkcudbright*, p. 150, fig. 122; *Wigtown*, p. 95, fig. 63; *Sutherland*, p. 133, fig. 62.

rock which lies at the edge of a wood 220 yards south-south-west of Poltalloch. The markings cover a surface of 15 feet by 12 feet, the rock sloping to the south-east. The figures include thirty-four cups having from one to five rings and a number of cups without rings. The largest cup measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and the largest ring $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Unfortunately, time did not allow of a plan being made.

III. SITES EXAMINED BUT NOT EXCAVATED.

In the light of the long summer evenings it was possible after working hours to visit a number of sites in the neighbourhood. The most interesting of these may here be described.

1. *Cairn, Glasvaar.*

Glasvaar is a farm rather over a mile south-east of Loch Ederline. A denuded cairn 66 feet in diameter occupies the south-west shoulder of a ridge 100 yards to the south-west of the farm buildings. The periphery is marked by a ring of boulders, but there is no surface evidence of a cist. The site is shown on the Ordnance Survey map.

2. *Cairn, Carnassarie.*

On the Ordnance Survey map is shown the position of two standing stones 500 yards west-south-west of the ruins of Carnassarie Castle. On a knoll 140 yards south of the stones and some 50 feet above them is an unrecorded cairn 90 feet in diameter and 8 feet high. It is much denuded on the south and east sides.

3. *Cairn, Dun MacSamhainn.*

Half a mile south-west of the Carnassarie standing stones is another unrecorded cairn. The site is on a high point, called Dun MacSamhainn, with a steep descent to the east to the Kilmartin Burn and to the south to a small stream. The cairn is 65 feet in diameter, its height is 4 feet, many stones having been removed from it, especially at the south side.

4. *Cist, Upper Largie.*

This site is about 600 yards north-north-west of Kilmartin parish church near the point of a flat-topped promontory which represents the ancient 100-foot beach: a few trees mark the position. The cist, with axis pointing north-east, measures 3 feet 9 inches by 2 feet

4 inches at the south end and 2 feet at the north end. The south end slab is placed between the side slabs, but at the north end the east side slab abuts on the end slab. There are no grooves on the slabs, but the upper surface of the cover, which measures 6 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 2 inches by 8 inches, bears what may be a cup-marking. The site is not shown on the map.

5. Grooved Cist, The Lady's Seat.

On a conspicuous and sharply pointed summit 1200 yards west of the hamlet of Slockavullin and 1400 yards north of Poltalloch lies a cairn which was excavated by Dean Mapleton.¹ The site is within a wood rather over 500 feet above sea-level. When first excavated two cists were found, and between them was a skeleton which was thought to have been probably put there at the time of an earlier opening of the cists. One cist is still visible, with its axis pointing east-north-east; but the cover and end slabs seem to have been used in the construction of a seat which is built in the side of the cairn, commanding a magnificent view to the east and south. At the west end of the cist the side slabs have been distinctly grooved for the end slab. At the east end the slabs have been chamfered instead of grooved. The length of the cist between the grooves and the chamfers is 3 feet 6 inches, it is 2 feet wide at the west end and 1 foot 8 inches at the east end; the depth is 2 feet 5 inches. The stones of the cairn rise 1 foot 6 inches above the top of the side slabs. The grooves are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 2 inches wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. There are no cup-markings. The cairn measures 55 feet in diameter and is some 8 feet in height; much of its apparent height, however, is due to the abrupt slope of the ground.

6. Grooved Cist, Rowanfield Cottage.

In a clump of trees on a knoll half a mile east-south-east of Poltalloch and 300 yards south-west of Rowanfield Cottage is an isolated cist, the site of which is shown on the Ordnance Survey map. It is not placed on the crest of the knoll, but 26 yards to the north of it. The axis points north by east. The cist measures about 4 feet by 2 feet 7 inches, but the north end slab is wanting. The west side slab has a groove at the south end, in which the south end slab is placed. The east side slab abuts on the south end slab. There are no grooves at the north end of the cist. The cover measures 8 feet 1 inch by 4 feet 0 inches by 12 inches. No cup-marks are visible, nor is there any trace of a cairn.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi., Appendix, p. 68 (1894-5).

7. *Supposed Cairn, Kirnan Lodge.*

The Ordnance Survey map marks the site of a "cairn" $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Kirnan Lodge above Kilmichael Glassary. It is situated on the east slope of a *col* connecting two rocky knolls and measures 17 feet by 12 feet. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and an upright stone projects 3 feet 9 inches from the top. At the south-east end is a large rock or boulder. I incline to think this is not a burial cairn, but a heap of stones cleared from the surrounding land to suit it for cultivation. Several smaller, irregularly shaped heaps of stones lie not far off. These doubtless date from the period of occupation of a homestead, the foundations of which lie at the foot of the rocky knoll to the north-east and seem to be of recent origin.

8. *Fort, Lochan Add.*

On the crest of a ridge, rather over 100 yards north of the above "cairn" and some 850 yards south-east of Lochan Add, are the faint traces of a fort which has not been elsewhere recorded. The ridge is over 500 feet above sea-level. The fort measures about 50 yards by 28 yards, but the stony remains of the enclosing wall are only traceable across the ridge at the north-east end. The wall curves to the south-west on both sides of the ridge, but is soon lost on the very steep slope. It cannot be traced at the south-west end, but has doubtless crossed the ridge at the brow of an abrupt descent. The site and the character of the defences are similar to those of the fort of Binnéin Mor a mile to the south-west. The latter has been described by Dr Christison.¹

9. *Stock Enclosures, Burnhuasgan.*

Along the crest of a high wooded ridge which flanks the right side of the road from Bellanoch on the Crinan Canal to Loch Coille-Bharr are a series of circular foundations which are marked as "Circles" on the Ordnance Survey map.

The first of these constructions lies among heather and bracken in a slight depression near the north end of the ridge, rather over a quarter of a mile south-west of Bellanoch and about 250 feet above sea-level. The internal diameter is 48 feet, and the low enclosing mound of earth and stones measures 20 feet across. An entrance at the east side 3 feet 4 inches wide is marked by two large stones, one erect, the other fallen. Several large stones laid on edge mark the outer

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxviii, p. 221 (1903-4).

edge of the mound. Some 20 feet to the north-north-east, on the edge of the depression and about 4 feet above the enclosure, is a hut-circle 18 feet in diameter. Its situation commands a striking view over the estuary and Crinan Moss.

The second enclosure lies some 330 yards south by west in a slight depression on the crest of the same ridge. It is 45 feet in diameter. Most of the large enclosing stones are set on edge, but a few are upright; to these have been added many smaller stones, making an enclosing mound 3 feet 6 inches in breadth. The original entrance is not clearly traceable: the interior has been levelled by excavation at the north side. The circle lies among birch trees and is much obscured by bracken.

The third construction lies a quarter of a mile to the south-south-west and rather more than that distance north by east of Barnluasgan. It looks directly down on the north-east end of Loch Linne. The site is immediately outside the wood which covers the steep slope and is close to the crest of the ridge. The circle is 54 feet in diameter; several stones about 2 feet high, set on edge, mark the periphery, and one boulder 4 feet 4 inches high, set on end, probably marks the entrance. The site is hidden in bracken.

Some 650 yards to the south-west and 300 yards west of Barnluasgan lie, on a lower continuation of the same ridge, the fort and cairn of Barnluasgan described and figured by Dr Christison.¹

The fourth and last of these circles is reached 700 yards south-west of the fort and immediately after crossing the road to Tayvallich. The site is on low ground, sheltered from the west by a high bank. Only half of the construction remains, consisting of a semi-circular or rather semi-oval setting of stones, mostly set on edge. The remainder of the circle has probably been used for repairing the road, which passes close to the site, or for building walls. Two of the stones are upright, one at least of which probably marks an entrance; and one or more of the large boulders was probably *in situ* when the construction was made.

This construction has been regarded as a Stone Circle of the Bronze Age and was described and figured as such by Dr Christison:² he remarks, however, that it is unique in Scotland in its form and construction. I regard it as of the same character as the constructions already described. The mound with stones set on edge, the upright gate pillars, the sheltered position, and the adjacent hut-circle, all point to these having been stock enclosures rather than places either of burial or of defence.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxviii. p. 237, fig. 28, 1903-4.

² *Ibid.*, p. 149, fig. 17.

Notes on Cists with Grooved Slabs.

As the result of the season's work the number of cists on record having the side slabs grooved near the ends has been brought up to nine. All of these are within a radius of one mile from Poltalloch. The occurrence in this small area of so many cists exhibiting this characteristic is the more striking when we consider that the only other record for the British Isles is from Seilly.¹

Three of the cists had grooves in all the corners. In one of these the end slabs were placed in the grooves, in another they were placed an inch or two outside the grooves at both ends of the cist. In the third case the end slabs were wanting.

One cist had grooves in three corners, the slabs being placed in the grooves.

In three cists there were grooves in two corners at the same end. In one case the slab was in the grooves, in the other two no end slab remained.

Two cists had a groove in one corner only. One had the slab in the groove, the other had the groove outside the slab.

In two cases an additional groove had been cut outside that in which the slab was placed, and in two cists a short groove was cut, outside the cist, for 8 inches only, at the top of the slab. The purpose of these additional grooves is not evident.

¹ On one of the stones forming the passage to the burial-chamber at Dowth, near New Grange, there is a perpendicular groove measuring 8 inches wide and 3 inches deep. See *New Grange*, p. 53.

II.

NOTE ON A ROMAN GLASS BOTTLE FROM THE PARISH OF
TURRIFF, ABOUT 1857. BY MRS DUFF DUNBAR, F.S.A. SCOT.

I have in my possession the glass bottle shown in the accompanying photograph (fig. 1). It was found about 1857 by Mr Peter Garden, a descendant of the family of the celebrated centenarian of that name, whose remarkable record is in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*. He died in 1775 at an age estimated from 120 to 140 years.

Mr Peter Garden, the finder of the bottle, was a farmer and merchant who lived at Birkenhills, on the high road to Turriff, about two miles from Brackenbraes where he made his find. He was a keen antiquary and collector, but never sold his treasures.

Mr George Sim, naturalist, of Castle Street, Aberdeen, was with Peter Garden when he found the bottle in a sandy hillock, part of which had been cut away in laying the line of the Banff and Turriff Railway. The part of the line from Inveramsay to Turriff was made between 1855 and 1857, and this cutting is near Darra, where the line runs close to the high road. The bottle was at a spot halfway between the railway line and the burn. I was in Mr Sim's antique shop on the 1st October 1903, and in the course of an interesting talk with him about Aberdeenshire antiquarian finds I chanced to mention Mr Peter Garden's glass bottle, when Mr Sim gave me some details about the discovery. He said that there were no bones nor ashes nor the remains of any urn, but with the



Fig. 1. Roman Glass Bottle found near Turriff, Aberdeenshire.

bottle was found "a large number of dark-brownish, wine-coloured glass beads about half an inch to four-fifths of an inch in diameter." Mr Sim spoke from memory, as he had none of the beads. They were, many of them, given away, he said, to anyone who asked, and I could not trace one of them, though I tried to do so. Mr James Beattie of Gordonstone, Auchterless, himself interested in antiquities, told me the day after my visit to Mr Sim that his mother had possessed a bead, which was thought to be amber, answering to my description, but it had disappeared. Mrs Beattie was living at Towie-Barclay about the time of the find, and she used to go to Peter Garden's shop at Birkenhills.

In 1911, when I was again making inquiries, Miss Garden, a niece of Peter Garden's, said that she remembered the bottle and the beads quite well, but she had none of the latter. Those that were left went in the sale. Peter Garden died at the age of 41, about 1808, and his collection, with other things, was sold by auction in a shed at his house some years after. I was then a girl in the early teens and was present with my governess at the sale. The bottle, which is of greenish glass and measures 9 inches in height, went beyond my limited means, as did two red beaker urns and an Andrea Ferrara sword, but an uncle at once bought the bottle from the purchaser for me, and I have had it ever since. I have given these details because a distinguished authority expressed incredulity at such a discovery in such a spot. The Roman temporary camp at Glenmailen under the shadow of the Hill of Calsalmond is, however, only about eight or nine miles away.

III.

THE PENETRATION INTO SCOTLAND OF ENGLISH LATE GOTHIC FORMS. BY IAN C. HANNAH, F.S.A.Scot., F.S.A.

Throughout the mediæval period—until towards the end of the fourteenth century—Gothic architecture had maintained a uniformity of character in western Europe that, considering the great distances and difficulty of communication, was certainly extremely remarkable. Then each country began to develop a style of its own; England evolved the Perpendicular, France the Flamboyant, Germany and Spain took to forms that were distinctly individual; northern Italy was soon discarding Gothic altogether in favour of the new features of the Renaissance.

In all these countries the general tendency was towards churches of great size, and proportionately still greater elevation, above all exceedingly well lighted, almost every foot of wall-space between the necessary supports being sometimes pierced for windows, to be filled with magnificent stained or painted glass.

Scotland possesses several parish churches that conform in great degree to these latest Gothic ideals, whether cruciform with middle towers as at Edinburgh, Haddington, and Perth, or with simple western steeples as at Linlithgow and Stirling, the former a later addition. Nevertheless our own country now developed a style that was truly her own, different in important respects from prevailing fashions elsewhere; except for slight penetration over the border (as at Bolton in Cumberland) it is confined to Scotland and seems peculiarly to blend with her landscapes. A peculiarly favourable example is to be seen at Crichton, Midlothian. Churches are for the most part kept low and only moderately well lighted, their most distinguishing features being roofs wholly of masonry without any timber coverings above their stone vaults.¹ Sometimes, as at Rosslyn, the barrel vault is the only roof there is; much more frequently the outer slabs of stone rest upon a relatively thick mass of rubble laid directly on the vault. This was in itself no novelty. Such roofing is exceedingly common in the ancient churches and cells of Ireland, culminating in Cormac's Chapel at Cashel, and on a far vaster scale it may be studied in the huge Romanesque church of St Sernin at Toulouse. But the fashion had been almost universally discarded elsewhere when Scotland adopted

¹ Macgibbon and Ross, *Eccles. Arch.*, III., 4, claim this form of roof to be rather an independent invention than the revival of earlier forms. I agree.

it as the most usual form of roofing for churches of moderate size. For details, and particularly window tracery, recourse was had largely to France, a country with which Scotland's political relations were of the closest throughout the fifteenth century and the greater part of the next. France and Burgundy in fact possess many churches which approximate to Scottish late Gothic forms (without the exclusively stone roofs). A very good example is the recently restored Madeleine at Geneva, a fifteenth-century fabric with low, ribbed vault in four unequal bays, five-sided apse and quasi-aisle formed by a series of chapels opening by independent arches on the south.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact about the English Perpendicular style, which seems to have originated at Gloucester before the Black Death, and was hardly superseded altogether by Renaissance forms until well into the seventeenth century, is that while in England and Wales it is far more common than any other form of Gothic, and has left its mark in one form or another on nearly every church, it hardly spread at all across the waters or beyond the Cheviots. Ireland had by the fifteenth century worked out forms of her own, and only now and then (as in the much-reconstructed nave of Armagh cathedral) is the English style to be found there in anything like its original form.

The long political connection between England and different portions of what is France to-day resulted in the mainland exerting an enormous architectural influence upon the island without receiving any English building traditions of real importance in return. In Calais, the *Porte de Guise* with its flanking octagonal turrets, flat four-centered arch, carved spandrels and elaborate lierne vault, would fairly closely resemble a Tudor gateway if it were finished with English battlements instead of a high, tiled French roof. The large cruciform church of Notre Dame, also at Calais, was almost entirely rebuilt during the fifteenth century, with most of the windows, particularly the great seven-light one of the northern transept, closely following the lines of English Perpendicular work, while the arches from the transepts to the chancel aisles and outer chapels, without any capitals, are very English indeed, as also the omission of a blind-story; the flat lierne vaults are at least not very French, but the walls of yellow brick, with their large turrets and the triple two-light windows of the central tower with the arcading below them, give a general impression that is certainly predominantly Flemish. Despite the undoubted influence exerted by the Perpendicular style, the building is exceedingly unlike any English church.

It is thus in no way surprising that we may search Scotland in vain for any real example of English Perpendicular buildings; while

they were exactly to the taste of their own inventors they did not find favour with others. It is true, none the less, that the influence of this style made many Scottish buildings of the fifteenth century quite different from what they would otherwise be, though not to any extent that suggests comparison with the extremely strong English influence apparent in our earlier churches, extending far into the fourteenth century—not in any great measure checked by the battle of Bannockburn. Scotland had at last worked out a building tradition of her own, and any outside influences were now more likely to be French than English, particularly in domestic and military work.

This was of course natural enough considering the long continuance of the French alliance, but that political considerations were not always predominant is certainly suggested by the fact that the best known, perhaps also the most interesting, example of late English Gothic influence in Scotland came from the necessity for extensive reparations to Melrose Abbey after its partial destruction by fire during Richard II's raid of 1385. The incident can hardly have done much to prejudice the monks in favour of the architecture of their oppressors! The fourteenth century nave and centre of Melrose (as MacGibbon and Ross point out) have rather striking resemblances in detail to the contemporary nave of York Minster, but the spirit of the Scottish church with its outer chapels and double flying buttresses suggests also the influence of France. The date 1505 appears on one of the eastern buttresses, and it seems that the restoration of the transepts and quire was going on, doubtless with intermissions, after 1385 till that period.

The different portions blend exceedingly well; the transition from the earlier to the later work is skilfully managed without any obvious change in the style or character of the building. The transepts mainly follow the style of the fourteenth century, especially in the splendid south window, but in their clerestories are three-light Perpendicular windows of quite an English type, though the lights are septifoiled instead of cinquefoiled, as would be far more usual farther south. The remains of the low stone sanctuary screen are entirely in keeping, and so are the large four-light transomed windows north and south of the quire. The great five-light east window is unlike anything else in Europe, but its tradition is mainly Perpendicular: its mullions extend right up to the soffit of the arch: its lights above the transoms have alternate triangular and horizontal headings in both cases cusped beneath; while the tracery in the top has some curious diamond forms.¹ The canopied niches in the gable above, with the buttresses and square pinnacles, are also

¹ Much of the tracery is now broken away, but its original form is clearly shown in the plates of E. W. Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, Blackwood, 1852, vol. iv.

exceedingly English; yet how little the southern style is really reproduced is clear from the extremely Scottish character of what remains of the vault of the quire. A barrel roof supports the outer slabs of stone without any intermediate timbering; the elaborate ribs with the famous central crucifixion boss are in truth but panelling on the tunnel vault. The English appearance of the fabric is rather increased by the character of the sanctuary piscina and ambry as well as that of the altar tombs, but in truth the southern details are purely superficial; in its actual structure this work is one of the boldest and most interesting examples of the purely Scottish tradition.

Though but little known, one the most English of all Scotland's fifteenth-century fabrics is the desolate chancel of the ruined church at St Ninian's near Stirling. Its walls still retain large, three-light, square-headed windows of purely Perpendicular type, and it is clear that the roof was of wood, but so little now remains that its original character must be a matter of the greatest doubt. In all probability, in its complete form, it was far less English than is the appearance of the ruin to-day.

In the splendid ruined chancel of the great cruciform church at Haddington, a work of the fifteenth century, Scottish in its general character, a slightly English quality is given by the two-light windows both of clerestory and aisles; these follow a form that is by no means uncommon south of the border, combining the lines of Decorated and Perpendicular tracery and, in fact, forming a transition between them. Quite similar windows and on about the same scale may be seen at the neighbouring Seton chapel, a small cruciform fabric which otherwise is a most characteristic example of the Scottish fifteenth-century style, with pointed barrel vaults. The same form of English tracery on a much larger scale is to be seen in the six-light east window of the apse of the parish church at Stirling, another characteristically Scottish fabric with a tower resembling that of Dundee, strangely different from anything to be found beyond the limits of Scotland.

The parish church of Linlithgow displays in its arcades and clerestory windows such slight English influence that its very presence is rather a matter of opinion; the existence of a blind-story and of vaulting, besides the general character of the building, makes its whole atmosphere native Scots, but the tower and apse, both very late additions not long before the Reformation, were obviously influenced by English forms without any trace of pure English design. The low tower is Scottish on the whole, but its west window is rather ordinary three-light Perpendicular under a pointed arch. Equally English in character are the tall, transomed, four-light side windows of the apse,

which in themselves are favourable examples of the style, but the curiously different tracery of the great central window, and the large round arch that separates the apse from the chancel, make the general impression of the composition as un-English as it could well be.

How entirely differently Scottish builders solved their problems from English ones is well seen in the three-light square-headed west window of the north aisle of the nave at Dunkeld; instead of the common English trefoil or cinquefoil headings, the top of each light is made quatrefoil



Fig. 1. St. Mary's aisle, Carruthers.

by large cusps projecting from either side and from the centre of the top. The appearance is bold and effective, but certainly far less beautiful than the chaster English forms.

Sometimes churches whose general character is of the purest Scottish style present in their windows or other details evidence of the strongest and most unmistakable English influence. This is a particularly striking feature of St. Mary's aisle at Carruthers, being the north transept (and only surviving portion) of the collegiate church built by Sir Thomas Sommerville in 1424 (fig. 1). The fabric is of bold and rather wide-jointed ashlar, its gable-topped buttresses support little pinnacles and have trefoil-headed niches, being set diagonally at the corners; the pointed barrel vault supports without a wooden covering the outer ridged

stone slabs; the atmosphere is wholly Scottish, but the windows are the purest Perpendicular. The side ones are square-headed, each having double lights trefoiled, with piercing above; the end one under a pointed arch is of five lights, and except that in the head a horizontal bar is a little unduly emphasised the tracery is of a common English form. Perhaps in no other building is the contrast between the two traditions quite so sharply shown.¹

At Corstorphine, another most characteristically Scottish fabric, whose squat stone spire with its two heavy string-courses could be paralleled in no other land, and whose barrel roofs give the peculiarly effective vault-like atmosphere to the interior that is one of the great charms of the style, the square-headed windows are almost purely English; the details of the Forrester tombs and the chancel sedilia, while by no means identical with the forms south of the border, are possibly influenced by them. The same is true of the sedilia at Dunglass with their pinnacles, ogee arches, trefoiled gables and angel corbels, though the dark little cruciform building with its severely plain barrel vaults is a most characteristic example of a purely Scottish village church.

At the equally native Carmelite church at South Queensferry it is interesting to see in the south transept a three-light square-headed English Perpendicular window surmounted by purely Scottish step battlements and a very un-English tower containing domestic chambers resting on piers and arches of rather ordinary southern type. At the collegiate church of Restalrig the three-light windows of the hexagonal structure over the well have from a distance a very English Perpendicular look, especially in the general appearance of the depressed arches. Closer inspection discloses the fact that the central lights are cinquefoiled, the side ones trefoiled, and the details are Scottish, quite unlike any contemporary southern work.

At the ruined monastic church at Kilwinning there is a tantalising fragment which suggests that the nave may have been reconstructed during the fifteenth century under very English influences. The side shafts of the western respond of the south arcade (against the tower) have been altered to an octagonal form with moulded capitals of unmistakably Perpendicular form. But so very little has survived that it is impossible to draw any safe conclusions.

On the whole it seems that the survival of English influence in the latest period of Scottish mediæval work is less than might have been expected. The southern kingdom had worked out forms that were

¹ Mr Jas. S. Richardson suggests that the reason for the English tracery was the importation of stained glass of set design from York.

neither suited to Scottish conditions nor congenial to Scottish taste. The lofty clerestories and carved timber roofs, the enormous window spaces and painted screens, the great pinnacled towers, the fondness for lavish and sometimes rather monotonous decoration, the general spirit in fact of the last English mediæval style had no real meaning in any area north of the Cheviots.

Scotland had at length found a style of her own that far better suited her conditions and met her needs. One of its most interesting examples is actually but a few yards from the border, overlooking the Tweed at Upsettlington or Ladykirk, within less than a mile of the purely English church at Norham.

A splendid revival of the old Scottish tradition of vaulting is to be studied in the shrine or apse of Sir Robert Lorimer's War Memorial.

The English influence displayed by Scottish churches during the later middle ages is thus of very considerable importance, if rather less than might have been expected. It affects very materially the whole impression made by such important works as Melrose quire and Linlithgow apse, though without greatly influencing their structural forms. When we turn to military and domestic buildings in Scotland we find on a still more impressive scale the same strong native, wood-discarding tendencies as in the churches. The massive, solemn, deeply impressive, barrel-vaulted halls of late Scottish castles, whether on a vast scale as at Borthwick, or on an almost miniature one as at Elphinstone, please for exactly the same reasons as do the churches, with which indeed they have much in common. Here indeed the discarding of English influence is virtually complete. It does not appear that any echo of the glories of such noble fabrics as Herstonceaux or Tattershall is to be found on our own side of the Cheviots. The materials are not the same, the ideals are as different as they well could be, the spirit is entirely diverse: the architectural atmosphere of each country has become extremely distinctive.

Late Scottish mediæval work has qualities far more attractive than could possibly have been imported from the south. The style undoubtedly merits more attention than it has yet received. At Rosslyn it is exceedingly ornate, at Crichton most severe: yet it always possesses qualities of its own that Scotland would not barter for the best contemporary work of any other land.

(The English Jacobean Gothic revival exercised a noteworthy influence in Scotland: there are examples at South Queensferry, Galashiels, Lyne, etc.)

MONDAY, 10th February 1930.

CHARLES E. WHITELOW, I.A., VICE-PRESIDENT,
in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

THOMAS D. BATHGATE, Gersa Schoolhouse, Watton, Caithness.
THE MOST HON. THE MARCHIONESS OF BREADALBANE, Ardmaddy, Oban.
JAMES A. CAMPBELL, "Glenbank," Dunblane.
TURNER EWING, D.S.O., 18 Lennox Street, Edinburgh.
JOHN MACLENN, 3272 33rd Avenue West, Vancouver, B.C.
DONALD MCLEOD, 1040 Georgia Street West, Vancouver, B.C.
JOHN N. MACLEOD, Knockbain Public School, Kirkhill, Inverness.
THEODORE E. SALYERSEN, F.R.S.E., 37 Inverleith Place, Edinburgh.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, 14 South Audley
Street, London, W. 1.
THOMAS WILLIAM WATSON, J.P., The Schoolhouse, Gullane.

The following Donations to the Library were intimated and thanks
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Fifty-ninth Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller
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(2) By THE SECRETARY, Marx Museum.

The Journal of the Marx Museum. Vol. I., No. 21. December, 1929.

(3) By THOMAS REID, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

History of the Parish of Crawfordjohn, Upper Ward of Lanarkshire,
1153-1928. Edinburgh, 1928.

(4) By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.

The Freedom Lands and Marches of Aberdeen, 1319-1929. Aberdeen,
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(5) By W. T. SHANNON, 18 Westland Row, Dublin.

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(6) By JOHN SMITH, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Handbook of the Mural and Monumental Brasses, Stained Glas Windows, and other Ecclesiastical Relics in the Greyfriars Kirk, Edinburgh. Edinburgh, 1930.

(7) By Sir GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., F.R.A., LL.D., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.

The Roman Fort at Ribchester. Edited by the Rev. J. H. Hopkinson, M.A. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged by Donald Atkinson, M.A. Manchester, 1928.

Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission der Akademie der Wissenschaften. II. Band, Nr. 5.—Der Oberleiserberg: Ein Zentrum, Vor und Frühgeschichtlicher Besiedlung, von Dr Herbert Mitschamärheim und Dr Ernst Nischer-Falkenhof. Wien, 1929.

It was announced that the following books had been purchased for the Library:—

Excavations in Malta. By M. A. Murray. Parts I-III. London, 1923, 1925, and 1929.

The Cleghorn Papers: A Footnote to History, being the Diary, 1795-1796, of Hugh Cleghorn of Stravithie. Edited by the Rev. William Neil, with a foreword by Colonel Sir Alexander Sprot, Bart., C.M.G., M.P. London, 1927.

The Seven Ages of an East Lothian Parish, being the Story of Whittingehame from Earliest Times. By Marshall B. Lang, T.D., B.D., with foreword by The Lady Frances Balfour. Edinburgh, 1929.

The Blairs Papers (1603-1690). By M. V. Hay. London and Edinburgh, 1929.

The Orkney Norn. By Hugh Marwick. Oxford, 1929.

Storia dell' Arte Italiana. IX. La Pittura del Cinquecento. Parte IV. Milano, 1929.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

OPERATIONS AT SKARA BRAE DURING 1929.
BY PROFESSOR V. GORDON CHILDE, F.S.A. SCOT.

H.M. Office of Works continued during July and August of 1929 the conservation works at the "Pictish village" of Skara Brae, Skail, Orkney, whose initiation has been described in *Proceedings*, 1928-9, pp. 225 ff. Once again I was afforded facilities for observing and recording the archaeological remains that might incidentally come to light. The actual work was again under the charge of the Department's contractor, Mr J. Firth, and we were fortunate in having the same foreman and labourers as previously. Mr J. Houston of the Office of Works once more took charge of the surveying—a very complicated matter—and rendered invaluable assistance in other directions. The Society owes to him the admirable plans and sections that illustrate this and the previous paper. The preservation of the buildings and many of the objects they contain is due to the able assistance of Mr Firth, his foreman Mr Moor, and the rest of the staff. During the excavation the site was visited by Mr Richardson, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and Mr Paterson, Architect-in-Charge of Ancient Monuments. Both made invaluable suggestions, which have been incorporated, with due acknowledgment, in the present paper. Before operations concluded we had the great honour of a visit from Mr George Lansbury, the Minister under whose charge the monument is placed.

The operations of 1928 had left three "loose ends" that had to be followed up for the conservation of the structures: the main passage, A, continued westward into the midden; the newly discovered passage, C, ran onwards under the midden past the door of Hut 7; and the so-called Hut 6 remained to be delimited.

THE AREA TERMED HUT 6.

Last year I suggested that this chaotic area was likely to throw much light on the history of the village. My anticipations were amply justified although my forecast (p. 200) was in the main mistaken. It now appears that Hut 6 is one of the latest elements in the village. That follows from a discovery made by Mr Firth after the 1928 campaign had closed. In repairing the roof of passage B he came upon a "limpet-box" in the midden just east of the passage wall (fig. 2). The bottom of this box was subsequently found by Mr Houston to be only

6 inches below the threshold of doorway L. In other words, this box must have been one of the fixtures of the hut to which L gave access and whose incurving corbelled walls could be discerned on either side of that doorway. Hence it follows that the floor of Hut 6 lay approximately on a level with passage A and far above that of Hut 7 and the adjacent section of passage C. We must already have cut through it at several points to the south of L, and it may be that the low wall M, mentioned last year, rested on that floor. The west, south, and east



Fig. 1. Entry L from area of Hut 6.

walls of 6 must have been demolished at some time before the original area of the chamber had been covered with refuse, which would otherwise have preserved them.

My former view of the early date of Hut 6 must therefore be revised. Though abandoned before Huts 1 to 5, it belongs to the same system as they and not to its earliest phase. A study of the southern wall of passage A by Mr Paterson disclosed that the entry to 6, termed L (fig. 1), was a secondary breach in that wall flanked by rather crude patching. Moreover, further examination below the floor-level of 6 disclosed the fact that the ruinous wall, Q, once joined up with the south wall of passage A; fig. 2 shows its lower courses running along under the assumed floor-level. At approximately the

same depth as its base a line of flagstones can be seen traversing the midden; they probably once provided a route across the mire between A and Hut 7. Wall Q itself can only have been an outer wall to Hut 5. To make room for Hut 6 this outer wall was presumably removed and the wall of 6 built up against the core of the wall of 5 as the wall of Hut 2 is against that of 1 (*Proceedings*, 1928, p. 228). Hut 6 must, therefore, be a later structure than Hut 5.

Between Q and the inner wall of 5 there may once have been a gallery, similar to that discovered this year round Hut 7. But actually



Fig. 2. Wall of Q under floor of 6, showing box.

the intervening space was found packed with midden. Wall Q itself was bedded carefully on a layer of blue clay, but was built above two earlier constructions, covered by the clay bedding, which are both necessarily anterior to Hut 5.

HUTS 6 AND 5.

On the west, wall Q cuts across the surviving courses of a broken wall, U, that, joining the wall of passage C at its junction with B west of entry T, curved away in an easterly direction (fig. 3). This wall had originally bounded a Chamber 6 whose southerly wall runs partially parallel to the north wall of passage C. The hearth of the new hut, of perfectly normal rectangular form, has been disengaged.

Its position shows that the floor of 6' sloped up northwards from passage C, from which the hut had undoubtedly been originally entered. On the west the wall U runs through into passage C, projecting into the passage with a sort of buttress resting, like a portal, on an upright slab (fig. 3) on the west side of T. But the supposed entry T had been completely blocked by a well-built buttress which is not bonded in to U. The eastern cheek of the real entry is, however, perfectly clear, as Mr Paterson pointed out to me; it is conspicuously visible to the left of the buttress. Between this cheek and the buttress comes a



Fig. 3. Hut 6' and gallery outside Hut 7.

piece of obvious rough infilling that presumably marked the position of the original doorway to 6'.

The floor of Hut 6' consists of blue clay mixed with reddish midden clay, 1 foot 2 inches deep. This rests on another layer of true midden, due to older occupation, having a depth of 1 foot 4 inches, and resting in turn on 1 foot 2 inches of pure sand. Only below this, 6-40 feet above datum, did we reach rock and sterile clay. The virgin soil lies, therefore, a foot lower here than in Hut 7, 20 feet to the south. Hut 6' had obviously been deserted while passage C still remained in use, otherwise the blocking of the entry is unintelligible. The walls must have been deliberately dismantled from a certain height (nine courses or 2 feet 5 inches on the south, five courses or 1 foot 5 inches on the

north-west) and the stones used elsewhere; they were not piled up on the hut floor. The hut was filled with sand nearly to the top of its existing walls. Over the sand comes the usual midden deposit and the blue clay bedding of wall Q. The outer wall of the cell C2. seems also to abut on the area originally occupied by Hut 6. At some moment during the silting up of the hut a breach was made in the north-west wall, apparently to allow movement in the direction of passage A. The slab pavement mentioned above may be connected with this gap.

It follows from the foregoing observations that Hut 6 belonged to the



Fig. 4. Chamber 6 under hearth of 5, showing flagging.

same general context as 7 but was abandoned earlier. Soundings made farther north brought to light the remains of a yet earlier structure whose discovery is one of the most startling developments of the 1929 campaign. On his visit to the site, Mr Richardson, observing the curious sagging of wall Q visible on fig. 2, inferred that it must be due to the collapse of some structure beneath the bedding of the wall. In fact, under the flagging shown in that photograph, some 3 feet below the floor of 6 as given by L, we came upon the collapsed lintels of a deep and narrow passage, running roughly east and west. In a westerly direction this passage must pass under B (its roof would be 1 foot, or so under the floor of B), but the bad condition of many of the lintels, and fears for the security of B, forbade exploration

in that direction. To the east the deep passage D obviously passed under wall Q and under the parallel western wall of Hut 5. To disengage it, wall Q, of which only four or five courses survived here, was removed, and then shafts were sunk in the floor of Hut 5. Below this floor we found a confusion of interlocking lintel slabs, some of rotten slate, others of heavier flagstones, often big but all more or less broken. Some of these slabs may belong to the flooring of 5. The arrangement of the rest was compatible with the theory



Fig. 5. View into 5' under hearth of 5.

that they had belonged to the corbelled roof, partly supported perhaps by a collapsed pier or pillar, of an irregular chamber 5'.

In any case, the eastern wall of such a chamber, curving away westward on the south and east, eventually came to light immediately beneath the hearth of 5 (fig. 6). This wall stood to a height of 2 feet, its top lying 2 feet 10 inches below the hearth of 5. The wall was here formed of two large blocks on edge, continued on either side by five to seven courses of the usual dry masonry. (A similar use of upright slabs is seen in the walls of cells C2 and F1.) The chamber, of which this constituted the rear wall, undoubtedly communicated with passage D. Light could be seen through under the wall of 5, but it was impossible to trace in detail the connection of the walls for fear of completely undermining the wall of 5. The passage had instead to

be filled in immediately with stone packing, and eventually the whole area of 5' was filled in. A shaft has, however, been built giving access to passage D opposite the entry L.

No hearth was traceable in 5' as far as it was available for exploration. The whole area was filled with compact midden mixed intimately with the broken lintels. A similar but slightly thinner midden deposit continued for about 12 inches below the bottom of the wall slabs. An accumulation of 1 foot 9 inches drift sand separates this midden from the native clay. The latter here lies only 5 feet



Fig. 6. East wall of 5' hut; hearth of 5' in top left-hand corner.

above our datum, or nearly 2 feet 6 inches lower than in Hut 7 to the south-west.

These unexpected discoveries reveal a phase of life at Skara Brae substantially anterior to anything previously discovered, unless perhaps Hut 7. Hut 5' and passage D are totally unrelated to the A system, and no connection with the C system has yet been traced though a former link in a hypothetical earlier form of passage B is conceivable. But there were indications, prior to the building of the breakwater, of a deep midden extending under the old huts 1-3. Traces of the same early deposit were reached this year by a pit sunk in the so-called "market place," a slate paved area to which passage A leads on the west as is described in a subsequent paragraph. The thin slates

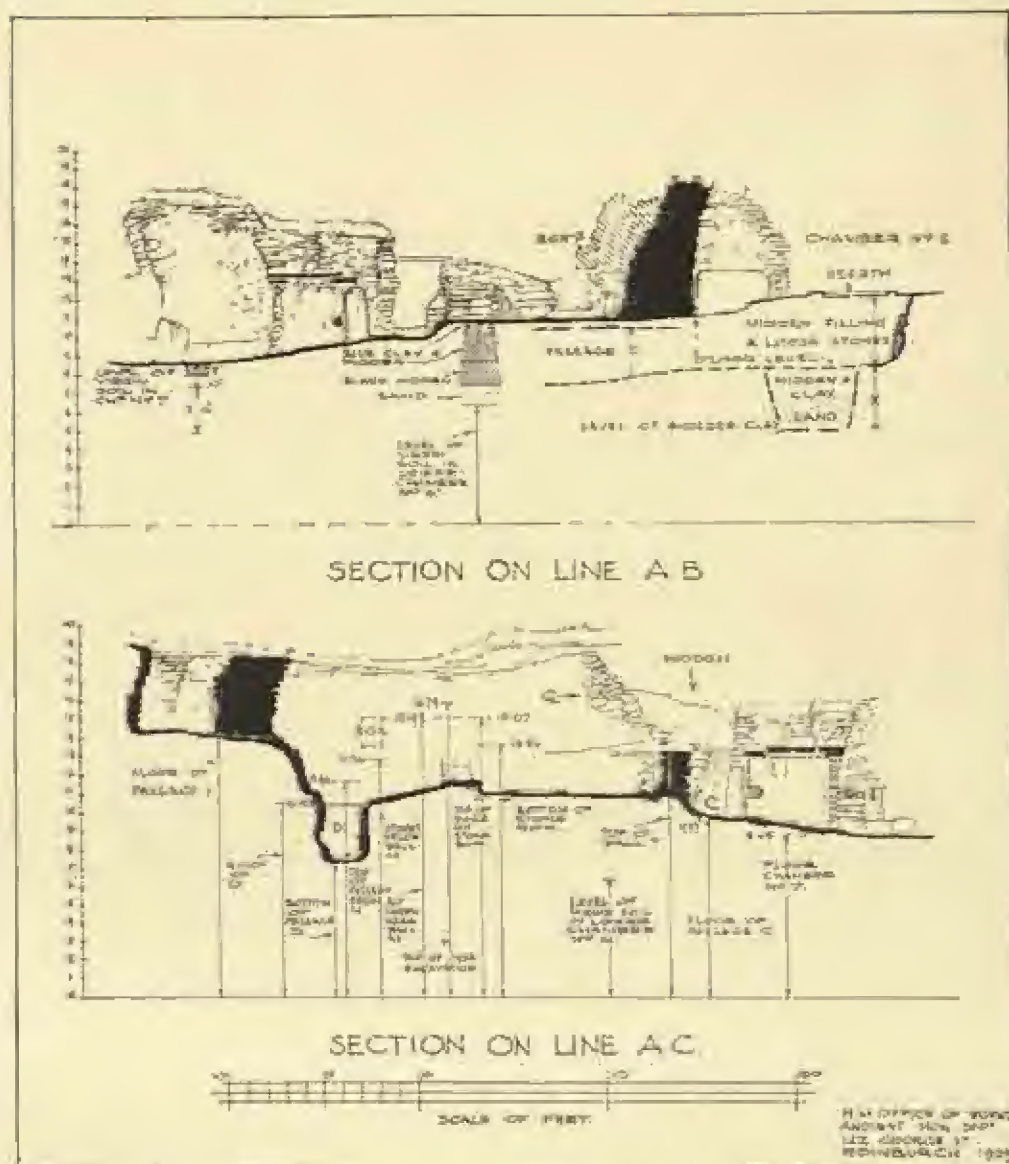


Fig. 7. Skara Brae: Sections along the lines AB and CA (not AC) shown on Plate I.

paving this area rested on a double layer of substantial flagstones. Below these we had to dig through 8 feet of midden and sand before reaching the virgin clay. The section here (pl. I.) was as follows from the top:—

			Depth from Floor.
(a)	7 inches,	flooring slabs and blue clay bedding	
(b)	6 "	sand	7 inches
(c)	9 "	midden	1 foot 1 "
(d)	3 "	sand	1 " 10 "
(e)	1 foot 6 "	brown midden	2 feet 1 "
(f)	1 " 0 "	black midden	3 " 7 "
(g)	3 feet 3 "	brown midden	4 " 7 "
(h)	4 "	sand	7 " 10 "
		undisturbed clay	8 " 2 "

In the lower stratum of brown midden, approximately 5 feet 6 inches from the pavement, several large stones, lying horizontally, were observed. They may well have represented the floor or some other element in an early building, but the pit was too narrow to allow of certainty on this point.

CHARACTER OF THE LOWER MIDDEN DEPOSITS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

In a general way the thick midden deposit resting on virgin soil under the pavement of the "market place" must be equated with that found similarly situated filling Chamber 5' and passage D beneath the floor of the approximately contemporary Hut 5, and in part also with the thinner deposit beneath the floor of the old Hut 6'. In character all these low-lying deposits were similar to the usual midden found over the passage roofs and between the huts, though somewhat darker in colour. One foot of the midden under the market place was quite black as if peaty. In all the deposits the usual broken bones, including long bones and horns of oxen, and limpet shells were encountered exactly as in the usual midden. Tines from red deers' antlers were found in the filling of Chamber 6' and in layer *g* under the market place. Artifacts were, unfortunately, rare, and no Skail knives were noticed. Otherwise such as did turn up correspond exactly to those found elsewhere at the site.

From the filling of 5' we collected several unornamented sherds of the usual coarse pottery, including the bottom section of a bowl with the next section breaking off at the join, exhibiting the technique of building up by superadded rings described in *Proceedings*, 1928-9, p. 269. From passage D we have a pot-base of the usual type 3 feet

6 inches below the western lintel. From about the same level came a flake of translucent flint and a rim sherd with two horizontal lines roughly incised upon it.

More conclusive evidence was produced by the shaft in the market place. Under the layer of stones in stratum *f*, at depths of 5 feet 6 inches and 7 feet 4 inches respectively, came sherds of distinctive Skara ware with applied rib ornament. And at a depth of 5 feet we found a pin of type *A*₁.

There is thus no reason to doubt that even the lowest deposits were left by the same people whose descendants built the long-familiar huts. There is, that is, no indication of a distinct culture in the lower levels. The industry is homogeneous from the roof of passage *A* to the virgin soil 12 feet below. The first settlers who have left any traces upon virgin soil were the direct forefathers of the well-known villagers.

The clearing up of the ruins of Chamber 6 have therefore, as I expected, enormously widened our knowledge of the history of the village as a whole. We have in this small area the record of a series of rebuildings and reconstructions of a very drastic kind. The earliest phase, I, represented here is illustrated by the passage *D* and the Chamber 5'. Whether these structures were also anterior to Hut 7 and passage *C* cannot at the moment be determined. Almost certainly later (after the accumulation of the 1 foot 4 inch midden under it) was the erection of Hut 6. By this time passage *C* probably existed in some form, and presumably also Hut 7. Phase III witnessed the building of Hut 5 with its original outer wall *Q*. By this time Chamber 5' must have been filled with midden and its roof had collapsed. Hut 6 had also been deserted and allowed to fill with sand to a depth of 8 inches or more. Midden was deposited above this sand, and a bedding of blue clay laid thereon. A considerable interval, reasonably estimated at two generations, must separate this sweeping demolition and reconstruction from the building of 6 which inaugurated phase II. To the same phase, III, must belong passage *A* and most of the huts opening thereon, since that passage serves also Hut 5. Possibly Hut 7 was still occupied, being connected with the *A* system by passage *B*. Hut 6 marks a still later phase, IV, for its erection entailed the partial demolition of the outer wall (*Q*) of 5. Finally, we reach phase V when Hut 6 had been allowed to fall into decay; a small cabin or cell was built in its precincts, with a roof of horizontal slates resting on wall *M*. Phase IV, again, must have been comparable to phase III in duration. Yet throughout this phase and its successor the huts of the *A* system were in occupation.

PASSAGE C.

The exploration of passage C sheds further light on the history of the settlement. As left last year, the passage could be seen running on under midden in a south-easterly direction beyond the doorway of Hut 7. For a distance of 50 inches the lintels had collapsed and must be removed. At this point the passage bends sharply southwards following the contour of the inner wall of Hut 7 at an average distance of 12 feet, the wall of 7 being double on this side. The passage roof was intact for a distance of 10 feet from the corner, and it has been possible to preserve the whole section. This is the most perfect piece of original roofing at the site. The gallery was filled with pure sand mixed with which were a few antlers and clean bones.

At the corner a small cell opens on to the passage on the left (going clockwise from the door of 7). On the right hand of the entry is an upright jamb such as usually marks doorways (fig. 8). Above the lintel which it supports is, however, a gap, which may be secondary. The cell measures 4 feet 5 inches by 3 feet 10 inches and is splendidly preserved. The rear wall consists of upright stones on edge, but the roof is corbelled, the dome being 3 feet 1 inch from the floor. Three otters' skulls were found in the cell, which may have served as a guard-room.

From the entry to the cell the gallery rises gently, its floor being paved with slates. Opposite the right-hand jamb of the door to cell C2 is a buttress bonded into the right, forming with the afore-mentioned jamb a doorway into the gallery proper 1 foot 10 inches wide. A sill stone on edge lies across the door, forming a step. The roof of the gallery is here formed by corbelling: three courses of solid flagstone slabs project from either side so that the uppermost spans the gap entirely. The oversailing begins 3 feet 3 inches up, and the maximum height of the entry, i.e., from the threshold to the underside of the spanning slab, is 3 feet 10 inches. The same method of roofing is followed for a distance of 3 feet 4 inches. At this point there is a straight join between two sections of the left wall. Here a narrow kerb-like slab, resting on the seventh projecting course of the right wall, spans the gallery, joining the left wall just at the gap 4 feet 7 inches above the floor. Above this beam the right wall is continued by four courses of thin oversailing slabs, and the left by three courses arranged askew so as to bridge the gaps between the two sections of the same wall. Above the beam a large slate slab crowns both walls 5 feet 8 inches from the floor. The rest of the gallery is roofed, like others, with slate slabs spanning its whole width for a distance of 7 feet 6

inches. A second threshold is formed by a slab on edge 3 feet from the joint in the left wall, and 4 feet above this a transverse slab on edge spans the passage. At this point there is a niche in the right wall formed by the omission of three courses of masonry, and roofed and floored with long flags. In the left wall a corresponding gap runs through two thicknesses of wall to the midden outside. It is floored



Fig. 8. Entry to cell C1 and gallery.

with a single slate. Below is another smaller gap. These opposing apertures in the walls were apparently bar-holes. Mr Moor observed a good deal of rotten whalebone in the left-hand one, and cleverly suggests that the bar may have been of this material. Beyond this doorway the gallery still rose slightly for a distance of nearly 5 feet to a height of 4 feet above the floor of 7. Hereafter no trace of roofing was found, and the space was entirely filled with loose sand free from midden. There is a gap, apparently secondary, on the left which gave access to a semicircle of stones lying on midden, but the gallery proper

continued, now turning gradually to the east. It was followed up almost to the Office of Works fence, where traces of broken roofing slates again appeared. Here, however, the walls were in bad condition. A large slab was observed at the base lying on midden. It may have been part of the floor or a collapsed lintel, but pending an extension of our boundaries nothing more could safely be done on this side.

Some confirmation of this view came to light through an attempt to grout in from behind the oversailing west wall of Hut 7. It was then found that a gallery 2 feet 2 inches to 2 feet 10 inches wide, in poor preservation, had run behind the western wall, its slab floor being slightly above that of the raised recess over the mural tomb (D' on fig. 1 of the previous report) and 4 feet 10 inches above the floor of the hut. Only a single very flimsy wall, through which daylight could be seen when the gallery was uncovered, separated it from the raised recess. Part of this recess has been obviously blocked up by the piece of wall that makes a straight joint with the main inner wall to the left on fig. 24, 1928; this joint does not continue, as has been alleged, below the level of the gallery floor. Perhaps the "raised recess" in the wall of 7 had once been the entry to a sort of balcony on that side of the hut. The upright pillars regularly found at the ends of the "beds" or "pens" in this and other huts (1928, figs. 5 and 22) might well have served as the supports for some such balcony. On either side of the "recess" the wall of Hut 7 is double on the west as on the east, though rather less thick. The outer face of this wall, forming the left wall (still going clockwise of the gallery), was distinctly rough. The opposite wall of the gallery was partly faced with slabs on edge, supporting oversailing courses of horizontal slabs. The gallery was filled with sand and a little midden. No roof survived. It has been traced northward from the "recess" to a point above the cell C1 at the end of passage B (see fig. 3). Quite possibly the gallery originally continued further as a second storey over passage C to the "gap" above the door of 7 described last year (1928, p. 250). Wall R (1928, p. 244) would have formed the northern side of this upper storey, and its imperfect conformity with the lower courses of the north wall of C would thus be happily explained. Indeed, a broken lintel slab was actually observed at the base of R.

These discoveries give us a glimpse of Hut 7 as a much larger and more elaborate structure than had been originally supposed. Instead of being just one of a series of huts opening on to a street, such as 1-5 now are, it appears as a self-contained complex partly surrounded by a winding gallery. It thus begins to approximate in type to the broch, though being more primitive both by reason of its much smaller size and of the absence of a true staircase.

CONTINUATION OF PASSAGE A: THE MARKET PLACE.

Passage A was cleared westward from the point left last year. It was roofed throughout with thin slates, which in every case were so cracked that their removal was inevitable. The north wall was in



Fig. 8. Buried gate in passage A.

good condition, but a section of the south wall bulged badly, as if collapsing into the unexplored area to the south. The bulging section ended in straight joints at either extremity. No new hut was found opening on to the passage. It is instead barred, 14 feet from the entry to Hut 2, by a gate consisting of two monolithic slabs, built into the walls, that constitute the jambs, with a space of 1 foot 9 inches between them. A slab on edge forms the sill, and the lintel, 3 feet 5 inches above it, is a flagstone not a slate (fig. 9). The bar-holes for closing the gate lie to the east, the long one, 3 feet deep, into which

the bar slid when the gate was open, lay to the south. A special covered channel of stone had been built through the wall into the midden beyond for the reception of the bar, but there was no cell or other control point at its end any more than in passage C. A great lozenge-shaped slab, found lying prostrate just inside the sill, may have been the original door itself.

The gate opened out on to an antechamber continuing the passage, but rendered wider by the outward curvature of the south wall. Beyond this came a further constriction. The inner jambs were here buttresses



Fig. 10. Market place looking east along main street, showing the compound gate of the latter.

of dry masonry resting on slabs on end and projecting 5 inches and 1 foot 8 inches from the north and south walls respectively, thus leaving a fairway 1 foot 9 inches wide (fig. 10). Here, too, a stone on edge formed the sill. The outer cheek of this portal lacked upright jambs, and no sill corresponded to it. The aperture was, however, lintelled over with two heavy flagstones 3 feet 3 inches above the slate pavement.

Traversing the portal just described, we emerge on to a slate-paved area. No suggestions of roofing were observed here save at the corners. The whole area was filled with drifted sand, which became rather sticky near the ground but never degenerated into a true midden.

Only a few stray bones and shells lay upon the pavement, but just west of the opening of passage F a broken pot and a heap of the shells that it had once contained were discovered. The whole area was neatly paved with slates, fitted together after the manner of a crazy pavement. The slates were supported by flagstones bedded on blue clay. They were mostly intact when first uncovered, but soon broke beneath our hobnailed boots—the original villagers presumably went barefoot. The paved area can never have been a dwelling as no fireplace nor other fixtures were found. Perhaps it had served as the village market place. In any case four "streets" intersected here, and in addition two huts, one industrial rather than domestic and the other perhaps reserved for ritual ends, also gave on to the square. The exterior walls of the latter bound the market place on three sides. It is worthy of note that these are the only sections of indubitably external walls exposed beyond question to the weather that have yet been uncovered at Skara Brae.

The building to the south (Hut 9) seems to be in a very ruinous state. Its threshold stands 6 inches above the pavement of the market place. The entry had apparently once been lintelled over and was largely choked with collapsed roofing slabs resting in sand. There were indications of midden above them. The area was cleared back to its south-east wall in the belief that it was just a cell. It soon, however, appeared that it had extended much further to the west, though at the eastern end the inner face of the walls has utterly collapsed. The remarkable stone objects described on p. 185 were found wedged in between the fallen stones of these inner walls, above the level of the clay floor (which is flush with the threshold) but below the intrusive midden that has probably slid in from wall tops. The further clearance of this area had, for reasons of time, to be postponed.

HUT 8.

The north wall of the market place is a solid-looking mass with a distinct batter (fig. 11). It proved to be the external wall of a building, subsequently christened Hut 8. The wall stands to an average height of 4 feet 9 inches above the pavement, and below that is bedded on blue clay. The existing wall-top was covered with sand rather than midden, but a stone mortar and several bone implements were found upon it. This may indicate that it had never risen much higher. Near its western end there is a gap in the wall, filled up with rough patching, 3 feet 9 inches high by 1 foot 9 inches wide, as if an entry had once existed on that side. There is, however, at present no positive indication of the continuation of that gap through the inner wall.

The present entry to Hut 8 is the low doorway on the right in the western end of the market place. It is 3 feet 10 inches high and 2 feet wide, and is paved with slates like the market place. It is spanned by a solid flagstone lintel carrying six courses of dry masonry above it, so that at this point the west wall of the market place stands 5 feet high. It had probably never been any higher since the roof of the porch lay at the same level. The corner of the market place between the door and the north wall was sheltered by a verandah of slates laid obliquely across between the two walls (fig. 11).



Fig. 11. Market place looking west, showing door of Hut 8 on right.

The door gave access to a cruciform porch paved with a single slate slab and roofed with another some 4 feet above it. The latter, however, being broken, had to be removed. To the left of the door the south arm of the cross was a shallow recess. Oversailing courses bring its rear walls gradually flush with the roof of the whole porch. Two upright slabs like jambs stand at either side of the mouth of the recess. The recess opposite the door is very shallow, and its rear wall very flimsy. The whole porch gives the impression of being a secondary construction built on to the south end of Hut 8. It was filled with sand that had filtered in through the door and the broken roof. But the floor was littered with bones, and two large pots had stood upon it. The base of one standing in the western recess could

be rescued. The only other artifact found on the floor was a tool of type B3.

The northern arm of the cross was the entry to Hut 8 proper. The door itself, 2 feet 2 inches wide, was spanned by a solid flagstone lintel and checked on the inside by projecting upright jambs built into the wall. The lintel rests directly on the eastern jamb, which is 3 feet high. That on the west stands only 2 feet 3 inches and supports three courses of horizontal slabs below the lintel. The bar-holes come as usual on the inside, the long one lying on the east side. The inner



Fig. 12. Looking through the across kils into Hut 8.

cheek of the entry is marked by a slab on end, 1 foot 10 inches high, that supports five courses of masonry. Up to this point the whole entry had presumably been roofed with flat slates (fig. 12).

From the inner cheek the hut walls curve back on either side. But the line of the original east wall is masked by a secondary wall built in front of it and extending to the mouth of the eastern recess. At its southern end near the door the secondary construction makes an obvious straight joint with the original wall, which can be traced right along behind it. In the opposite wall was a small beehive cell of the usual pattern. Unfortunately, its roof and the greater part of its outer wall were ruined, but the entry is still visible. A corresponding cell on the east, had it existed, would have been

blocked by the secondary wall, but examination revealed no trace of such a feature. The rest of the western wall is completely ruined. It seems to have been disturbed in comparatively recent times for the interment of a dead sheep. Sufficient remains, however, of the wall's lower courses to show that this side of the hut corresponded closely to its eastern counterpart.

Here there is a wide alcove in the original wall (fig. 13). In its southern corner is a small niche, and further north a double-shelfed ambry. The shelves are formed of thin flagstone slabs, the uppermost



Fig. 13. Alcove with cupboards in Hut 8.

being carved along its edge with a rough chevron pattern. Beyond the wide recess is a two-storeyed cupboard let into the main wall. The slab forming the upper shelf is again carved with deep lines along its edge. The joints where the shelf-slabs fit the walls have been luted with yellow clay similar to that used for luting "limpet-boxes" in the normal huts. Just beyond this point a built wall projects at right angles to the hut's east wall, but not properly bonded in therewith. After 2 feet it turns north again, but its line is continued by a wall of thin slabs set on edge (fig. 14).

Beyond this partition lies a complex structure which, as Mr Paterson very cleverly points out, bears a resemblance to a kiln. On the other three sides this annex is bounded by big flagstones set on edge, the

corners being rounded off with courses of dry masonry. There is a gap between the slabs forming the rear (northern) wall and a similar gap flanked by another pair of slabs on edge in the outer wall. Between the two pairs the gap is traversed by a low wall supporting a lintel slab. Mr Paterson interprets this as the base of the kiln flue. Two great slabs paved the areas on either side of the gap between the north wall and the partition to the south. Upon them lay a packing of burnt stones, some of which are clearly shown in fig. 14. Mr Paterson tells me that such a packing is often found in mediæval kilns. To



Fig. 14. Hut 8 looking north towards kiln.

either side was heaped yellow clay that might have been the material of the village potter.

The character of the rest of the hut is in keeping with the industrial function ascribed to the annex. Though provided with a central hearth of the usual pattern, it lacked the "beds," "dressers," and "limpet-boxes" invariably found in the dwelling places. It was therefore not domestic, and the finds indicate that it may well have been a workshop. The whole area was, as usual, choked with sand. At an early stage in the clearance a pillar, leaning to the west, was seen projecting from the sand and was observed to be covered with carvings. Its base had originally come near the south-east corner of the hearth, and is marked by a peg in fig. 13. Actually the pillar was loose and no special base

for it could be identified. Its lower end, though not itself marked by fire, rested upon the corner of an irregular heap of black matter, consisting of burnt whalebone mixed with charred shells and bones. This heap, which covered the hearth, was about 3 feet 6 inches square. Broken bits of large slate slabs were found just above, but also under the charred material. Some might conceivably have fallen from the roof. The curious "playing man," illustrated in fig. 27 and described below, was found under the layer of ash.

A few paving slates were found near the doorway and also to the north and north-west of the hearth. Otherwise no fixtures were observed. A pot, apparently once filled with limpet shells, had stood near the buttress south-east of the hearth, and another further back to the south. Pot fragments together with animal bones were also found in the ruined cell in the west wall. The most distinctive traces of human occupation found on the floor of this hut were, however, chert and flint scrapers, cores, and chips. No less than 300 pieces were collected on the floor, 57 from the eastern alcove alone. As these included the tiny chips flaked off in the course of fabrication, it is safe to conclude that a village flint-worker plied his trade in Hut 8. In addition to the flints, 5 "chisels" of type B3 and 10 smoothed knuckle-bones of oxen—7 against the partition and 3 in the adjacent cupboard—were found in the hut. Both may have been used in the same industry. A few pins and beads of normal type were also found.

In addition to the "pillar" and the shelves already mentioned, two of the stones in the original east wall of the hut had been carved. It is natural to correlate this exceptional wealth in carvings with the numerous pieces of flint and chert.

PASSAGES OPENING ON THE MARKET PLACE.

The openings to the right and left of the gate from passage A into the market place proved themselves to have been passages also. That on the north, passage E, seems originally to have encircled Hut 8. It had been paved in the usual way, and remains of the paving slabs can be seen not only to the east, but also to the north-west of the hut. Unfortunately, the right-hand wall is everywhere ruinous, and it is impossible to state whether this passage had ever been roofed over. Even within the bounds of the market place itself a large gap occurred, suggesting the mouth of yet another passage. Indeed, a line of horizontal slabs lying between rough walls on either side was found running parallel to passage A. The space between these walls was, however, choked with midden, and the faces of the walls here were too rough to

have been tolerated. What we were really confronted with here, as Mr Paterson conclusively demonstrated, was a double wall with midden filling. Incidentally, outside the external face of the double wall we came upon a curious bin formed of slabs immediately behind the inner wall of Hut 2. It was filled with yellow clay, and Mr Houston suggests that potter's clay may have been stored in it. Beyond the gap just mentioned the right-hand wall of passage E was preserved for a distance of 15 feet. Thereafter it was lost completely.

Passage F, the western counterpart of E, is better preserved. Its



Fig. 15. Looking down passage F, showing cell F1 on right.

Blue slate paving was intact before our shod feet began to tread it, and the left-hand (going from the market place) or north-eastern wall stands 3 or 4 feet high. The right-hand wall, on the other hand, had almost entirely collapsed outwards into the sand-filled area west of the passage (fig. 15). The roof of passage F, together with the upper courses of the left wall, and the midden that had rested on both, had slid forward in the same direction. Hence the passage is partly choked with slabs fallen from the wall and roof and with midden. But these are everywhere separated from the pavement by a layer of sand at least 7 inches deep. This collapse has produced a sloping deposit of midden and stones projecting into the sand west of passage F for some 6 feet.

The passage itself rises steadily from the market place 15·50 feet

above datum to a sort of hump, 15 feet from its mouth, where the pavement level is 16.62 feet. Thereafter it descends again. About 21 feet from the passage-mouth a cell, F1, opens on to it. The lintel of the door was visible, but the left-hand jamb is no longer recognisable. From this point the left wall is very ruinous. Fortunately the right wall is here better preserved, and it will be possible to trace the continuance of the passage next season.

Once the narrow but now ruined doorway has been traversed, cell F1 resembles a short passage terminating in converging walls and running nearly parallel to F in the direction of passage A (fig. 15). It is, however, cut short by an abrupt convergence of its walls. As in other cells, the walls are partly formed of slabs on edge supporting oversailing courses of horizontal slabs. Their projection, however, is not great, and the roof was formed of very large slates as in a normal passage. All had been broken before we disengaged them. The cell was largely choked with midden when we found it. The artifacts from this deposit may therefore in part have fallen in from above. Within the cell a fire had at some period been kindled against the south-east wall nearly opposite the door; fragments of a big pot and broken bones were found at this point. The corresponding stone in the opposite wall had been carved and pitted. From the very top of the midden above the entry to cell F1 we collected a fine stone mortar that was lying inverted close to the displaced lintel. Another mortar was found, likewise inverted, in the sand a little to the west.

The area between passages A and F and an imaginary prolongation of F1 was excavated down to the level of the cell roof in the expectation of finding a cell or other structure here. But, apart from the channel for the bar from passage A, no trace of building was observed. The whole area was covered with midden, from which many interesting relics were collected. Any constructions that there may have been in this area must lie lower down and consequently be anterior to the A system of buildings.

In the area south-west of passage F matters were different. The whole area from the top of the right-hand wall of F to the south-east wall of "Hut 9" was covered with sand, 5 feet deep, to a point 16.70 above datum (about 1 foot 3 inches above the floor of market place). Under the sand we found a line of flat slabs, like a pavement, resting on midden and forming a sort of path southward. This pavement appears to have been laid after the right-hand wall of passage F had already collapsed, to give access to some as yet undiscovered spot which F perhaps once served. In any case the junction between the right-hand wall of F and the south wall of

the market place (wall of Hut 9) can no longer be discerned, a gap 2 feet 2 inches wide intervening. Across this gap a large flagstone was observed continuing the line of pavement P and laid right over the original pavement of F, 4.5 feet above it. Hence pavement P belongs to a way constructed after passage F had become partially blocked but while the market place was still open and in use. Further explorations in this area will undoubtedly throw light upon this odd feature.

CARVED STONES.

Decorative carvings on the stones used for the building of Skara Brae were first noted by the writer in 1928, in the newly exposed upper wall of passage C and then on the slab in front of the grave in Hut 7. Owing to the soft nature of the stones, scratches may very easily be made upon them accidentally—for instance in cleaning a trowel—and such will, after a year's exposure, come to look quite old and weather-beaten. In 1929, therefore, a sharp look-out was kept as soon as any wall or likely stone was cleared of sand. The result was a very great increment in the list of marked stones, six being found in Hut 8 alone.

Five technical processes may be distinguished, giving five classes of marking.

(i.) Scratches that might easily be executed with an unworked flint edge upon soft, fine-grained stone.

(ii.) Engravings: deeper lines implying the use of a worked edge. Stone 8 (from Hut 8) shows that the outlines of these figures were first sketched in by scratches and then deepened with the worked flint edge.

(iii.) Carvings giving deep V grooves. These are commonest on coarse-grained stone and presume the employment of a worked flint.

(iv.) Broader carvings resulting apparently from a series of parallel strokes with a worked edge, or perhaps partly pocked.

(v.) Percussion producing pits.

A list of the stones so far recorded is as follows:

(1) "Inscription" on the edge of the sandstone slab bounding the bed "Y" in Hut 7 behind which the submural grave was found last year. It consists of a series of irregular figures between vertical strokes and is executed in technique (iii.). Only the "double-V" near the centre of the preserved decoration is a well-recognised decorative motive. I suggested last year that these signs are epigraphic rather than decorative. Several authorities who have seen the marks, like Mr Richardson, or the fine photograph reproduced here, like Sir Arthur

Evans, incline to regard the marks as merely ornamental. That has become more likely in view of the finding of so many purely decorative carvings (fig. 16).



Fig. 16. Supposed "inscription" on edge of "bed" in Hut 7.

(2) In a very inaccessible position immediately below the lintels on the (ingoer's) right-hand wall of the entry to Hut 7. A series of double-V's in technique (iii.).

(3) High up in the wall of passage C (wall of upper gallery) near entry T, as No. 2 (fig. 17).



Fig. 17. Carved stone from wall of passage C.

(4) In built structure N, to left of doorway in Hut 7. Series of vertical strokes in technique (iii.), with lighter cross strokes. The marked surface was turned inwards and not exposed (fig. 18).



Fig. 18. Carved stone in structure in Hut 7.

(5) Slab standing on edge in cell F1 immediately on the left as one enters, two lightly and rather carelessly engraved triangles; to the right, series of pocked dimples like small cup-marks (fig. 19).

(6) South jamb of outer portal of passage A to market place, sixth stone from lintel, engraved pattern resembling letters KI; below, on

seventh stone down, group of unintelligible engravings. A skin of the stone is peeling off, but some of the engraved lines have cut right through the outer skin and are visible under it.



Fig. 19. Markings on stone in Cell F1.

(7) Rough graffiti of class (i.) on north jamb of entry to porch leading to Hut 8.

(8) Lozenge engraved on smooth flagstone high up in original east wall of Hut 8 near the corner where the wall bends to form the eastern alcove (fig. 20). The stone, when found, was hidden by the secondary wall mentioned above. The rather lopsided lozenge to the right has been engraved; on either side the outlines of similar figures have been scratched. Other, apparently aimless, scratches are visible on the further end of the stone.



Fig. 20. Engraved and scratched lozenges, Hut 8.

(9) Smooth flagstone in original east wall of Hut 8, just within doorway before junction of secondary wall and one foot above floor. Series of hatched lozenges executed in technique (ii.) (fig. 21). One lozenge

is rather unsuccessfully fitted into a panel formed by two pairs of vertical lines. Some of the hatchings are shaded, with light strokes; and similar lightly shaded figures occur near the four corners outside



Fig. 21. Lozenge patterns on stone from Hut 8. (By courtesy of Royal Society of Edinburgh.)

lozenge 3. These might be compared with little figures in the corners of panels on stone 1.

(10) Edge of upper slab covering cupboard in east alcove of Hut 8. Irregular zigzag, engraved.

(11) Edge of middle shelf in cupboard north of the foregoing. Carved lines, no pattern discernible owing to condition of slab.



Figs. 22-23. Markings on pillar from Hut 8.

(12) Pillar behind hearth in Hut 8. The pattern belongs to class (iv.). It is difficult to discern any definite motives, but a sort of cross is just distinguishable (figs. 22-23).

(13) Slab of shale found, with the ornamented face upright, in the midden between passages A and F, class (iii.), zigzag line with hatchings in corners.

(14) Small shale slab found in the midden, ornamented with lozenges, class (ii.).

This newly discovered style of Scottish glyptic differs entirely

from both the well-known Iron Age series represented by the "Pictish symbols" and runes, and also from the Early Bronze Age group of curvilinear figures (spirals and cup-and-ring markings). In contradistinction to these, our group uses exclusively rectilinear patterns. The nearest parallel is to be seen on the slab near a cist at Stennis, published

in *Proceedings*, ix. p. 35. Here we note in particular the lozenge enclosing a St Andrew's cross as on our stone 8. The latticed lozenge is a well-known Bronze Age motive, from the early beakers (Abercromby, Nos. 104, 118, 295, etc.) to late razor-blades, like those from Sutherland and Midlothian (Anderson, ii., figs. 19, 20, and 24). A really close analogy to the triangle and zigzag motive of stones 2 and 3 cannot be found nearer than Brittany. There, an apparently identical pattern adorned the edge of one of the paving slabs in the sculptured tumulus of Gavv' Luis.¹ The remaining sculptures in this covered gallery are regarded by Breuil² as cognate and coeval with the second group at New Grange. The latter in turn falls in the beaker and food-vessel phase of our Bronze Age. The artistic evidence thus agrees with that of the pottery in connecting the village somehow with Bronze Age culture.

RELICS.

The general impression produced by the industry is now more definitely early than heretofore. Neither metal nor any object certainly worked with metal tools has yet been found at the site. On the contrary, we unearthed a very large number of flint and chert flakes, an appreciable percentage of which had been very neatly worked to form small disk "scrapers." As already remarked, Hut 8 provided proof that the working was carried out in the village itself, so that there is no question of the re-utilization of old tools. Four more ground stone celts were found this year, one of quartz, one of a green volcanic stone, and two of shale. The butt of one (fig. 24, 1) has been narrowed down by rubbing to form a sort of handle, a feature observable in a more rudimentary form on some Shetland and North Scottish specimens in the National Museum. All came to light in the late midden, and bear traces of use. None of the foregoing objects can really be regarded as specifically and exclusively neolithic. Still less can such a designation be applied to the quite exceptional tools to be described next.

The five objects shown in figs. 31-33 were discovered in or near the entry to Hut 9, as described on p. 173 above. They lay in the same order as they are here described, the club almost in the doorway, the double axe among the stones fallen from the inner face of the rear wall.

(1) Shale club rudely worked by chipping and reminiscent of the well-known Shetland group (fig. 24, 2).

(2) Pointed implement of shale shaped by grinding. The butt is rounded (fig. 24, 3).

¹ Péquart et le Roux, *Corpus des signes gravés dans les monuments mégalithiques de Morbihan*, pl. cxxxiii. A less satisfactory reproduction is given in *Rev. Arch.*, 1884, vol. II.

² *Proc. Roy. Ir. Acad.*, xxxvi. C, 1, pp. 2-3; cf. Burdett, *Ipek.*, 1926, p. 53.

(3) Two-pointed implement of similar stone. It is clearly not lathe-turned, its cross-section being nowhere strictly circular. The broader end has been worked down, not to a sharp point, but rather to a very narrow blade, and is elliptical in cross-section (fig. 25, 4).

(4) Three-spiked object of shale. It measures 7.40 inches long and 4.20 inches from the tip of the medial spike to the opposite surface of the convex band encircling the body. This band is marked off from the terminal spikes by two grooves and is decorated with a carved pattern (fig. 25, 1). On one side of the medial spike is a shallow depression, on the other a corresponding raised surface. Our object is undoubtedly allied to that from the chambered mound of Quoyness on Sanday, illustrated by Anderson as fig. 209. At the same time it



Fig. 24. Shale implements from Skara Brae.

exhibits an undeniable similarity to slate implements of the Arctic Stone Age from Norway and Finland.

(5) A double axe of shale, with handle in one piece with the blades. These are chipped as if by use (fig. 25, 3). The object is unique.

A still more puzzling object was discovered near the entry of the passage that opens on to the "market place" on the west. This passage was filled with sand like the market place itself, but 18 inches below the top of the wall surrounding the porch of Hut 8 lay a stone, covering a layer of darker sand, including broken bones. The object, reproduced in fig. 25, 2, lay in this deposit together with a pick of type C1. Immediately below were sherds of the usual pottery resting on a piece of broken slate. Thereunder came another stratum of clean sand, 3 inches thick, resting on darker sand and refuse. The object is one of the most astonishing monuments to human patience and skill ever dis-

covered in Scotland. Though made out of hard volcanic stone (probably andesite), it has been brought to its present shape by grinding. The minute striae left by the process are so irregular as to preclude the assumption of lathe-turning. Yet the proportions are extraordinarily accurate. In shape it is an ellipsoid truncated at both ends. The body is decorated by five horizontal ridges, interrupted and divided into two



Fig. 25. Unusual stone objects from Skara Brae.

groups by two groups of vertical ridges. The ends are divided by deep V-shaped notches, intersecting at right angles. The notches are not strictly in alignment with the vertical grooves nor with the notches at the opposite end. The object's maximum length is 3.60 inches, while that between the intersections of the notches is 2.35 inches. Its diameter on the plane of the middle horizontal ridge is 2.56 inches, a distance retained with incredible precision all round. Diameters taken along the terminal notches differ by only .08 inches from one another.

The terminal spikes and lateral ridges are somewhat clipped. On the other hand, there is not a trace of wear on the terminal notches. The



Fig. 26. Shale objects from chambered mound at Quoyness, Sanday.

use of the object, fashioned with such masterly accuracy and minute care, entirely eludes us; nor can any parallels be cited.

Another peculiar object was found in midden on the wall between passage F and the cell F1. It is a prism of sandstone $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with an hour-glass perforation joining two convergent faces. The perforation seems to have been executed by pecking with an implement of the nature of a chisel, leaving a series of minute pits.

Bone Implements.

Most of the other relics can be fitted into the classification adopted in 1928 as follows:

Bone Tools.

"Pins," type A1, 63 specimens, including one giant $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Awls, A2, 12 specimens (one from the leg bone of a gannet).

Celtiform implements, B1, 5 specimens.

Blunt-nosed tools, B3, 10 specimens, 6 from Hut 8; this suggests that they may have been used as fabricators by the flint-knapper who worked there.

Blunted marrow-bones, B3b (fig. 27, 1), are a



Fig. 27. Objects of bone and other materials.

new type. That figured is the proximal portion of the radius of a sheep.

Type C1, 3 specimens, together with one example of a new type, C1b, in which the perforation is drilled through the narrow face of the bone at right angles to the direction of the normal perforation.

Shovels, C3, 5 specimens.

Pottery.

Sherds were as abundant as usual but no less friable. By immediate immersion in strong shellac it has been possible to save some good



Fig. 28. Sherds from two pottery vessels.

base fragments and one complete segment of a bowl, but in some cases the material dissolved to powder even in shellac! The bowl had the form of an inverted truncated cone. The bases are always flat and sometimes slightly splayed out; but the walls are always straight and show no inclination to belly out. Still less is there any trace of

necks, handles, or everted rims to be observed. One rim was, however, scalloped like that of the bowl from Hut 7.

Many sherds were decorated in the technique previously described. The only important new motives are the small circles and applied bosses with finger-tip impressions, shown in fig. 28, 1-2. These only augment the list of agreement with encrusted-urn pottery designs. The sherd with horizontal ribs was found in the midden over passage A. It is identical with one observed on the floor of Hut 7 in 1928, and so confirms the uniformity of culture throughout the site. Another pot this year had ribs on the inside of its base like one found in 1928.

In addition to the normal Skara Brae encrusted ware, we secured, in 1929, one incised sherd (fig. 28, 3-5). Technically the fabric hardly differs from the normal ware. The incisions are deep and comparatively wide, as if executed with a rather blunt bone point. The row of dashes between the incised lines has been made by jabbing the same implement obliquely into the clay. The sherd lay at the base of the midden which covered the wall stumps of the sand-filled Chamber 6'. It is rather like one from Tiree now in the National Museum.¹

A paint-pot made from the tail vertebra of a small whale was found in the "bed" against the western wall of Hut 2.

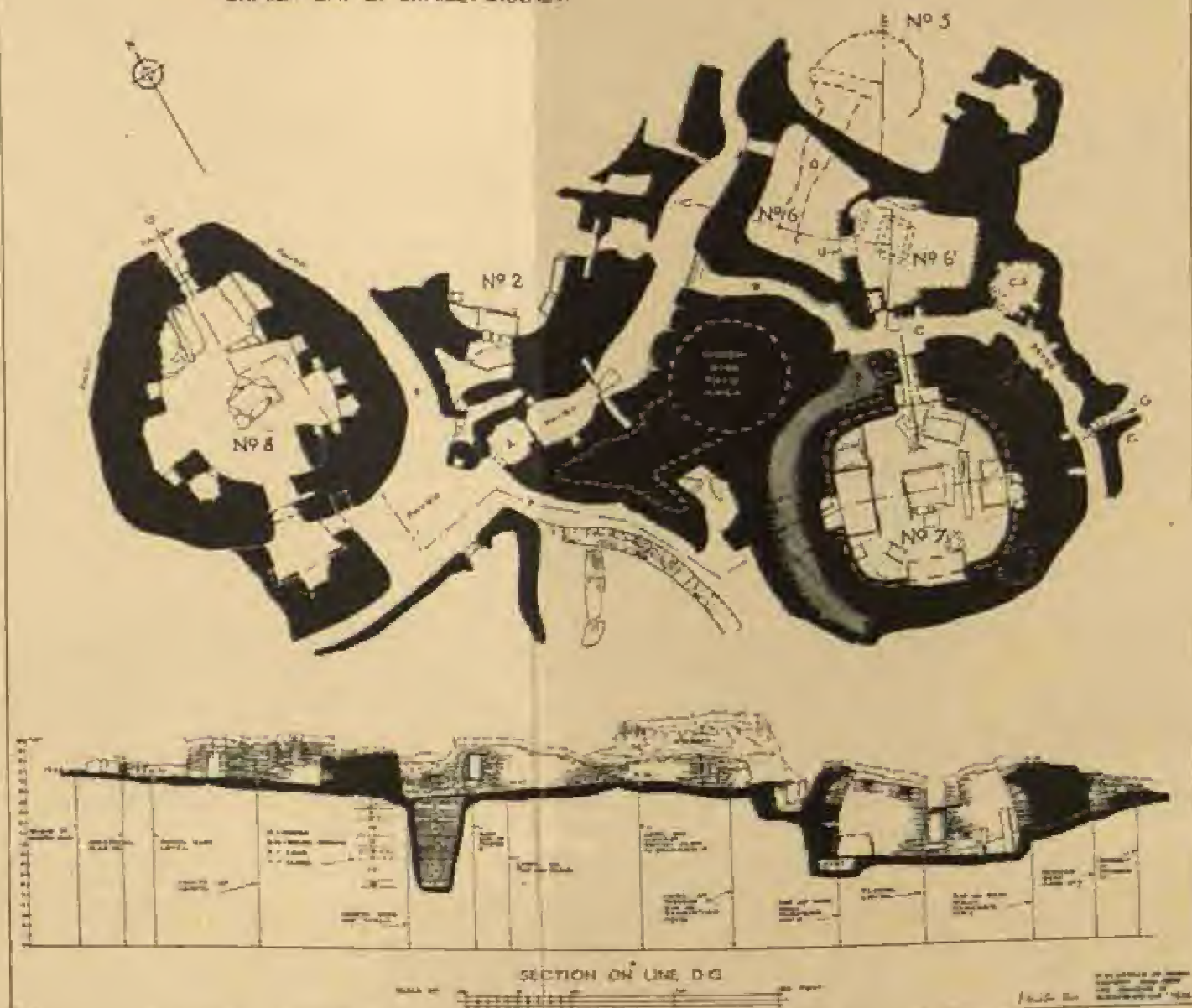
Two well-made paint-pots of stone were recovered from the same "bed" and others from the midden. Some still contain red pigment. Larger vessels—mortars—hollowed out of stone blocks, mostly broken in two, were also common. The majority were found in sand on or near the tops of walls—e.g., on that of Hut 8, near the market place and just over the entry to cell F1. In most the hollow is hemispherical, but one block had a regular oval depression pecked out in it. No lamps were found, but one stone with shallow depressions on two opposite faces suggested a door socket.

Ornaments.

In Hut 2 we found a group of 60 beads and 6 tusk pendants. One bead of this group was made of black stone and cubical in shape, while one bone bead had a double perforation. Otherwise the beads found here and in the midden conformed to types already figured. A triangle of shale, carefully rubbed into shape but not perforated or ornamented, was also discovered in Hut 2. The midden over F yielded a long boar's tusk lamina perforated at one end and notched at the other. From the same region came the implement shown in fig. 28, 2, made from the vestigial tooth of a narwhale. It had apparently been pierced

¹ HD. 36. Figured in Berridge, *Coll and Tiree*, Pl. No. 6.

SKARA BAY OF SKAILL, ORKNEY.



Skara Brae: Plan and section of 1922 operations.



with a hole bored from either end and then broken at this point. The broken end was subsequently notched across at right angles to the perforation. The curious fragment, perhaps of a playing man, shown in fig. 28, 3, was found in the ash over the hearth of Hut 8.

CONCLUSIONS.

The most important results obtained during 1929 are: (1) The demonstration of the prolonged occupation of the site by people preserving throughout the same homogeneous culture. (2) The recognition of a distinct quarter, separated by a barred gate from the residential district and including at least one industrial hut. (3) The identification of the artistic side of the Skara Brae culture. The newly identified art only strengthens the case previously stated for the Bronze Age affinities of the villagers. At the same time the indications of a high degree of specialisation, both in the lay-out and the therein implied economy of the village and in the unique industrial products, is incompatible with a very high date. The chronological problem has been reviewed at some length in a paper read before the Royal Society, Edinburgh,¹ and so need not be discussed again here.

II.

TWO SHORT CISTS AT KILSPINDIE GOLF-COURSE, ABERLADY, EAST LoTHIAN. BY J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A. SCOT., DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES. WITH A REPORT ON THE SKELETAL REMAINS BY PROFESSOR ALEX. LOW.

On the 12th December last I received a message by telephone from Police Constable Lamb, Aberlady, saying that a grave had been discovered on the Kilspindie golf-course (East Lothian, 6-inch O.S. Map, Sheet IV., N.E.), and it was arranged that I should go there next forenoon to see it opened. Accordingly I went with the constable to the site of the discovery, where we met Mr Robert Marr, the head greenkeeper, who with his men had unearthed the graves.

In excavating a new bunker between the second and fifteenth greens a short cist was encountered on the northern edge of the hollow. There was no cover-stone on the grave, this probably having been removed at some previous time when the ground was under cultivation. As the excavation of the bunker was carried towards the south a large

¹ *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin.* (1929-30), vol. I, pp. 26 ff.

quadrangular slab, measuring 3 feet 8 inches and 3 feet 6 inches along the north and south sides, 2 feet 9 inches across the ends, and from 4 inches to 5 inches thick, was laid bare. On lifting this stone a second grave was revealed with a human skeleton lying in it. Mr Marr telephoned to the constable, who advised that nothing should be interfered with, and that the cover should be replaced. This was done, and I had the opportunity of examining this undisturbed burial next day. All concerned with the discovery are to be congratulated on the admirable restraint they displayed in refraining from disturbing the contents of the tomb until someone with experience of examining such deposits could be present.

The land is flat and lies under the 25-foot contour line. Covered by a few inches of light soil is a layer of sand, containing a large admixture of comminuted shells, and resting on a deposit of clay which formed the floors of the cists.

The first discovered grave was a short cist formed of four thin slabs set on edge, the two end stones being inserted within the ends of the sides. The mouth was about 11 inches under the surface, and its main axis lay 70° west of north and 70° east of south magnetic, nearly north-west and south-east. Oblong in shape, the cist measured internally 3 feet 2 inches and 3 feet 4 inches along the south-west and north-east sides, 1 foot 3 inches and 1 foot 6 inches across the north and south ends, and 1 foot 6 inches in depth. There was no caueying or paving of any kind in the bottom. The cist was full of sand, the cover, as we have seen, having been taken away. Amongst this sand, fragments of a small clay urn were found, but no traces of bones or any other relics were observed.

At a distance of 10 feet south of the southern corner of this grave lay the second one. As I saw it on arriving at the site, nothing was visible but the stone cover. This was raised, exposing another well-made short cist very similar in character to the first. As the lid was much larger than the grave, and projected well beyond its sides and ends, no sand had percolated into it; and the remains of the skeleton, lying in a flexed position, were seen partly embedded in the floor, which was very sodden, owing to the copious rains that had fallen during the preceding weeks. As in the first, the end slabs were inserted between the ends of the sides. The cist measured internally 3 feet 6 inches and 3 feet 5 inches along the north and south sides, 1 foot 6 inches and 1 foot 5 inches across the east and west ends, and 1 foot 6 inches deep, the main axis being 80° east of north and 80° west of south magnetic, nearly east-north-east and west-south-west. About 8 inches of soil lay above the cover-stone.

All the slabs used in the construction of the two graves were of the yellow sandstone which is found on the shore in the neighbourhood. With the exception of the cover-stone of the second grave, which we have seen was from 4 inches to 5 inches thick, the other slabs varied from 2½ inches to 4 inches in thickness.

The skeleton lay on its right side facing the south, the back of the skull near the north-west corner of the cist, the vertebrae close to the north side, and the pelvis against it. The knees were drawn well up in front of the body with the shin bones sloping back close to the thighs, and the arm bones lay in front of the chest. The right side of the skull and lower jaw had completely decayed, as had many of the smaller bones. The skeleton was probably that of a woman, from forty to forty-five years of age and 5 feet 2 inches in height. As we usually expect to find in our Scottish Bronze Age short cists, the skull was brachycephalic—that is, round-headed. An unusual feature was noted in the left forearm. It had been broken near the elbow, and, not having been properly set, the end of the radius had become attached to the ulna during the process of healing.

When I brought away the remains of the urn the shards were broken into a series of transverse fragments of fairly equal width, and it looked as if less than half of the vessel had been recovered. But, on building it up in the Museum it was seen that less than a fifth of the wall was missing. The vessel is a very interesting example of the food-vessel type of urn, as, in addition to other peculiarities which will be discussed later, it is of unusually small size (fig. 1). Indeed, there is only one specimen which is smaller in the National Museum.* The urn, which is made of greyish clay, is bowl-shaped, with a short, concave, upright rim, a small moulding at the shoulder, and a wall which falls away towards the base in a slight convex curve. The top of the rim is bevelled downwards towards the interior. The vessel measures 3½ inches in height, 3½ inches in external diameter at the mouth, 4 inches at the shoulder, and 1½ inch across the base, the lip being ¾ inch thick. On the top of the rim are two rows of small punctulations, and encircling the wall are four similar double rows, all made with a pointed instrument.

From the peculiar form of the fractures in the wall when it was recovered, it would seem that the urn had been built in an unusual fashion. Instead of breaking into pieces of irregular shape with the break going straight through the wall, as usually happens with our Bronze Age pottery, the wall of this vessel had broken into narrow,

* There are over one hundred complete or nearly complete food-vessels in the National Collection.

transverse bands of nearly similar width, showing a long oblique fracture with a very acute angle on the top and bottom edges, the upper fracture being on the inside and the lower on the outside. During the last ten years more than twenty examples of the four types of our Bronze Age urns have been received into the Museum in a more or less broken condition, but not one of them showed the consistent, oblique, acute-angled fracture of the Kilspindie specimen. It would thus appear that this unusual break is the result of the peculiar method of building up the vessel. The basal part having been modelled, the



Fig. 1. Food-vessel from Kilspindie Golf course.

wall had been built up by the addition of three separate strips of clay which had been luted together with a relatively long, acute-angled overlap (fig. 2, No. 1). Generally speaking, in our Bronze Age ware and even in our Neolithic pottery the wall seems homogeneous, of a similar character from top to bottom, and there is no indication of its having been built by joining together a series of sections. Still, I have seen other three prehistoric Scottish pottery vessels the wall of which had been built up in separate parts. The first of these was a cinerary urn with a heavy overhanging rim, of the Bronze Age, which was found in a broken condition in a cairn near the east end of the golf-course at Longniddry, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of the site

under review. The basal part had been built up to a height of 1½ inch, and the top edge rounded, before the upper part of the wall was added (fig. 2, No. 2). Three separate strips of clay, of an average width of 1½ inch, were required to bring the wall up to the centre of the neck. A somewhat similar peculiarity is to be noted in fragments of a vessel found in the earth-house at Skara Brae, in Orkney, in the 1928 excavations, only in this case the joint appears 1 inch below the rim. As only a small part of the vessel has survived, it is impossible to say how many sections had been required to complete the wall, but the two upper strips can be seen clearly, their combined width being 3½ inches. The joint in this case combines the long oblique overlap of the Kilspindie vessel with the rounded edge inserted in a groove as in the Longniddry urn (fig. 2, No. 3). In the third example a vessel found in the crannog in the Bishop's Loch, a few miles east of Glasgow, about twenty-five years ago, showed that the wall had been built up by winding bands of tough clay spirally towards the mouth. This vessel belonged to our Early Iron Age, a socketed iron axe having been found in the crannog.



Fig. 2. Sections of Walls of Urns, showing methods of manufacture. (1 cm.)

Regarding the period of the cist containing the skeleton; even though the skeleton had not shown the characteristics of one of the Bronze Age, there could be little doubt as to its age. The two graves are peculiar in their dimensions. While their length is quite normal, they are relatively narrower and shallower than the generality of Scottish Bronze Age short cists. They resemble each other so much in size, shape, and method of construction that one is tempted to suggest that they had been constructed about the same time. As the first contained a food-vessel of the Bronze Age, the obvious inference is that the second must belong to the same period.

The thanks of the Society are due to the Earl of Wemyss for so kindly presenting the urn to the National Museum, and to Constable Lamb, Mr James Marr and his assistants for their action after the second grave was discovered.

REPORT ON THE SKELETAL REMAINS.

By Professor ALEX. LOW.

The bones of the skeleton are rather imperfect, due to portions having decayed away, but the remains indicate an adult, probably a woman, forty to forty-five years of age, and 5 feet 2 inches in stature.

The Skull.—The skull has crumbled away at the right parietal and frontal regions and the right half of the face, but fortunately is sufficiently intact to permit of the more important measurements being recorded (fig. 3). The measurements of the skull are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

Measurements in mm. of Skull from Short Cist at Kilspindie Golf-course.

Sex	Female	Length foramen magnum	89
Cubic capacity	1000 c.c. ap.	Transverse arc	322 ap.
Glabello-occipital length	191	Circumference	550 ap.
Ophryo-occipital length	189		
Nasio-iniond length	179		
Minimum frontal breadth	98 ap.	<i>Indices</i>	
Maximum frontal breadth	129 ap.	Length-breadth	80.6
Parietal breadth	154 ap.	Length-height	63.4
Basibregmatic height	121	Gonathic	99.0
Auricular height	103	Total facial	85.5
Blauricular breadth	114 ap.	Upper facial	50.8
Basinasal length	90	Nasal	47.7
Basialveolar length	95	Orbital, L.	78.4
Nasialveolar height	90	Alveolar	109.1
Nasimental height	101	Dental	39.6
Bizygomatic breadth	118 ap.		
Nasal height	44		
.. breadth	21 ap.	<i>Mandible</i>	
Orbital height, L.	29	Condylar-symph. length	110
.. breadth, L.	37	Height at symphysis	28
Alveolar length	55	Height at second molar	23
.. breadth	60 ap.	Height: ramus	52
Dental length	38	Breadth: ramus	43
Sagittal arc, 1	142	Bicondylar width	102 ap.
.. " 2	132	Bigonial width	78 ap.
.. " 3	124		
	398		

The transverse diameters are approximate, being arrived at by doubling the measurements taken from the mesial plane. It is difficult to

assign with certainty the skull to one or other sex, and unfortunately the bones of the pelvis are not sufficiently intact to be of help. The skull has feminine characters, with its surface smooth, orbital margins fine, and frontal bone rising vertically; on the other hand the mastoid processes are well developed, and the cranium is very large with a cubic capacity of approximately 1660 c.c. The sutures of the vault are open, except the sagittal which is ossified. The profile view shows



Fig. 8. Skull from Short Cist at Kilspindie Golf-course.

the skull to be moderately high, flattened at the bregma, with a full frontal region and with slight projection of the occipital pole. As seen from above, the form of the skull is broad with a length-breadth index of 80.6 and thus just being in the brachycephalic category—the corresponding average index for modern Scottish Skulls as given by Turner is 77.2. The height of the skull as compared with its length is relatively low. The face is short and relatively broad, with no projection of the jaws; the orbits are low and rectangular; the nasal aperture is somewhat broad. The crowns of the teeth are considerably worn, but are in a very good state of preservation. In the upper jaw the last molar tooth is small, and in the lower jaw there has been no third

molar tooth—the dental index is 39.6, so that the teeth are relatively small.

Bones of Trunk and Limbs.—These are mostly too imperfect for detailed measurement, but measurements and indices of the intact bones are given in Table II. The thoracic and lumbar vertebrae are intact,

TABLE II.

Measurements in mm. of Bones of Extremities from Short Clat at Kilsplindle Golf-course.

Humerus:	R	L	Tibia:	R	L
Maximum length	—	311	Maximum length	—	355 ap.
Femur:			Ant. post. diam.	32	37
Maximum length	435	—	Trans. diam.	22	22
Oblique length	440	—	Platymeric index	65.7	66.1
Upper third of shaft—			Angle of torsion	—	34°
Ant. post. diam.	23	22			
Trans. diam.	25	30			
Platymeric index	65.7	61.1			
Angle of neck	128°	—	Stature as calculated from femur.		
Angle of torsion	—	24°	5 feet 2 inches.		

but show rather markedly the effects of rheumatism. A number of ribs on the left side are complete and are delicate rounded bones. The clavicles, scapulae, and hip-bones are fragmentary. The long bones of the limbs are relatively short but well developed. The thigh bones show a good deal of torsion associated with increased curvature, and marked flattening of the shafts below the lesser trochanters (*platymeria*).

The long bones of the left arm are well preserved, and are of especial interest in that the upper ends of the forearm bones are firmly ossified together (fig. 4), the head of radius being displaced backwards so that at the elbow-joint only the ulna articulates with the humerus. There is no evidence of disease, and it looks as if the proximal end of the radius had been fractured or dislocated in early life and then the upper end of the bone became fused on to the side and front of the ulna so that the hand would have been permanently in a position of pronation. The shaft of the radius is stout and rather curved, while the ulna is very slender. The diameters of the middle of the shaft being 9 mm. by 6 mm.; the

corresponding measurements of the shaft of the right ulna are 15 mm. by 10 mm.



Fig. 4. Left Forearm Bone from Short Cist at Kilspindie Golf course, showing Fusion of Radius and Ulna at Elbow joint.

On the whole, this skeleton is of the Alpine type with relatively broad skull, short face, narrow orbits and low stature—characters common to skeletons found in short cists in Scotland.

III.

EARTH-HOUSE AT CLYNE MILTON, IN THE PARISH OF CLYNE,
SUTHERLAND. 1ST MAY 1929. BY R. J. SERJEANTSON, BROBA.

Twenty-five yards south-west of East Clyne Milton farmhouse, beneath the south border of the road, part of an Earth-house was uncovered by workmen excavating to put in a septic tank. Owing to its position it was not possible to uncover the entire site without intercepting the only access to the farmhouse.

The structure consists of a circular chamber of dry stone walling, coning inward slightly at the top, and measures from the floor 5 feet

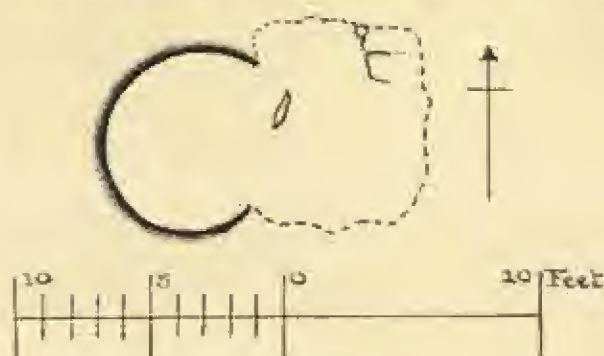


Fig. 1. Plan of Earth-house at Clyne Milton.

6 inches high. The top of the walling of the chamber reaches within 9 inches of the surface of the road, and doubtless when the road was made the covering slab disappeared and the chamber was filled with debris. On the floor of the chamber were several flagstones with clay between; these lay under a thick layer of charcoal. At the entrance of the chamber stood an upright stone (fig. 1). This, unfortunately, had been removed and broken up before the "house" was examined; however, its exact position could be ascertained. The fragments pieced together and measured, showed that it had stood 5 feet 6 inches high, and slightly tapered at the top. Its greatest breadth at the base was 17 inches by 24 inches, and where it entered the ground it was slightly pointed. A thick layer of charcoal surrounded the base, which suggests it stood isolated and possibly supported a superstructure. There were no markings on it.

At the east corner of the excavation (see plan) are indications of an entrance passage; a single stone may be part of the door jamb, and

two flagstones, one slightly higher than the other, suggest an ascending passage.

The workmen found indications of walling between this entrance and the termination of the north arm of the chamber; also the south arm of the chamber was slightly extended. Until they came across the circular chamber they did not realise they had found anything of antiquarian interest, after which they exercised the greatest care.

IV.

THE CAMPAIGN AND BATTLE OF CULBLEAN, A.D. 1335.

By W. DOUGLAS-SIMPSON, M.A., D.LITT., F.S.A. SCOT.

It is not always realised, even by professed students of British history, how long the cause of Scotland's independence remained in jeopardy during the fourteenth century. Popularly it is no doubt supposed that the question was decided, once for all, on the field of Bannockburn in 1314; but the Treaty of Northampton, which closed the First War of Independence, was not signed until 1328; and what is not usually understood is that the death of the great King Robert a year later was the prelude to a second bitter struggle with unresting Plantagenet imperialism, in the course of which Edward III. achieved at one time a much greater measure of control over Scotland than his grandfather had ever enjoyed. In 1336 the English king penetrated as far as Lochindorb; his puppet, Edward Balliol, had been crowned in due form at Scone as Edward I. of Scotland, and had sworn fealty to his English namesake on the most degrading conditions: meantime young King David had been removed safely out of harm's way to Château Gaillard in Normandy. None but children in their games, says Wyntoun, dared call David Bruce their king. The same chronicler describes how completely the English had the country in their administrative grip, and how in 1335 the Cross of St Andrew still flew over no more than five places of strength in all Scotland, namely the castles of Dumbarton, Lochleven, Kildrummy, and Urquhart, and the peel of Loch Doon:

"Thai made bailzeis, schirraffis, and instis
And officaris on syndry wisse.
Throw al Scotland brade and wide,
All worthit Inglis men in that tyde,
Ottane foure castellis and a peyl."

¹ *Original Chronicle*, ed. F. J. Amours, vol. vi, p. 17. According to Bishop John Leslie, *De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus Gentis Scotorum*, 1578, p. 259, the defenders of the four castles enjoyed pecuniary aid from France.

All these castles were in a state either of active siege or of more or less continuous blockade. Kildrummy in particular was hotly assaulted by David de Strathbogie, Earl of Atholl, who like many other Scottish nobles had thrown in his lot with Balliol—from his mother, a Comyn, he inherited that ill-used family's mortal quarrel with the House of Bruce. The Donside castle, however, was gallantly maintained by its captain, John of the Craig, the defenders being greatly heartened by the heroic demeanour of King Robert's sister, Dame Christian Bruce, who at that time was resident in the castle. Animated by her spirited example, Wyntoun tells us, the garrison

"Maid stout and manly resistens
And wichtly set for hir defens
And oftare chasit thaim without
Than thai did thaim within, but dout."

At the headquarters of the Regent, the gallant and capable Sir Andrew de Moray, who at that time was in Lothian, the danger to Kildrummy Castle was regarded as so serious that it was determined to make a special effort to relieve it. Should it fall, all Scotland north of the Mounth and east of the Great Glen, we may imagine, would be lost to the national cause. Moreover, the lady besieged in Kildrummy was the Regent's wife, so that knightly honour and conjugal duty went hand in hand with high considerations of strategy in pointing the need for a bold intervention benorth the Mounth. And so the Regent, accompanied by the Earl of March and the famous "Knight of Liddesdale," Sir William de Douglas, gathered around him the chivalry of the country south of the "Scottis Se"—that is, the Firth of Forth—and, no doubt also drawing in the local levies of Strathmore as he marched, passed with the speed of life and death¹ across the Mounth into Cromar. We are not told which of the Mounth passes he used, but the fact that his march took him to the east end of Loch Davan makes it reasonably certain that he crossed from Glenesk and Tarfside by the Fir Mounth, passing the Dee by the well-known ford and ferry of Cobleheugh at Dinnet² (see map, fig. 1). This, of course, would be the most direct route for an army in a hurry wishing to reach Kildrummy from Strathmore, and having in view the possibility of requiring to intercept a retreat of its besiegers

¹ Wyntoun's account of the siege of Kildrummy and the campaign and battle of Culblean will be found in *op. cit.*, vol. vi, pp. 38-71.

² "*Diris cruciatibus plebel pessundatis ex corda compulzentes, nuptis eleperant mori in bello quam videre mala gentis suae; atque uno consensu et concupiscenti unum, pro redemptione servitutis, se dantes periculo, quasi ursi ad leones in pils catulis arripentes, ad praelia properabant.*"—*Juanis Forduni Scotichronicon*, ed. W. Goodall, vol. II, p. 321.

³ See G. M. Fraser, *The Old Donside Road*, pp. 167-90. What I have written on the subject of Atholl's route in *Proceedings*, vol. LXIII, p. 130, must of course be corrected.

towards Atholl. On the evening of 20th November 1335 the Regent, says Wyntoun, pitched his camp at the "Hall of Logy Rothwayne." To Mr G. M. Fraser, the Aberdeen City Librarian, belongs the credit of identifying this place with the mediæval moated homestead site on the north-east shore of Loch Davan. "This ancient fort," he writes,



J. F. Wynne, del.

Fig. 1. The Campaign of Cuthbert.

"is situated in the old parish of Logie (conjoined in 1618 with the more northerly parish of Coldstone to form the existing parish of Logie Coldstone). The Mains of Logie and Mill of Logie are in the neighbourhood of the fortress, on the same side of the Dinnet-Strathdon road, while Ruthven (Nether and Upper) is also in the neighbourhood, on the opposite side of the road."¹

¹ "Loch Davan and Its Munted Furg," in *Aberdeen Press and Journal*, 9th September 1825.

Learning of the Regent's approach, Atholl had hastily broken up the siege of Kildrumny and marched south. On the same day, apparently, when Moray reached Loch Davan, Atholl pitched his camp in the highway at the east end of Culblean, so Wyntoun tells us explicitly. Evidently Earl David was making for his own country of Atholl: from Kildrumny his most speedy way thither would take him by the Boltinstone pass into Cromar, thence by Coldstone and Blelack he would strike into the well-known old drove road which leads from Tarland along the north shore of Loch Davan, and so over the shoulder of Culblean and through the overflow channel between Culblean and Cnoc Dubh¹ to Tomnakiest and Tullich,² where the important ford and ferry over the Dee at Cobletown³—or still farther west, the bridge at Invermuick⁴—would offer him immediate access to the Capel Mounth Pass leading directly into Atholl. Wyntoun tells us that Earl David's camp on this Culblean road was pitched at its east end, and that "right before" him, *i.e.* right opposite, lay the Regent at Logie Ruthven. Atholl's position must therefore have been near the west shore of Loch Davan; and the ford where Sir William de Douglas made his frontal attack during the battle, and where Sir Robert Brady was killed, will have been on the little burn that flows into Loch Davan at Marchnear, rather than a ford on the Burn of Vat farther to the south-west, which must have been in Atholl's rear. A site on the north side of the Burn of Vat was indicated as the "supposed battlefield" in the 1870 edition of the Ordnance Survey Map (6 inch, Aberdeenshire, Sheet LXXXI, S.W.), but this identification seems to have had no more valid authority behind it than the group of prehistoric tumuli on the hillslope to the north. In the revised (1902) issue of the Ordnance Survey it is satisfactory to note that the "supposed site of the Battle of Culblean" has been transferred to a position west of Marchnear, in harmony with Wyntoun's explicit statement.

In the fourteenth century, and until very much later, the hillside of Culblean, now an open moor (fig. 2), was densely covered with forest.

Such being the situation on the evening of 20th November, a modern strategist will doubtless comment that it was still perfectly possible for Earl David, with Loch Davan between him and his enemy, to out-

¹ For this remarkable geological feature see A. Bremner, *Physical Geography of the Dee Valley*, p. 31.

² This ancient track is described by Mr G. M. Fraser, "An Old Drove Road over Culblean," in *Aberdeen Free Press*, 7th June 1921.

³ Fraser, *Old Deeside Road*, pp. 177-8.

⁴ *Proceedings*, vol. LXIII, p. 110.

march the Regent and gain the Capel Mounth pass in safety. Mediæval etiquette, however, demanded a battle under such conditions, and there is no hint that Atholl wished to shirk the issue. His army at the siege of Kildrummy, according to Wyntoun, had numbered three thousand—though the figure is given with reserve: "men said." As to



Fig. 2. The Howe of Cromar, looking west from Mulloch.

From Michie's "*Loch Kinnord*," 2nd ed., by courtesy of P. C. Mack.

Loch Kinnord is seen to the left, Loch Davan to the right. Behind Loch Kinnord are Craigeudarroch and the Pass of Ballater. In front and to the right of Craigeudarroch is Cuoe Dubh, to the right again is Culblean, both standing out against the Crannach Hill ridge behind. Between Culblean and Cuoe Dubh is the "slack" through which passes the old drove road to Tullich. The high summit to the right is Morven (292 feet). The crane in Loch Kinnord is clearly visible: the castle island is not distinguished against the shore behind.

the Regent's strength, the only information we have is that in Lothian he had gathered for the enterprise "weill aucht hunder of fechtand men." This number is of course absurdly small; but if we may regard "fighting men" as a translation of *milites*, i.e. knights, then by the ordinary proportion in a fourteenth-century army his total force would have been about four thousand.¹ That this solution is correct is

¹ See J. E. Morris, *The Welsh Wars of Edward I.*, p. 229.

suggested by the fact that Wyntoun describes these eight hundred as "the floure of the South half the Scottis se," phraseology which indicates that he was counting the chivalry and took no reckoning of the rank and file—particularly as he makes specific mention of the "commonis" in his narrative of the battle. Fordun's continuator, who seems to know no other authority than Wyntoun, translates *oclingenti electi*.¹

At this critical juncture who should march into the Regent's camp but the gallant defenders of Kildrummy.

"Thre hundreth wicht men and hardy
That comfort him in mekle thing;
For he wes glaid of thair cummyng."

At their head was John of the Craig, who now would show that he was not merely a "bonnie fechter" on the guarded walls of a castle, but also that he was a tactician of genius with a keen eye for ground, and in particular with a thorough knowledge of the topography of the present scene of operations (see Map, fig 3). For John of the Craig told the Regent that he knew of a forest path by means of which Atholl's position could be turned and a disastrous attack launched against his flank. The whole tactical situation, not least in the forest nature of the ground, reminds us of Jackson's march at Chancellorsville in the American Civil War. Eagerly the gallant Moray caught at the bold proposal, and two columns of assault were formed, of which one, under Sir William de Douglas, was to deliver a frontal attack, while the other, under the Regent in person, and guided by John of the Craig, would make the flank march and fall upon Atholl's army pinned to the battlefield by the attack in front. Both columns, knights and all, marched on foot, as indeed the nature of the ground demanded.

But herein emerges the major difficulty in Wyntoun's account. According to him, John of the Craig's path conducted the Regent's detachment *along the River Dee*, and therefore by implication the flank attack must have been delivered *from the south*. The obstacles in the way of accepting this statement seem to me to be insuperable. From the Regent's camp at the *motte* on Loch Davan the nearest point on the River Dee is distant, as the crow flies, a mile and seven furlongs; thence along the course of the river to a point nearest Atholl's camp² would be fully a mile and a half; and from there to the camp itself must be at least another two miles. Allowing for the intricacies of the ground, this would presuppose a march for the flanking column of, at the lowest estimate, six or seven miles—an altogether unlikely distance

¹ *Scotichronicon*, *ut supra*.

² Dr Broomer has kindly informed me that the course of the river here is not likely to have materially altered since the fourteenth century.

to be traversed in the dark, through broken, marshy, and forest country, by a considerable force which, we are told, started "some eftir the mydnycht," and was within sight of the enemy "some eftir in the



Fig. 3. The Battle of Culblean.

W. E. Wilson, ed.

drawing"—which would have taken place about twenty minutes to nine o'clock.¹ It must of course be remembered that a considerable time would

"On this question Mr Owen F. T. Roberts, Lecturer in Astronomy at Aberdeen University, has kindly written me as follows: "November 10, 1825, would be December 8 (N.S.): the correction applied in 1752 was 11 days; but the Julian Calendar gets less in error as you go back. According to calculations which I made a couple of years ago, the sun rises at Aberdeen at 8.41 a.m. on December 8, and so at 8.41 a.m. at Loch Lavan. A further correction of about 4 minutes is due to what is known as the Precession of the Equinoxes in six centuries, giving 8.45 a.m. as a good estimate. I should point out that the sun at that time of year rises at a nearly south-easterly point; and owing to the range of hills somewhere about Mt. Battock, it would be invisible until perhaps 10 minutes later, but this may be of no importance."

be required to marshal the long straggling column for battle at the end of its journey. Moreover, such a march, coming up from the Dee along the west side of Loch Kinnord, would have brought the Regent's column into a position right in the rear of Atholl's army—would have produced not a Chancellorsville but a Sedan. Wyntoun, however, quite clearly indicates that the attack was a flank one: Sir Andrew's detachment, he says, "came in on the side." Now, as the right flank of Atholl's position was covered by Loch Davan,¹ the only way in which a force coming up from the Dee could have manœuvred itself into a flanking position would be by making a still wider and more toilsome divergence to the west, first rounding Cnoc Dubh, then mounting the Burn of the Vat, and lastly getting on to Culblean above the enemy. But why the flank attack at all, when an assault directly from the rear would have been so much more effective?

Again, there is no intelligible reason why such an exaggerated *détour* into the Dee Valley should have been necessary at all. Had Moray intended to attack Atholl's position from the south, he would have led his flanking column through between Loch Davan and Loch Kinnord; or, if so narrow an access was thought dangerous, he could have passed round the south side of Loch Kinnord and over the northern skirts of Ord Hill, but in no conceivable circumstances would it have been necessary to go as far south as the Dee.

Lastly, if the flank attack had been delivered from the south, the direction of dispersal for Atholl's beaten army must have been to the north and west, into the fastnesses of Culblean and Marven. But Wyntoun tells us how the remnant of his smitten host found refuge in the island castle on Loch Kinnord—i.e. the refugees must have fled not backwards but forwards through the centre of the victorious army!² Obviously the fact that the survivors of the rout escaped to Loch Kinnord is totally inconsistent with the idea of a decisive assault on Atholl's position from anywhere in the Dee valley.

One is, of course, very properly reluctant to correct our oldest and only detailed authority; but, in all the circumstances as above set forth, I have become convinced that the Prior of Loch Leven, who probably was equipped with no local knowledge, but clearly had authentic materials at his disposal,³ must have been misinformed in bringing the

¹ The west shore of the loch at this time probably came as far as Lochhead.

² One recalls the precisely similar absurdity of the flight of the English survivors to Stirling Castle after Bannockburn, as conceived on the old idea of an east-to-west battle front. See W. M. Mackenzie, *The Battle of Bannockburn*, pp. 164-5.

³ For the Wyntoun connection with Kildrumny, and its possible influence on the writing of Wyntoun's chronicle, see *Memorials of the Family of Wemyss of Wemyss*, ed. Sir William Fraser, vol. I, p. 34; also *Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Breviff*, vol. IV, p. 170, footnote.

Dee into his account at all,¹ and that the flank attack was delivered not from the south but from the north.² This seems the only theory that squares with the topography and also with the rest of Wyntoun's own narrative. John of the Craig would lead the Regent's party round by the north of Loch Davan on to the shoulder of Culblean, and would thus gain higher ground above and behind Atholl's camp, from which the decisive attack would be launched whose natural result was the driving of Atholl's beaten troops southward and eastward to Loch Kinpord. Wyntoun tells us that there were two paths through the wood—the "umast way" and the "nethir way." Earl David lay in the upper, while the flanking column advanced first by the lower and then crossed over to the upper. Of course it is hazardous now to attempt the identification of such minute details of an ancient topography, but two old hill-tracks, one below and the other above the 800-foot contour line, do in fact pass southward across the eastern slope of Culblean. Both start from a common point west of the ancient churchyard of Logie. The upper of these tracts enters the Tarland-Tullich road near the head of Marchnear Burn, where Atholl's camp was pitched. I conceive that the Knight of Liddesdale's column would follow the Tarland-Tullich road in order to deliver the frontal attack on this position, while Moray with John of the Craig would make his way by a wide detour to the north, probably by an old cross-country road leading from Davan by the south side of Mill of Logie and Mains of Logie to west of Logie churchyard, where it meets the two Culblean hill-tracks already mentioned. Wheeling to the south the flanking column would at first take the lower of those, and then would strike up to the right, in order to gain the upper track and higher ground from which to descend on Atholl's left rear.

The details of the battle may be read in Wyntoun's picturesque narrative. Evidently the tactical synchronisation was perfect. William de Douglas advancing along the Tarland-Tullich road first crossed the Marchnear Burn, and revealed himself at dawn in his enemy's presence; then he retired behind the burn, and by a show of irresolution, doubtless also by the fewness of his numbers, he enticed Atholl to leave his

¹ Possibly Wyntoun may have misunderstood some reference, in his original sources or in some verbal communication, to the crossing of the Dee by the Regent's army on his way to Logie-Rathren.

² The Rev. J. G. Michie, parish minister of Dinnit, the local historian, published two accounts of the battle of Culblean. One, in his *History of Loch Kinnord*, 1877, pp. 62-63 (revised issue, ed. P. C. Black, 1910, pp. 32-33), is a mere paraphrase, not always accurate, of Wyntoun's narrative. The other account, contained in his *History of Logie Colinton and the River of Mar*, 1906, pp. 18-20, is a very brief notice, but it is interesting to observe that in it the author makes the flank column adopt a northward circuit.

"herbery," and come down to attack him. Here, therefore, at the March-near ford a hand-to-hand conflict developed, in which Sir Robert de Brady was slain. Then suddenly the Regent's column, crashing through the undergrowth, broke in with irresistible weight on Atholl's exposed flank:—

"With that Schir Andro of Murraif
Come in on syde sa sturdely
With all thaim of his company
That in his cummyng, as thai say
He baire donna buskis in his way."

Atholl himself was slain, fighting gallantly to the last—

"Thare by ane pik delt Edd Davy."

According to Boece, who is echoed by the seventeenth-century historian of the Gordons,¹ he was slain by Alexander Gordon, the successor to Atholl's forfeited Lordship of Strathbogie. The rank and file of his host had fled incontinent as soon as the flanking column appeared, and hid themselves in the forest; one of our two English sources suggests that their defection may have been due to treachery.² Those who stayed to fight it out were dispersed without much loss being inflicted on them; and part of the refugees found shelter with Sir Robert Menzies in his island castle on Loch Kinnord, where they surrendered next day.

The battle of Culblean, fought "on Sancte Androwis day," 1335,³ was the turning-point in the second war of Scottish Independence, and therefore an event of great historical importance. John of the Craig, the hero of the day, would appear to be the earliest recorded laird of the Craig of Auchindoir.⁴ As a vassal of the Earl of Mar he would be called upon to take his part in the defence of Kildrumny. That he was captain of its garrison, and that he led the "wicht and hardy" three hundred to join the Regent at Logie-Ruthven, we learn from Boece, who as an Aberdeen authority here carries special weight; he is followed

¹ *Hectoris Boethii Scotorum Historia*, ed. 1520, folio ccxxxl. verso; Sir Robert Gordon, *Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland*, p. 46.

² *Rece et finure sice in dala—Chronicle de Lanercost*, ed. J. Stevenson, p. 284. The other account, in the *Annals of the Chronicle of the Abbey of St Mary at York, 1333-31* (ed. by V. H. Galbreath, Manchester University Publications, No. 185, p. 51), is a mere transcript of the Lanercost Chronicle.

³ Wyntoun, however, is doubtful whether the fight did not take place "on the awyn, as thai say." Fordun, *ut supra*, gives the date as 16th November. The question is settled by an entry in the account of the Sheriff of Daunfries (Eustace de Maxwell) for 1335-6. *Nove sacets; de baronia de Dalmeintoun que fuit David Comitis Athollie, ab ultimo die Novembris anno IX^{to} quo die idem comes obiit, usque XIX diem Martii proximo sequentem*, etc.—J. Bain, *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. iii, Appendix III., p. 315, ff introduction, p. 316.

⁴ See my paper on "Craig Castle and the Church of Auchindoir," in this volume, *supra*, p. 54.

by his translator Bellenden, and also by Buchanan.¹ Curiously enough Wyntoun does not mention John of the Craig in connection with the defence of Kildrumny, but his language none the less makes it clear that he came into the Regent's camp with the three hundred. After describing their arrival and the Regent's joy, he proceeds:—

"Sa in his company was one
John of the Craige," etc.

Wyntoun also tells us that John had been captured by Atholl earlier in the war, and had been liberated on promise to pay ransom, which debt fell due next day. If that is so, he had a most excellent Aberdeenshire motive to exterminate his creditor, *quam celerrime*.

MONDAY, 10th March 1930.

CHARLES E. WHITELAW, I.A.
Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

BENJAMIN BLACK MACKINSON, Organising Secretary, 68 Ardencaple Quadrant, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire.
HENRY O'DONNELL, 417 Govan Road, Glasgow, S.W.
ARTHUR BOWDEN PETERS, F.R.Met.S., Librarian and Curator, Inverness Public Library.
HAROLD H. L. SANDS, F.S.A., 16 Portland Court, Great Portland Street, London, W.1, and Beacon Hall, Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent.
R. J. SEBASTIANSON, Troughend, Brocu, Sutherland.
ALEXANDER WRIGHT, L.R.I.B.A., Highfield, Babblerock Road, Milngavie.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By JAMES McCABO, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Dalbeattie.

Stone Adze, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in breadth at the cutting end, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, found in a deep drain on Kirkland Hill Farm, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Stewartry of Kirkcubright.

¹ Boece, *ut supra*; Bellenden's *Cronykla*, ed. 1590, folio cccxxv. verso; *Georgii Buchanani Opera Omnia*, ed. 1713, vol. 1, p. 161.

Axe of whitish Flint (tranchet), of rectangular shape, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, probably Danish.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of whitish Flint, measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth, found near Milton Loch, parish of Urr.



Fig. 1. Ground Flint Knife from Challock.

Barbed and stemmed Arrow-head of dirty yellow Flint, slightly imperfect at the point, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth, from Challock, Penninghame, Wigtownshire.

Knife of yellow Flint, of horse-shoe shape, finely ground round the curved edge (fig. 1), measuring 2 inches in height and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth.

found in a field on Milton Mains, skirting Milton Loch, parish of Urr. (See *Proceedings*, xlv, p. 181.)

Flake of whitish Flint with slight secondary working along one edge, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found in a moss on Kilquhanity, Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Flake of whitish Flint, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found in Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Whetstone of brownish Quartz (fig. 2), finely polished, of square section and rounded at the ends, measuring $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square at the widest part, found on the farm of Walton Park, Kirkpatrick-Durham. (See *Proceedings*, xlv, p. 181.)



Fig. 2. Quartz Whetstone from Walton Park.

Waterworn Pebble of irregular shape, measuring $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a large picked indentation on the top and bottom sides, found on Brockloch Farm, Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Stone Whorl, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, decorated on both faces by punctulations irregularly placed round the perforation, from Arkland Farm, Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Perforated Stone, measuring 1 inch in diameter, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, decorated on both faces and round the edge by a single line of punctulations. From Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Stone Ball, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, the entire surface being ground into 40 flat facets, from Cronie Farm, Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Similar Ball of Brass, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, with 36 facets, numbered 1 to 36, from Kirkpatrick-Durham village.

Stone Ball, probably a sling stone, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, from the grounds of Barneilzie Hall, Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Stone Button-mould, measuring $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in breadth, and 1 inch in thickness, with matrices for two buttons on one face, found on West Glenarm, Urr, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

Half of Stone Mould for casting a flat ring, measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in external diameter, from West Glenarm, Urr.

Half of a Token Mould of Slate, of the parish of Kelton, with inscription KEL - TOWN/ 1771(?)—dug up in a garden at Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Horn Snuffmill, from Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Leather Snuffmill, which belonged to one of the Buchanites at Newhouse, Crocketford, Kirkpatrick-Durham.

Combined Snuff-spoon, Tobacco-pipe Stopper and Pricker of Iron, from Auchencairn, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

Knitting Sheath of Wood, decorated with chip carving, and bearing the initials G. C. and date 1770, from Auchencairn.

Percussion-cap Magazine of Brass, from Kirkpatrick-Durham village.

Two Wooden Stamps for printing calicoes, from Kirkecowan village, Wigtownshire.

Yarn Winder, with four reels, from the parish of Dalry, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

(2) By A. D. LACAILLE, F.S.A.Scot.

Core of Chalcedony, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, found on Shewalton Sands, Ayrshire.

Two End Scrapers (Magdalenian), one of yellow Flint, measuring $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, and the other with a burin point (*grattoir-burin*) of black Flint, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, from La Madeleine, Dordogne, France.

(3) By JOHN FRASER, Corresponding Member.

Burnisher of Hematite, of irregular shape, polished all over the surface, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Three Scrapers and five Knives of Flint. All found near Upperbrough, on the south-west side of Bosquoy Loch, Harray, Orkney, on the same field as the large flint implement figured in *Proceedings*, vol. xlviii. p. 110.

(4) By JOHN R. FORTUNE, Corresponding Member.

Part of Perforated Stone Object, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Very small leaf-shaped Arrow-head, of green Chert, measuring $\frac{7}{16}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Four Scrapers:—(1) of green Chert, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch; (2) of light grey Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; (3) of grey Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch; (4) of black Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Part of Knife of light grey Flint (imperfect), measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

A Knife of black Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Three worked Flint flakes.

All found on Airhouse, Oxtou, Berwickshire, by the donor.

(5) By W. T. MUIR, Corresponding Member.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of grey Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{7}{16}$ inch, found at the bottom of a peat moss, Hill of Huntuo, Evie, Orkney.

(6) By A. BASHALL DAWSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Fire-mark of Lead, of the Glasgow Insurance Company, showing the arms of Glasgow in an upright oval panel, GLASGOW in an oblong panel below.

(7) By FRANCIS CHALMERS, W.S., F.S.A.Scot.

Wooden Bowl or Mazer, with a copper fillet round the rim, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, at the mouth, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, purchased by the donor in Edinburgh.

(8) By J. M. CORRIE, F.S.A.Scot.

Small complete wall segment of a shallow, flat-bottomed Vessel of red Pottery, which has had perforations on the wall and bottom. The wall, which is almost vertical and narrows at the lip, is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height. When discovered, the whole of the vessel lay in fragments in a circular hole cut out on the edges of two flagstones fitted together, with some ashes below. Found in a chambered mound at Kirbister, Orkney.

(9) By JOHN RICHARDSON, F.S.A.Scot., Musselburgh.

Baton of Wood with a silver capsule on each end, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. On one end are the initials G H R. with crown

above, and on the other end NICOLSON PARK 1804 round the edge, and 5 in centre.

Baton of the Clerk to the Commissioners of Edinburgh Police, of ebony, measuring 5 inches in length. Round the centre is a narrow band of silver, and at each end a deep capsule of the same metal. Round one of the capsules is CLERK TO COMMISSIONERS OF EDINBURGH POLICE, while on the end of the other is the seal of the Commissioners, and on the side the initials V. R., with crown above.

(10) By H. M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Fork portion of a Gun-rest of Iron, found in Edinburgh Castle.

(11) Mr TEMPLE, Hume.

Piece of sheet Lead, roughly rectangular in shape, measuring 26 inches in breadth and 10½ inches in height, probably from the roof of a building. One side is covered with scratched designs, which include a rectangle broken up into squares, another rectangle divided into four parts, each of which is filled in with oblique lines, and a number of rudely shaped bows with an arrow in each. Found 300 yards north-north-east of Hume, Berwickshire.

It was announced that the following objects had been purchased for the Museum.

Stone Knife of fairly regular width, tapering slightly towards a flat butt and a flatter rounded point, ground along both edges and round the point, measuring 6½ inches in length, 1½ inch in greatest breadth, and ¾ inch in thickness, broken in three fragments, found in the ruins of an elliptically shaped building in the Lea of Hullan, on the north side of and close to Scutts Voe, Gruting Voe, Shetland.

Intervertebral plate of Cetacean Bone, trimmed in places round the edge, measuring 9½ inches in diameter, from the Old Cattlefold, Vallay, North Uist.

Quadrangular block of Stone, measuring 9¼ inches in length, 5¼ inches in breadth, and 4½ inches in thickness, with a picked out hollow of rectangular shape on the upper side, measuring 3½ inches in length, 2½ inches in breadth, ½ inch in depth, found in cultivated land on the Knowe of Mossquoy, Corston. Harray, Orkney.

Stone of triangular shape, measuring 5½ inches in greatest length, 4½ inches in breadth, and 1½ inch in greatest thickness, with a

triangular hollow picked on the upper surface, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth (possibly a lamp), found on cultivated land at Quoykersey, Harray, Orkney, near the site of an earth-house, opened but never described.

Conical Drinking Horn, with a whistle at the narrow end and the rim bound with a brass mount. The horn is decorated with two bands of interlaced ornamentation and circular panels filled in with interlaced and chip carving designs. It also bears the initials I. F. and date 1717. The horn measures 6 inches in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter across the mouth. From Banchory, Kincardineshire.

Knife and Fork, with tortoiseshell silver-mounted handles, the fork having two prongs. Both are contained in a leather sheath with tooled interlaced ornamentation. From Oban.

Brass Pin or Skewer, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the top pierced with five holes and showing engraved designs. From the Haughton House Sale, Alford, Aberdeenshire.

Axe of Felstone, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and 1 inch in thickness, turned up by the plough in 1872 at Marlfield, Eekford, Roxburghshire.

Two Perforated Stones, the first a pebble of quartz, measuring 2 inches in greatest diameter, and the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest diameter. Both from Stichill, Roxburghshire.

Sailmaker's Tool of Ivory, for smoothing the seams of sails, measuring 5 inches in length. The top has a knop carved in the form of an interlaced double cord, and round the centre of the stem is an interlaced 3-ply cord.

Thack-raip Rack of wood, to which is fixed an iron loop on a swivel, for twisting straw ropes. From Berwickshire.

Sixteen Pennies of Alexander III. which were found in 1908 in the great Brussels Hoard of more than 100,000 coins.

The following Donations of Books to the Library were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By T. SHEPPARD, M.Sc., F.S.A.Scot., the Author—

Hull Museum Publications—No. 161. Meaux Abbey (*illustrated*). No. 162. Catalogue of the Mortimer Collection of Prehistoric Remains from East Yorkshire Barrows (*illustrated*). No. 163. Hull Museum Treasures (*illustrated*). No. 164. Cissbury; Evolution of Furniture; Lincolnshire Worthies. No. 165. Catalogue of the Fawster Collection of F. S. Smith's Sketches of Old Hull. No. 166. The Position a Museum

should hold in the Life of a Community, by Sir Frederick G. Kenyon, K.C.B., LL.D., D.Litt.; The Mortimer Collection of East Yorkshire Antiquities, by the Donor.

(2) By THE DIRECTOR, Valetta Museum—

Bulletin of the Museum, Valetta, Malta, No. 1., Vol. I. 1929.

(3) By THE CURATOR, Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Cartulaire Lyonnaise. Tomes 1 and 2. 1885, 1893.

A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household, made in divers Reigns. From King Edward III. to King William and Queen Mary.

Liber Cartarum Prioratus Sancti Andree in Scotia. Edinburgh, 1841.

Fabretti. De Columna Traiani Syntagma. Rome, 1690.

Recueil de quelques Antiquités trouvées sur les bords de la Mer Noire, appartenans à l'Empire de Russie. Berlin, 1803.

(4) By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.—

Scottish Gaelic Studies. Vol. I., 1, 2; Vol. II., 1, 2; Vol. III., 1.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

A STONE CIST AT JOHNSTON, LESLIE, ABERDEENSHIRE

BY PROFESSOR ALEX. LOW, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.Scot.

The cist described was unearthed on the farm of Johnston, in the parish of Leslie, Aberdeenshire, on 4th May 1929. The site of the cist is about 250 yards west-south-west of the farm buildings, in a cultivated field that here lies high at an elevation of about 700 feet above sea-level: to the south, the level of the ground falls quickly down some 100 feet towards the Gadie Burn which flows about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant. The Gadie Burn falls into the Ury which, in turn, is a tributary of the river Don.

Evidence of the prehistoric occupation of the district is seen in the numerous flint implements that have been found, and in not a few cairns, and cists that, from time to time, have been unearthed. Fully a mile to the east, in the neighbouring parish of Premnay, three short cists were found on the farm of Mains of Leslie. Detailed accounts of these cists, one of which contained a skeleton with a beaker, another with unburnt fragments of bone and a beaker, and the third two beakers, were published by Mr J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot.¹

About a quarter of a mile to the north-east of the site of the present cist stands a fine example of a ringing stone.

The cist was discovered while the field was being prepared for cropping, the cultivator tilting up a corner of the cover-stone. Fortunately Mr W. J. Chrystall, the tenant of the farm, was in the vicinity at the time, and recognising the importance of the find, took great care to have the cist and its contents kept undisturbed. Mr Chrystall afforded me the opportunity of making a detailed examination of the cist soon after its discovery.

There was no external mark indicating the position of the cist, which lies at a depth of only 10 inches below the surface of the ground. The cover-stone is an undressed slab of local Coreen stone, of irregular shape, 20 inches in its greatest length, 20 inches at the greatest breadth, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness: in addition to the larger cover-stone there is a smaller piece measuring 15 inches by 7 inches and about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. These slabs roofed over the cist very closely so that little soil had found its way into the chamber.

The cist (fig. 1) is quite small, carefully made, and nearly rectangular, with the longer axis north-east and south-west. Each side and end consists of a single slab of Coreen stone about 23 inches long, 15 inches

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vols. xii. p. 119, xiii. p. 70, and xvi. p. 344.

deep, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The slabs are set so that they converge somewhat at the top, the inside measurements of the mouth of the cist being 20 inches long by 14 inches wide, while the corresponding measurements at the floor level are 20 inches long by $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The top of the slab on the north-west side is levelled up by two flat pieces of stone about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. In the bottom of the cist was a thin covering of fine soil which had found its way into the chamber, and slightly embedded in this at the north-east end lay a beaker on its side.



FIG. 1. Stone Cist at Johnston, Leslie, Aberdeenshire.

The contents of the cist were now removed, all soil being carefully riddled, and two small flint implements were recovered. Samples of the gravelly sub-soil, which composed the bottom of the cist, were taken, and later examination with the aid of a lens revealed the presence of particles of charcoal and bone among the gravel.

The beaker (fig. 2) measures 6 inches in height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the neck, $4\frac{1}{10}$ inches at the bulge, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the bottom, and the wall is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick. The surface of the urn is of a buff colour, while the interior is much darker in colour and comparatively smooth. The surface is decorated with five bands of herring-bone and lattice patterns, and by crossed and upright lines

between horizontal division lines, all evidently executed by stamping the clay while still moist with a toothed tool. The beaker is of the low-brimmed type, and is an example of a sub-type which according to Lord Abercromby seems to be confined to the north-east of Scotland.¹

It is of interest to note that on that part of the surface of the beaker that lay somewhat imbedded in the gravel of the floor of the cist the impressed patterns were filled with a whitish material, which made the ornamentation more noticeable. A sample of this white



Fig. 2. Beaker from stone cist at Johnston, Leslie, Aberdeenshire.

powder was carefully removed from the impressions and submitted to a detailed chemical examination.²

The chemical analysis shows the powder to consist of a large proportion of phosphate, a small amount of calcium, and traces of carbonate and chloride. Inside the bottom of the urn there was a thin film of a dark coloured greasy substance. This was removed by washing, and also submitted to chemical examination. The analysis shows

¹ *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, vol. xxii, p. 371.

² We are indebted to Professor Alex. Findlay, D.Sc., Ph.D., for having this analysis carried out in the Chemistry Department, Aberdeen University.

that in the film, in addition to a proportion of clay, there is present a fair amount of phosphate and calcium and traces of chloride. As the mineral matter of bone consists chiefly of calcium phosphate, with a small proportion of calcium carbonate and traces of other salts; it may be inferred that the composition of the white powder from the surface of the urn and of the substance from the interior of the urn prove that we are dealing with an interment, and that the accumulation of the powder in the depressions of the ornamentation of the urn is accidental.

Two worked flakes of flint were recovered from the interior of the cist. The larger implement is of light grey flint, is roughly triangular in shape, and measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by 1 inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness. The base is unflaked, one side is thin and sharpened by chipping, the other is thicker and sharpened by two long flakings along its length. The implement does not seem to be pointed enough to have been used as a borer and it is difficult to explain its use. The smaller implement is of yellow flint, and measures $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness. It is of the nature of a thumb-scraper formed out of a flake from the surface of a flint nodule; on the flaked surface the bulb of percussion is well seen, while the crust surface along one edge has been sharpened by secondary flaking.

The cist thus contained a beaker, two flint implements, and traces of charcoal and bone.

Beaker urns are usually found associated with burials by inhumation. In the present case it is difficult to say whether burial has been by inhumation or by incineration. The presence of the powder, consisting of phosphate and calcium, and the absence of definite pieces of calcined bone would indicate burial by inhumation—perhaps a child burial. A very similar small stone cist was unearthed in October 1905 at Tifty, in the parish of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire; it measured 22 inches long, 13 inches wide, and 10 inches deep, and contained some "ashes" and an urn of buff coloured clay belonging to the same sub-type of low-limmed beaker.¹

The proprietor, Major W. V. Lamsden, D.S.O., M.C., has presented the Johnston cist with its contents to the University of Aberdeen, and it has been re-erected in the Anthropological Museum.

¹ *Proc. of Anti. and Anthropol. Soc. Univ. of Aberdeen*, 1904-1905, p. 137.

II.

A PILLARED UNDERGROUND CHAMBER AT BIGGINGS, HARRY,
ORKNEY. BY WILLIAM KIRKNESS, F.S.A.Scot.

The Orkney Islands possess a series of underground structures which seemingly have no exact parallels in Scottish archaeology. The first of this series to be recorded was discovered in the island of Shapinsay, and the Rev. George Barry wrote the following description of it



Fig. 1. Underground Structure at Saverock: plan.



Fig. 2. Underground Structure at Saverock: section.

for the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xvii. p. 237: "Near Clifdale, Shapinsay, some short time ago, when workmen were digging for the foundation of a house, they discovered a subterranean building of a singular nature. It had been formed by digging the earth about 3 feet deep and erecting pillars of stones, built one upon another to the height of 4 feet, to support a flat roof of broad stones or flags that covered the whole building, which was composed of two hexagons contiguous to one another, and their diameter about 8 feet, and of a rectangle as large as both. As the whole fabric was considerably below ground, no vestige whatever was seen on the surface." It will be noted that this structure had no built stone walls, that the roof was flat and supported by built stone pillars.

Another pillared structure was brought to light in 1848 at Saverock,

near the shore and about a mile to the westward of Kirkwall (figs. 1 and 2). It was excavated by Captain Thomas,¹ who states: "The principal and only chamber is an excavated hole, of which the floor is 9 feet below the natural surface of the ground. It is of an irregular pentagonal figure, and may be roughly stated to be 9 feet in diameter, though it measures 11 feet across where it is widest. The height of the enclosing



Fig. 3. Underground Chamber at Westray: plan and section.

wall varies from 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches. The space within the chamber is very much reduced by the method taken to form the roof, which is by placing stone blocks or pillars (five in number, 2 feet 6 inches or 3 feet high and 1 foot square) from 6 to 18 inches from the walls. Triangular flags are then laid with one angle resting on the pillars; other flags, projecting a little forwards, rest upon these, and so on, till by continued overlapping a rude, conical-shaped roof is formed, which at the centre would be 5 or 6 feet in height. A large lintel, 5 feet in length and 18 inches square, rests on two pillars at the entrance of the chamber:

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. p. 131.

from thence the passage extends in a straight line for 30 feet; then turning a little to the right it continues for 12 feet farther—42 feet in all." This building differed from the other, as the sides were built stone walls, and the roof not only was supported by pillars made of single stone blocks, but it was corbelled instead of being flat as in the Shapinshay structure.

The third pillared chamber to be recorded was found in the island of Westray (fig. 3) and was excavated by the same archaeologist in 1851.¹ It consisted of a single subterranean chamber communicating with the surface by a short, steep passage. The chamber, the floor of which was 9 feet below the level of the surface, had been roofed with large flags. These were supported by short pillars, which were either single stones or square blocks piled upon each other to the requisite height, and flags were placed perpendicularly against the sides of the chamber to prop up

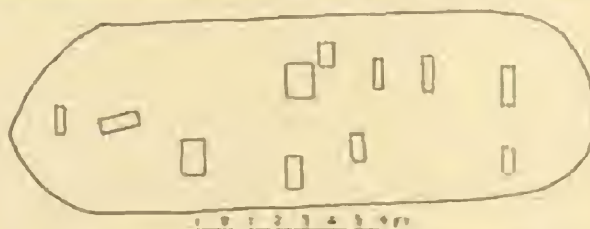


Fig. 4. Underground Chamber at Yenatay: plan.

the inner edges. One of these flags was of great size, for the length was 9 feet and the breadth about 6 feet; the second was nearly as large.

The roof on the opposite side of the chamber was commenced by oblong square blocks projecting from the wall to the pillars; flagstones were then placed on these. The roof was probably completed by a single large flag resting upon these before mentioned, and a trilith at the doorway or entrance. The floor of the passage rose very abruptly; the sides were rudely built, and about 2 feet 6 inches in height. The roof was formed of flags placed scalarwise, by which the roof was raised equal to the thickness of each succeeding stone.

We find here a structure which had no stone walls except in the passage, where single slabs formed the sides of the entrance. The roof was partly corbelled and partly flat. It will be noted also that at one side it did not rest on the clay which formed the wall of the chamber, but on pillars placed perpendicularly against the sides of the chamber which propped up the inner edges. No relics were found in the floor.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv, pp. 122 and 123.

The fourth building, which is of the same type as Saverock, was opened at Grain, near Kirkwall, by James Farrar in 1857. George Petrie¹ remembered it being opened many years before and described it as a chamber curiously constructed but very entire. Its length was 13 feet, its average breadth about 6 feet, and its greatest height 6 feet 6 inches. Four massive stone pillars, each in the form of a block, assisted in supporting the roof, which was strengthened by thick stones laid across it to serve as beams. The passage was curved, and extended altogether to about 26 feet in length. This building, which is now under the control of the Ancient Monuments Department of H.M. Office of Works, is in a perfect state of repair. The building had a corbelled roof and built stone walls.

Number five was opened at Yenstay, Tankerness, in 1909 by Major Cursiter (fig. 4). It was oval on plan, and measured 21 feet 6 inches in length, 7 feet in breadth, and 2 feet 6 inches in height. Twelve pillars supported a flat roof. Part of the wall had been cut out of a clayey sandstone and part out of clay. Apparently the obstruction of rock did not deter the builders from carrying out their work on this site. There were no built stone walls in this building. Access in recent times was obtained through a broken roof slab as the passage had not been cleared.

Number six in the series was unearthed in 1926 on the farm of Rennibister (figs. 5 and 6), three miles west of Kirkwall.² This building was found to be hexagonal in shape with sides of irregular length. The structure measured 11 feet 3 inches long, and 8 feet 5 inches broad at the widest part. Four pillars about 3 feet 6 inches high partially supported the roof, which was corbelled. Built walls formed the sides of the chamber.

¹ *Proc. Orkney Ant. Soc.*, vol. v, p. 2A.

² *Ibid.*, vol. v, p. 16.



Fig. 5. Underground Structure at Rennibister: plan and section.

In 1926 I was asked to visit a site at Dale, Harray, where an underground structure had been discovered while the farmer was ploughing a piece of hill ground (fig. 7). I excavated this building in 1927 and described the discovery to this Society in 1928.¹ Apparently an irregularly shaped cavity, about 12 feet in length and 8½ feet in breadth, had been dug into the clayey soil to a depth of about 2 feet, forming a sub-oval chamber. Five pillars, varying in height from 2 feet 1 inch to 2 feet 5 inches, were arranged about 1 foot from the wall of the cavity. Each pillar supported the end of a lintel, the outer extremity of which rested on the clay wall; overlapping slabs were then placed on the lintels, and the roof was thus completed. Fig. 8 shows a lintel in position, and also the peculiar



Fig. 6. Underground Structure at Benallister: interior seen from entrance.

shape of the pillars. The passage had been lined on either side by stone slabs set on edge. Three of these still remained on the northern side and two on the southern side, but it was evident that the latter had been displaced.

Last summer I surveyed another of these buildings, which I now propose to describe (fig. 9). A heathery track of ground was being reclaimed on the farm of Biggings, Harray, some years ago. While ploughing this ground, Mr Anderson, the farmer, noted a stone which, when uncovered, was of considerable size. There was no pronounced mound over the site, merely a gentle swelling of the ground over a considerable area which probably was natural. Mr Anderson's curiosity was aroused when he found that the earth surrounding the stone was darker and looser than at any part of the reclaimed ground. Digging down along the face of the stone Mr Anderson found an entrance

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lxii, p. 155.

to an underground structure. Having examined it, and finding that it was quite empty, he closed the entrance. In December 1928, at my request, the passage-way was cleared out, but as the floor was covered with water to a depth of 4 inches, I decided to again seal up the doorway and defer the excavation of the structure until August. It was possible, however, to say that the structure was similar to the building at Yenstay, Tankerness, which I had examined in 1928.

The work which I did last summer showed that a cavity had been dug in the clay to a depth of 2 feet and then roofed over. Eight

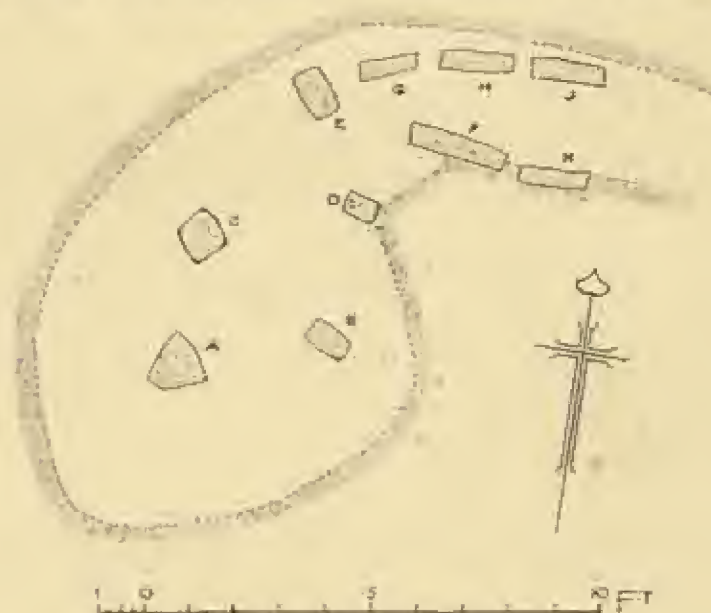


Fig. 7. Underground Chamber at Dale: plan.

pillars of stone supported the roof, which consisted of huge slabs of stone, the entire weight of which was carried by the pillars standing on the clay floor (fig. 10). It was apparent that the function of the pillars was to carry the entire weight of the roof, and that they were placed to meet the requirements of stones of different shapes. It would seem that the stability of two of the piers was questioned by the builders, and these were strengthened by buttresses built against the clay wall. It was impossible to ascertain the thickness of all the roof slabs, but one measured 11 inches thick. Large slabs are easily obtained here. Twelve years ago a stone measuring 19 feet long, 14 feet broad, and 5 inches thick was taken from a quarry on this farm. The length of the building is 14 feet, its greatest breadth 7 feet, and the height from floor

to roof 27 inches. The roof slabs of the passage, except the one at the doorway, had been removed before Mr Anderson made his discovery.

There was no indication that the sides had ever been slab lined.

It may now be possible to show the development of the series. In no case are we told that there was a pronounced mound on the site. In every instance a cavity was dug into the ground, and quarried stones were used in all the buildings. The chamber at Biggings is certainly the most primitive. Undisturbed clay formed the walls of the building. Stones, which were quarried near the building, were used for the roof, and the pillars supporting it were so placed as to carry its entire weight. The structure at Yenstay, while larger, is of the same type. But, as we have seen, the builders were forced to quarry into the clayey sandstone to accomplish their task on the site which had been selected.



Fig. 8. Underground Chamber at Dale: view from south after removal of roof.

The position in relation to the sea gives no clue to the reason for this choice of sites. While they are not all close to the shore, all command an excellent outlook, and the ground is fertile, every one of the sites giving splendid crops to-day.

At Westray, while clay formed the sides of the chamber, the entrance passage had been lined on either side by stone slabs set on edge. The roof was partly corbelled and partly flat. At Dale, Har-ray, a stone-lined passage had been constructed, but the chamber walls were of clay. The roof was entirely corbelled. The buildings at Saverock, Grain, and Rennibister were built at a time when the builders were well acquainted with bonded masonry, when they could construct pentagonal and hexagonal buildings. It will be noted that these late buildings, though skilfully made, are not larger than the

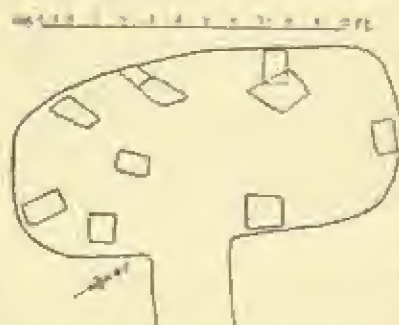


Fig. 9. Underground Chamber at Biggings: plan.

more primitive examples, and that the walls are very little higher than those in the early structures.

In every case the buildings had been despoiled. Had the original furniture of any one been preserved, it might have been possible to determine who the builders were, and for what purpose the structures had been made. The only discovery in the Shapinsay building¹ "was a gold ring, the outside of which was broad and large, composed as it were of three cords twisted or plaited together; the inside was much narrower, and pretty well fitted the finger." These rings are products of the Northern and Western Islands, dating from the 9th century, so



Fig. 10. Underground Chamber at Biggings: view of pillars from the north end.

that this building had been used at this or a later time. Possibly the buildings were commandeered at later times as stores, the original furnishings being thrown out. These buildings, situated in what might have been natural swellings of the ground over a considerable area, would have formed ideal hiding-places. That underground buildings were used for this purpose is well known, as we are told in *Anderson's Orkneyinga Saga*, p. 189, that Swein of Gairsay used in summer to harry the Southern Isles (Hebrides) and to steal everything that was not hid. The folks were so scared at him in the Southern Isles that men hid all their goods and chattels in the earth or in piles of rocks. But another purpose for these underground buildings is fully proved by Gerald du Barry (*circa* 1177), who states that when Miles Cogan made a raid into Connaught he destroyed everything except what the Irish

¹ *Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xvii, p. 237.

had hid in their underground granaries.¹ So these were in full use at that time. It is probable that the *Jard-hus* from which Leif got his sword was an underground building, for we are told that when Leif went forth in the west hunting-ground he harried in Ireland and found there a great earth-house; there he went in; there was darkness within; a stroke of a weapon which a man held was made at him; Leif drubbed (killed) the man, took the sword and much goods also. Ever since he was called Leif-of-the-Sword (*Hjárlcif*).² This must have been before Leif settled in Ireland in 874.

The only relic got inside the building at Dale was part of a rudely dressed cylindrical stone of the type so frequently found in Shetland (centre, top row, fig. 11). It measured 10 inches long; 4 inches wide, and 3 inches thick. Goudie, in *Antiquities of Shetland*, referring to these stones, said of one place (beside the house of Braefield in Dunrossness):



Fig. 11. Objects found at Dale.

"The spot would appear to have been a regular manufactory, for so numerous were these implements found to be, after their character was first noted, at every place in the immediate surroundings of the house and garden where the soil was disturbed, that a cartload might, without much difficulty, have been secured."

In 1846 Dr Arthur Mitchell wrote: "They may be called a new thing to the Scottish antiquary, though our museum has for some time contained one implement exactly like these from Shetland. . . . It was presented to the Society by Mr George Petrie." This implement figures in George Petrie's notebook,³ where I found the following entry: "Stone found by G. Petrie in a barrow in parish of St Andrews, Orkney. It was lying at the outside and close to the edge of the north-north-east end of a grave formed of upright stones placed in the centre of the barrow."

¹ *Genaldus Goudereuses*, p. 283, Balin's Antiq. Library.

² *Antiquities of the Scandinavians*, p. 11.

³ Petrie's Notebook, No. 8, p. 14, in Nat. Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

At Safester, in the parish of Sandsting, Shetland,¹ a find of these stones, amounting to some hundreds, was got associated with an underground structure. This structure was 45 feet in length, 16 to 19 inches in width, and 2 to 2½ feet in height. One end was closed up, and there a squarish expansion occurred which was nowhere wider than 30 inches. The stone-built sides of the structure were perpendicular, having no tendency to converge. The workmanship was extremely rude. The lintels were large and flatish, and many were displaced. At Houland, Shetland, similar stone implements were got associated with an underground building.² During excavations made at Monkerness, Eynhallow, I found a similar stone associated with a building, and another was found in the structure at Yenstay.

Two other relics were found at Dale, the first an oblong stone, 10½ inches long, 3½ inches broad, and 2½ inches thick, which had a broad groove picked out near one end; the second was of irregular shape, 17 inches long and 8 inches wide at the widest part, and 2 to 3 inches thick, also with a groove picked out round its narrower end.

Two very similar stones to these were found by Mr Robert Heddle on the hill near How, South Ronaldsay. A farmer had turned up coffins made of slabs of stone with their accompaniment of burnt bones. Mr Heddle observed in the rubbish two stones of a rather peculiar form.³ These objects suggest some of the rude anthropomorphic figurines found in various parts of the world, which have been looked upon as having a religious significance. As these at Dale were found in the immediate vicinity of the building they may have, at one time, occupied a place in the structure and have been discarded when the building was used for a secondary purpose. The fact that the other rude stone implements have on many occasions been associated with short cists in Orkney may indicate that the short cist people were the builders of these prehistoric structures. But the absence of any satisfactory data, such as pottery or other relics, makes the problem of dating short cists in Orkney an exceedingly difficult one, so difficult that we have not yet arrived at a stage that we can say definitely to which period of Scottish archaeology they belong.



Fig. 12. Stone Objects from South Ronaldsay.

In addition to the human remains found in the Rennibister structure

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vii. p. 119.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. p. 122.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. vii. p. 121.

was a shovel made of the scapula of an ox, the spine on the back having been broken off. Two similar implements were found in the underground buildings at Skara Brae.

Since writing the above I have learned of the discovery of another example of these underground structures at Midhouse, Costa, Evie. Dr Marwick, who has drawn my attention to the matter, wrote me stating: "On Monday, 10th March 1930, I was informed by Mr C. W. Tait, Kirkwall, that an underground chamber of some sort had been found a few days previously on the farm of Midhouse, Costa, by the farmer, Mr Maxwell Horne. Two days later Mr Tait kindly drove me out to see the discovery, and Mr Horne himself kindly took us to the spot and gave us all the information he could.

"The structure is situated on the top of a low knoll, about 100 yards from the beach, in a field about 500 yards east of the farmhouse. The field was being ploughed somewhat deeper than previously, and in going over this knoll the plough struck a large stone. In clearing this away others came into view, and ultimately at a depth of about 3 feet the lintel of a doorway into the chamber was revealed. The sides of the entrance, which is roughly 2 feet square, are formed by stones set on end and capped by a large flat boulder 9 or 10 inches thick. There is no passage to speak of, and on squeezing down and looking in, I discovered that this chamber is another exactly of the type at Biggings in Harray recently described by you. An oval cavity roughly 12 feet by 8 feet had been hollowed out of the clay and clayey rock which forms the subsoil of the field. This was roofed over by immense slabs of stone just as at Biggings. In the middle a square block of stone, with one or two smaller 'pinners' on top, had been placed to support the weight of one of the immense roof stones. This was the only free-standing pillar, but at intervals round the sides there were placed three other pillars to support the roof, these, however, abutting against the clay walls. In addition, at one spot, a jutting portion of rock in its natural bed, served the same purpose.

"The height of the structure varied, as the floor sloped down from the sides to the middle, where the greatest height was only about 3 feet. Unfortunately a pool of water lay on the floor, so that it was impossible to make a careful examination. When first discovered, however, the floor was more or less dry, and Mr Horne had crawled round without discovering relics of any kind.

"I am glad to say that Mr Horne is not to disturb the building, but farming operations demand the filling up of the present opening. If I can manage, I intend to visit the site again when it is dry weather in order to make careful measurements and examination of the floor."

III.

THE NETHER LARGIE CHAMBERED CAIRN, KILMARTIN, ARGYLL.

By MARGARET E. CRICHTON MITCHELL, F.S.A.Scot.

The chambered cairns of Scotland have long been the object of great archeological interest, but it is only in recent years that they have come to occupy a more definite position in general prehistory, owing to the new importance they have acquired by comparative study. The megalithic burials of Europe have yielded types too closely related to admit of their resemblance being accidental, and modern research, with its preference for single rather than multiple origins, is now seeking to correlate successive stages over different areas. It would be premature to indicate whether this new line of study is destined to lead, but one conclusion, at least, can be stated with certainty. Comparative work of any kind necessitates detailed knowledge, and minute particulars regarding structure which would be considered superfluous in a general survey assume significance when viewed in relation to similar instances elsewhere. The present report on a chambered cairn at Kilmartin in Argyllshire seeks this importance of detailed work as its justification.

The site of the cairn under consideration is near the head of a valley which runs north-westwards from Lochgilphead to the southern end of Loch Awe. The floor of this valley is a low-lying plain whose peculiar flat monotony suggests that it was probably at one time a sea loch owing its origin to glacial action, of which there are unmistakable traces in the surrounding country. In the vicinity of the cairn the valley is 2000 feet across and approximately 60 feet above sea-level. To the east the view from the cairn is bounded by a range of hills which rise abruptly for 700 feet, while to the west the view is more open, since the high ground, though wooded, is broken and undulating. Southwards, the valley widens before bending east to the head of Loch Gilp, and this affords an extensive vista of about six miles across the intervening plain to the distant hill ranges south of the Crinan Canal. To the north of the cairn the valley narrows considerably, and the ground becomes more rugged with massive outcroppings of rock. The view to this quarter is terminated by the church and village of Kilmartin, which are situated on a projecting spur from the eastern foothills about one mile distant.

The cairn itself stands in a hayfield almost due south of Nether Largie farmhouse, from the porch of which its highest point is 76 yards

distant. The exact position of the cairn is, latitude N. $56^{\circ} 7' 29''$, longitude W. $5^{\circ} 29' 30''$; while the height of its highest point above mean sea-level is 677 feet, obtained by levelling from the Ordnance Survey benchmark on the bridge across the Largie Burn leading to the farmhouse. Almost exactly south of the cairn there is a group of five standing stones, the middle stone of which is 242 yards from the centre of the cairn. There is also a single standing stone, S. 14° W. (true), and at a distance of 152 yards. The cairn is the southernmost of four which lie in a line approximately 800 yards long, whose direction is from N. $18^{\circ} 47'$ E. to S. $18^{\circ} 47'$ W. (true).

In 1864 Canon Greenwell excavated the main chamber and the two secondary cists of the cairn. In a paper which he subsequently communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (*Proceedings*, vol. vi. pp. 336-41) he made the following comment:—

"This cairn has originally been a very large one, having a diameter of 134 feet, but the greatest part has been removed many years ago when the stones had been taken for making walls and drains."

Even to-day the tracks of the carts which removed the precious building material can be seen, and the only remains of the original covering mound of loose stones are several heaps lying in the immediate vicinity of the main chamber, and particularly to the north-east. But these can have no significance, since their formation is recent. The real problem with regard to the exterior is the exact determination of the periphery. To the south-east, south-west, and north-west, the margin of the cairn merges imperceptibly into the surrounding field, except for a false demarcation line afforded by the edge of the cut grass. To the north-east there is evidence of a well-made platform 4 inches to 6 inches high. This only extends a short distance to the north-west of the datum line AB (fig. 1), and on the north-east it cannot be traced with certainty further than the point C. The platform may be acting as a base to the superimposed cairn, and such a hypothesis is not without support from other cases of a similar kind, notably a cairn on the Ord, parish of Lairg, Sutherland.¹ More probably it is the outer edge of loose stones overgrown with grass, though it is uncertain whether this outer edge represents the original. Greenwell estimated the diameter as 134 feet, but omitted to note the direction in which this was measured. The present diameter along the datum line AB is 140 feet, assuming the south-western margin to be the edge where the rank growth meets the hayfield. But the circumference of the cairn as shown in the ground plan (fig. 1) is purely conjectural, and is wholly based upon what, to-day,

¹ *Second Report of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland*, "The County of Sutherland," p. 153, No. 443.

appears to form the periphery, which, considering the lapse of time and the notorious spoliation which has been perpetrated, must necessarily



Fig. 1. Nether Largie Chambered Cairn: plan.

be uncertain. About 70 feet south-west of the centre of the cairn is a mound of loose stones partially overgrown with grass. It is oval in shape, approximately 40 feet in length, and at its highest point is raised about 1 foot above ground-level.

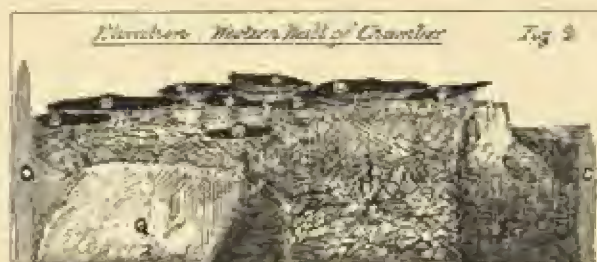
The north-eastern end of the main chamber lies 65 feet from the point where the north-eastern periphery crosses the datum line. The chamber, which is oblong on plan, measures 20 feet in length, and lies with its main axis N. 44° E. to S. 44° W. (true). The highest point of the roof inside is 10 feet, while the floor is approximately 1 foot, above ground-level in the surrounding hayfield. The breadth of the chamber varies from 3½ to 4½ feet, and the height varies from 5½ to 9 feet.

The walls of the chamber are formed of large slabs of schist supplemented by well-made horizontal building, which in its upper reaches has been inclined inwards on the principle of corbelling, which gives support to the overhead roof. Only two of the megaliths which once formed the western wall now remain approximately in their original position (fig. 2). These are the stones T and Q. The former lies at the extreme northern end of the western wall, and measures 5 feet 10 inches in height by 3 feet 2 inches in breadth by 7 inches in thickness. Once upright, it is now fully 3 feet out of the vertical, having, no doubt, been forced inwards towards the centre line of the chamber by the superincumbent mass of earth and stones. Q lies at the extreme southern end of the west wall, and measures 3 feet 8 inches in height by 6 feet 4 inches in breadth by 10 inches in thickness. Between these two stones the wall has collapsed for a distance of 9 feet, in the midst of which the slabs S and R are partially visible (fig. 4). It is fairly clear that their position on the floor of the chamber is not original, but they may have some bearing upon Canon Greenwell's statement that the west wall was formed of four slabs besides walling. The upper reaches of this west wall consist of well-laid horizontal building which has not suffered to any appreciable extent by the ruin below. Immediately south of T this horizontal building gives support to the first cover-stone M at the northern end of the chamber, while above the nine-foot collapse it is still sufficiently strong to carry the weight of the largest roofing slab L (fig. 2). Above Q it has in part been destroyed, in order, no doubt, to afford a practicable entry to excavators.

The eastern wall of the chamber, formed of five megaliths supplemented by horizontal building, is practically intact up to a height of 6 feet (fig. 3). Commencing at the north-eastern end, we have stone F, which measures 5 feet 4 inches in height by 3 feet 2 inches in breadth by 7 inches in thickness. F is now 15 inches out of the vertical, possibly on account of the same reason which forced T from its original position. South of F lie the three slabs—G, measuring 3 feet 10 inches in height by 4 feet 1 inch in breadth and 1 foot 8 inches in thickness; H, measuring 3 feet 8 inches in height by 2 feet 4 inches in breadth by

7 inches in thickness; and I, measuring 2 feet 8 inches in height by 5 feet 4 inches in breadth and 1 foot 3 inches in thickness. All three

NETHER LARGIE CAIRN, KILMARTIN



Scale Four feet to one inch

Figs. 2 to 4. Nether Largie Chambered Cairn: elevations and plan of chamber.

stones are in the same plane, which is inclined inwards, but G and H lie behind I. The fifth megalith on this eastern wall is the stone N situated at the extreme south-western end and measuring 2 feet in height by 4 feet 3 inches in breadth and 9 inches in thickness. It is nearly vertical, and corresponds to stone Q on the west. The horizontal

building on the east wall is in excellent preservation, and for convenience may be divided into two distinct areas. The first is that supported by G and H. Here the slabs employed are comparatively small, since their purpose is to form a corbelled continuation to the stones G, H, and I in order to support the overhead cover-stones M and L. The second main area of horizontal building on the east wall is at its extreme south-western end above N. In character this area differs considerably from the first, since the slabs used are long and very thin, their main purpose being to form part of the wall and not to fill up interstices or to support the roof. The following are the measurements of some of the principal slabs of the second area:—

Stones.	Length.	Thickness.
M	5 feet 3 inches	6½ inches
M ₁	3 .. 1 ..	5½ ..
Y	4 .. 6 ..	3 ..
X	2 .. 10 ..	6 ..

This systematic building is carried up to a height of about 5 feet above the level of the floor. Thereafter it merges into a structure of smaller stones, which, as in the first area, is continued to the overhanging cover-stones A and B, though with only a slight corbel.

The entrance to the main chamber had been at the north-eastern end (fig. 7). Here two upright megaliths C and D, set with their faces in a plane at right angles to the axis of the chamber, have served as jambs for the portal. C, on the west, measures 4 feet 10 inches in height by 2 feet 6 inches in breadth by 1 foot in thickness, while D, in a corresponding position on the east, measures 3 feet 11 inches in height by 2 feet 3 inches in breadth by 7 inches in thickness. In considering the question of a lintel the evidence is not so clear, since there are three stones, each of which would equally well have served the purpose. B, which measures 3 feet 6 inches in length by 1 foot 5 inches in breadth by 5 inches in thickness, is now firmly wedged between the two jambs 3 feet below the highest point of C. E, lying 2 feet south of B on the floor of the chamber, measures 4 feet 6 inches in length by 8 inches in thickness. The fact that E is badly cracked favours the supposition that it has fallen from some previous position. A, which measures 3 feet in length by 11 inches in breadth by 4 inches in thickness, lies north of B, more or less outside the chamber. Besides this accumulation of slabs at the north-east end, there is a great quantity of rubble consist-

ing of earth and water-worn stones which would have to be cleared away before the exact type of entrance could be ascertained.

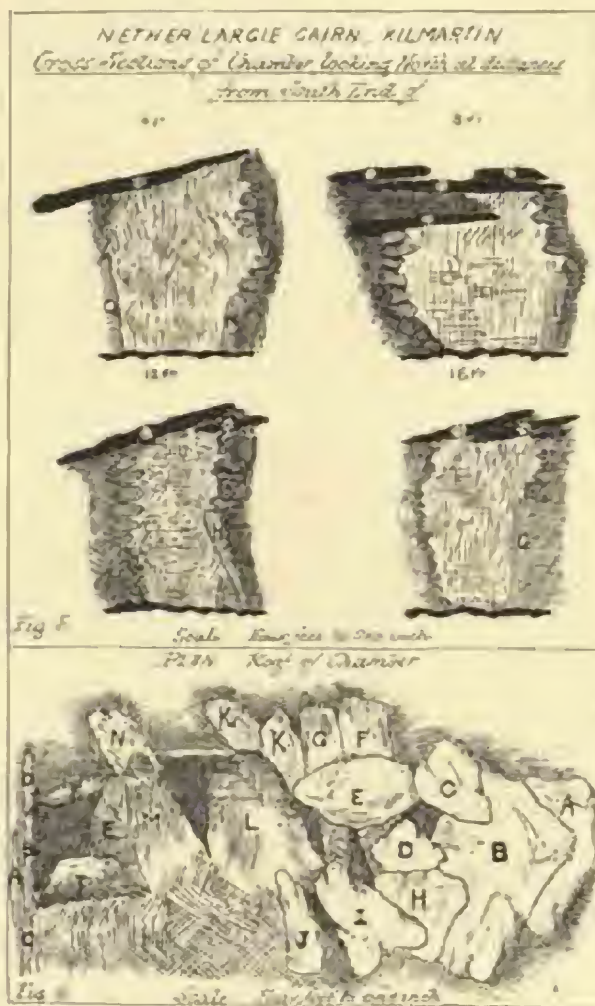
The south-western end of the chamber, as shown in fig. 7, is formed by one immense slab O, which is nearly vertical and measures 7 feet 7 inches in height by 2 feet 8½ inches in breadth by 6 inches in thickness. A peculiar feature of the structure here is a beam of stone P, which measures 3 feet 9 inches in length by 10 inches in breadth by 6 inches in thickness. It lies horizontally against O about 2 feet from the floor of the chamber, and is retained in this position by being wedged between Q and N. At this point a quotation from Canon Greenwell's paper may serve to elucidate the purpose, not only of P, but possibly of S, R, and even E.

"It [the chamber] is divided into four compartments by three flat slabs placed across the chamber, each being 2 feet 7 inches high, and there was at the extreme south end an oblong stone resting upon two upright stones, one at each end, which crossed the chamber 2 feet 7 inches from the bottom. At a distance of 11 feet 6 inches from the north end and 6 feet above the bottom a long slab 3 feet broad crossed the chamber. I regard all these cross slabs as a provision meant to prevent the collapsing of the sides when the large mass of stones which formed the cairn pressed against them. The position in which they are placed relative to the side stones, and the apparent absence of any other purpose in the supported slab at the south end and in that which crosses the chamber 6 feet above the ground, seem to warrant this conclusion. At the same time these transverse stones practically divide the chamber into four compartments."

In describing an oblong beam of stone at the extreme south end, raised 2 feet 7 inches above the floor-level, Canon Greenwell undoubtedly refers to P. To-day, the supports which retained it in position have disappeared, and the consequent downward slip has fixed P between Q and N. As for the three transverse slabs which served to divide the chamber into compartments, there remain no traces unless S or R, and possibly even E, may have at one time been so placed. But the broad slab referred to as being 11 feet 6 inches from the northern end and 6 feet above floor-level still remains in position and may be identified with the stone V (fig. 5, 8-feet section). To-day, the serious collapse on the western wall has wholly detached V from support on the opposite side, and has left it hanging in a precarious position. It is unfortunate that the sectional aspect of the main chamber has not been more carefully preserved, since it would have proved extremely valuable for comparative work.

The floor of the chamber is covered with earth and vegetation

besides a great quantity of water-worn stones averaging 8 inches in diameter. The level is irregular, and though deepest at the south-western end, the actual floor is at no point visible.



Figs. 5 and 6. Nether Largie Chambered Cairn: sections of chamber and plan of roof.

The roofing of the chamber has been achieved by overlapping slabs of considerable size (fig. 6). It has suffered somewhat in the course of ages, but at the south-western end is still tolerably well preserved. There are six principal slabs which may be said to roof the chamber,

the others being merely secondary and serving no specific purpose. The six slabs referred to are M, L, G, F, B, and A. Their measurements are given in the subjoined table.

Stones.	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.
M	5 feet 10½ inches	2 feet 11 inches	9 inches
L	(1) 7 " 7 "	4 " 9 "	(2) 2 "
G	4 " 4 "	(2) 1 " 10 "	5 "
F	4 " 9 "	2 " 4 "	5½ "
B	7 " 4 "	(3) 4 " 4 "	10½ "
A	5 " 3 "	3 " 2 "	3 "
(1) From inside. (2) At eastern end. (3) At east side.			

It is noteworthy that the greatest weight of the four largest roofing slabs, viz. M, L, B, and A, should be borne by the west wall, though the fact that M and L are lower at their western end than at their eastern end by 2 feet indicates the damage affecting the stability of the west wall from the collapse, to which reference has already been made.

In his paper Canon Greenwell makes mention of two secondary cists lying in the immediate vicinity of the main chamber. One of these, situated on the northern side of the cairn, is no longer visible; the other, however, lies exposed near the southern margin. Its cover-stone is 32 feet from the south-west end of the main chamber in a direction S. 16° W. (true). It is of rectangular form and its axis lies from N. 11½° W. to S. 11½° E. (true). The walls of this cist are formed of four single slabs. The south wall averages 2 feet in height by 3 feet 8 inches in breadth by 6 inches in thickness. The west wall measures 2 feet 7 inches in height by 2 feet 8 inches in breadth, while its thickness is not ascertainable. The northern wall averages 2 feet 9 inches in height by 4 feet in breadth by 4½ inches in thickness. The east wall measures 2 feet 6 inches in height by 2 feet 4 inches in breadth, while the thickness, though variable, is 10 inches at most. The manner in which these four walls still retain their verticality is notable, as is also the construction with regard to the minimum of space permitted at the corners. The cover-stone measures 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 7 inches in breadth across the middle by 10 inches in thickness. It is still approximately in its original position, but has been pushed

northwards so as to afford an entry from the south. The breadth and length of the floor along a centre line is 3 feet 4 inches and 3 feet 9 inches respectively. At present the floor is covered with water-worn pebbles and animal bones, and this modern debris extends downwards for nearly a foot before older soil is encountered.

In conclusion a word should be said regarding the material used in the constructive work of the cairn. The large slabs of schist employed would be easily obtainable from the neighbouring hill-sides at no great distance. To-day, indeed, there are within a quarter of a mile three



Fig. 1. Nether Largie Chambered Cairn: elevations of ends of chamber.

points on the eastern slopes of the valley at which stone of a similar character is being quarried. The slabs of the main chamber vary considerably in their state of preservation, some showing marked indications of weathering, while others, notably D, are in very fair condition. The smaller slabs utilized in the horizontal building show evidence of water action. They may well have been gathered from the surface of the stony ground at the head of the valley.

The Nether Largie cairn is undoubtedly one of the most interesting examples of Neolithic sepulture in Scotland, and even to-day its ruined condition bespeaks a grandeur whose vestiges are still impressive.

Without embarking on the controversial subject of comparative study it may be stated with certainty that the true significance of the cairn which has formed the matter of this report lies in its bearing upon cognate structures elsewhere. For that reason, if for no other, it merits not only careful preservation before further ruin takes place but also accurate and detailed description.

I have to thank Mr R. Dickinson for drawing the illustrations which accompany this paper.

MONDAY, 14th April 1930.

SIR GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., F.B.A., D.LITT.,
LL.D., in the Chair.

Before proceeding to the ordinary business of the meeting, the chairman said: "I have a melancholy duty to perform. I have to ask you to instruct the Secretaries to put on record an expression of our sense of the very grievous loss which the Society has just sustained. To some of you the death of Sir John Findlay must mean, as it means to myself, a personal bereavement of no ordinary kind. As I look back through the mists of more than forty years, the feeling uppermost in my own mind is that I have never known a more unselfish or a more loyal friend. That, however, is an aspect of the matter which should hardly be dwelt on here. Nor is this the place in which to pay a tribute to his outstanding public services, services the value of which could be properly appreciated only by those who were most closely associated with him in one or other of his multifarious activities. His colleagues would, I am sure, find it difficult to say what they admired in him most—his fairmindedness, his clearness of head and soundness of judgment, the infinite pains he took to master every detail of the business under discussion, or the skill and tact with which he invariably handled the most delicate situations.

"These are, of course, the qualities that go to the making of a first-rate administrator, and it is on the administrative side that this Society will miss him most. He became a Fellow as long ago as 1892 and served on the Council from 1898-1901. Six years later he joined the Council again, this time as a representative of the Board of Trustees. From 1907 until yesterday his connection with it has remained unbroken.

Nor did he take his responsibility lightly. Indeed, I doubt whether a scrutiny of the minutes would reveal any more regular attendee. That was characteristic. So, too, was his demeanour at the Council table. There was no unnecessary intervention, no irrelevance. Rather, he had an enviable gift of speaking just at the right time and of saying exactly the right thing. Apart from the liberal support which he was always ready to lend to excavations, he took a warm and understanding interest in the progress of the Museum. This interest was an asset of very real importance to the Society, since it ensured for us a friendly attitude on the part of the Board of Trustees, with whom our fortunes are so closely bound up in terms of the National Galleries Act.

"The interest I have mentioned was in a sense hereditary. Sir John Findlay's father was for many years a member of the Council, and I need hardly remind you that it is to his generosity that we owe the building in which the Museum and the Society are now housed. But there was more than filial piety behind it. Sir John had a very distinct archaeological bent of his own, his special subject being early scientific instruments and particularly the development of watches and clocks. I doubt whether there was any one in these islands who could match him in his knowledge of the history of man's efforts to measure the flight of time. The paper which he read to the Royal Society here on planetary hours and the influence of the invention of striking clocks must have been something of a revelation to the scientific men who heard it, while nothing could be more convincing than the solution which he published in 1927 of a long-standing puzzle relating to Saxon sundials. If I may end, as I began, on a personal note, I should like to add that, during recent months of enforced inactivity, he used to turn to his favourite study for relief. The last little service I was able to do him, only a few short weeks ago, was to help him to unravel the meaning of a tangled Latin sentence in a treatise by a mediæval astronomer, whose name I had never heard.

"If you agree with the motion I now make regarding an instruction to the Secretaries, will you kindly signify your approval by rising in your places."

The motion was agreed to by the Fellows, and the Secretaries were instructed to send an excerpt of the minute to Lady Findlay.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

CHARLES CAMPBELL, 127 Broomhill Drive, Glasgow, W. 1.

The Right Hon. THE EARL OF DUMFRIES, 6 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh.

REV. JAMES ANDERSON GLOVER, 7 Grange Road, Edinburgh.

JAMES ALFRED M'KELVIE, Comiston House, Collinton.

Professor D. W. HUNTER MARSHALL, M.A., LL.B., B.Litt., Suite 5B
Hampson Court, Kennedy Street, Winnipeg, Canada.

Rev. WILLIAM MORTLOCK, F.R.G.S., 42 Southwood Avenue, W. South-
bourne, Bournemouth.

ALEXANDER SMITH MORTON, Solicitor, Victoria Street, Newton-Stewart.

JOHN POOL, 6 Brighton Place, Portobello.

KENNETH SANDERSON, Writer to the Signet, 5 Northumberland Street,
Edinburgh.

THOMAS M. TOD, West Brackly, Kintross.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated, and thanks
voted to the Donors:—

(1) By CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Telescope which belonged to Captain Cowe of Burntisland (early
eighteenth century), by which he identified a man who murdered his
wife on the links there. (See *Traditions and Genealogies of Families of*
Boog, Heron, Leishman, Ross, and Watson.)

(2) By Rev. W. A. GILLIES, B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Eight Communion Tokens.

(3) By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.

Spear-head of grey yellow flint, of triangular shape, and with serrated
edges, measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, from Aberdeenshire.

(4) By ROBERT H. LINDSAY, 87 Baronscourt Terrace, Edinburgh.

Button of Copper, coated with silver, of the Reay Fencibles. In the
centre are a star and thistle, and above a crown with REAY FEN-
CIBLES round the edge. Found in the garden at 87 Baronscourt
Terrace, Edinburgh.

(5) By WILLIAM T. MUIR, Corresponding Member.

Broad Flat Horn Needle with a large oval eye at one end for making
heather "cubbies" or "casies" (baskets), from Orkney. The broad end is
concave. The needle measures 6 inches in length.

Bone Borer, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, for making holes for
laces in women's stays, used in Orkney.

(6) By J. BOYD JAMIESON, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.S.A.Scot.

Fair Isle Knitted Cap of red, white, yellow, and green wools, made
more than thirty years ago.

Piece of Cloth made of undyed wool in St Kilda more than forty
years ago.

The following Donations to the Library were intimated, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By RICHARD QUICK, F.S.A.Scot.

Bulletin of the Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, Bournemouth. Vol. ix., No. 1.

(2) By THE SECRETARY, The Manx Museum.

The Journal of the Manx Museum. Vol. i., No. 22. March 1930.

(3) By J. BOYD JAMIESON, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.S.A.Scot.

A Highland Parish or the History of Fortingall. By Alexander Stewart, with a Foreward by William J. Watson, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt. Celt. Glasgow, 1928.

(4) By Professor Dr J. KOSTRZEWSKI, the Author.

Vorgeschichtsforschung und Politik. Eine Antwort auf die Flugschrift von Dr Bolko Frhr. von Richthofen: Gehört Ostdeutschland zur Urheimat der Polen?

(5) By PIERRE BOURHINET, 129 Bd. du Petit Change à Périgueux (Dord.), the Author.

Trophée de Bison Découvert à Tabaterie (Dordogne).

(6) By the FIRST COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY'S WORKS.

Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act, 1913. List of Monuments prepared by the Commissioners of Works in pursuance of Section 12 of the Act. (To 31st December 1929.) London, 1930.

(7) By JOHN LINDSAY, M.A., M.D., Editor.

Publications of the Clan Lindsay Society. Vol. iii. 1930. Edinburgh, 1930.

(8) By J. ARNOLD FLEMING, O.B.E., F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Flemish Influence in Britain. 2 Vols. Glasgow, 1930.

(9) By Professor V. GORDON CHILDE, D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Early Colonization of North-eastern Scotland. (Address.) Reprint from the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*. Session 1929-30. Vol. I., part i. (No. 5).

The following Communications were read:—

I.

SOME CAVES AND A ROCK SHELTER AT LOCH RYAN AND PORTPATRICK, GALLOWAY. BY J. W. GREGORY, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., JAMES RITCHIE, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., W. Q. KENNEDY, B.Sc., GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, AND DUNCAN LEITCH, B.Sc., GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

	PAGE
I. Introduction, by J. W. Gregory	247
II. The Rock Shelter near Corsewall House, by W. Q. Kennedy	249
III. Report on Bone Remains and Two Bone Implements, by James Ritchie	250
IV. The Cave at Cairnryan, by W. Q. Kennedy. Supplementary Note by J. W. Gregory	251
V. Report on Animal Remains and Human Handiwork from Cairnryan Cave, by James Ritchie	254
VI. The Ouchtriemakain Cave, Portpatrick, by D. Leitch	256
VII. Notes on the Results and their Bearing on the Age of the 25-foot Beach, by J. W. Gregory	260

I. INTRODUCTION. BY J. W. GREGORY.

The discovery of Palæolithic remains in high-level caves in Sutherland and the gradual recognition of Palæolithic implements in the south-west of Scotland has called attention to some unexplored caves on the western coast. Sir Herbert Maxwell suggested the examination of some caves on the shores of Loch Ryan and on the western coast of Galloway. The area offered several promising features, for Neolithic flint arrow-heads are abundant on the 25-foot beach of the Bay of Luce; the 25-30-foot beach at Campbeltown has been identified by Abbé Breuil as pre-Neolithic and upper Palæolithic; and on the Irish coast opposite Galloway the 25-foot beach at Larne, which has been generally dated as Neolithic, has yielded flint and other stone implements of an older type. An informal committee, composed of Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, F.R.S., the late Dr J. Horne, and Professor T. Bryce, F.R.S., Dr James Ritchie, and the writer, was formed, and a grant of £30 made by the Government Grant Committee.

After an examination by Sir Herbert Maxwell and Dr Ritchie of sites on the shores of Loch Ryan, and by the former and myself of the caves near Corsewall Point, two sites were selected to test the 25-foot beach beside Loch Ryan. One of them was a rock shelter and kitchen-midden, recognised by Dr Ritchie, on the western shore of the loch; the other is a well-known cave at Cairnryan on the eastern shore of the same loch.

The excavations were begun in August 1927 at these two sites under the supervision of Mr W. Q. Kennedy. After he had to leave, the work at the Cairnryan Cave was continued by Mr W. Kennedy of Glengyre, Kirkecolm, Stranraer, an enthusiastic archaeologist, who cut a longitudinal trench through the inner part of the cave. The excavations at both places yielded numerous bones, charcoal, cut bones, and other evidence of occupation.

It was thought desirable also to test the caves on the western coast of the Galloway Peninsula—the Rhynns. The most likely localities near Corsewall Point were visited first by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Messrs W. Q. and W. Kennedy, and myself, and subsequently some caves farther south by Mr W. Kennedy and myself. Examination of caves at the level of 25 feet was desirable from their possible bearing on the raised beaches at Larne and Campbeltown, and we hoped to find also a suitable cave at a higher level to see if it had been occupied when the 25-foot level was submerged. We failed to find any promising high-level cave, and it was decided to investigate the Ouchtriemakain Cave, 1 mile north of Portpatrick (6-inch map, Wigtownshire, xvii. S.W.), to which Sir Herbert Maxwell directed attention owing to the interesting traditions connected with it. The excavations there were undertaken by Mr Duncan Leitch, B.Sc., of the Geological Department of Glasgow University. Labour was engaged, tools lent, and much other assistance kindly given by James Purvis, Esq., the factor of the Dunskey estates.

Some other caves on the Portpatrick coast were attractive from the evidence on the 6-inch map (Wigtownshire, xxii. S.W.). Thus "caves" are marked on the cliff at Cairnsim, a steep slope north-west of Dunanrea Bay, south of Knockinaam, near the ancient camp of Dunaldboys, high above sea-level and near a site where the discovery of a celt is recorded on the map.

Mr Leitch and I accordingly visited the locality. The caves are marked about 1650 yards south-south-east of Knockinaam shooting lodge, and about 1250 yards from the ancient earthworks of Dunaldboys. We could find there no cave but a trench-like depression about 200 feet above sea-level. A local resident, whose knowledge of the caves along the coast seemed to us intimate and reliable, told us there was no cave there. He knew of the trench.

We saw nothing there likely to repay excavation apart from the graves and earthworks.

The following reports describe the sites and excavations in order of date of the work.

IN THE ROCK SHELTER NEAR CORSEWALL HOUSE.

BY W. Q. KENNEDY.

General structure of the western shore. Loch Ryan lies in a general north and south direction and is somewhat asymmetrical with regard to the structure of the opposite shores. The western shore from Stranraer to half a mile above Kirkecolm village consists of Permian breccia resting unconformably on vertical Ordovician and Silurian strata. The Permian is cut by numerous small faults which run perpendicularly to the coast line, and which have been excavated into small caves. The shore has been cut back into a flat beach from Stranraer northwards, but at the Dove Caves, almost at the limit of the Corsewall House Plantation, the beach disappears and is replaced by precipitous cliffs. The flat ground represents the 25-foot beach, but on the cliffs the same horizon is marked by a shallow notch cut by wave action.

The rock shelter (fig. 1) is situated at the rear of the beach, 100 yards south of the Boat House, and has been excavated from the Permian breccia.

The enclosed part of the shelter has a length of 19 feet and the width varies from 9 feet 7 inches to 7 feet 6 inches. The height is 6 feet.

Within the shelter and against the rear wall there was a kitchen-midden which consisted mostly of oyster shells, but numerous bones also occurred. No trace of human occupation was found in the actual midden, but hammer-stones were quite common nearby.

The floor of the cave consisted of loam mixed with shells and containing bones of small animals and also fish. The bones had all been broken as if by human agency. The most striking feature, however, was the fact that numerous birds' beaks were found, and it seems they may have been used for some purpose. In the interior of the shelter was found a collection of lamellibranch shells, all of which had both valves preserved and unbroken.

The depth of floor was 3 feet at which level lay the top of the old

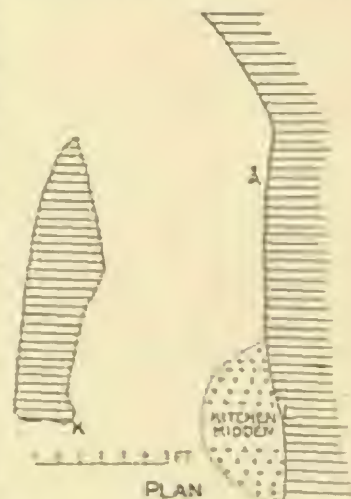


Fig. 1. Rock Shelter near Corsewall House, Loch Ryan.

25-foot beach, consisting of water-rolled pebbles and broken water-rolled shell fragments.

Flints.—The only flints found were in the topmost 12 inches of the floor, and they were three in number.

III. REPORT ON BONE REMAINS AND ON TWO BONE IMPLEMENTS. BY JAMES RITCHIE.

ROCK SHELTER AT CORSEWALL HOUSE, LOCH RYAN.

The bone relics were few, mostly broken and poorly preserved. They represented young and old examples of domestic sheep and fully grown domestic oxen. The sheep remains showed no particular character which would help to indicate the breed to which they belonged, but the limb bones of the cattle were distinctly small and fine in structure, and suggest the Celtic ox or one of its descendants. There were also fish bones and a few bones of a bird, which was most likely a domestic fowl. Molluscs were represented by four marine shells typical of a sandy seashore: *Pecten maximus*, *Ensis ensis*, *Tapes aureus*, and *Turritella terebra*.

The traces of the presence of man are abundant throughout the collection, which is simply an accumulation of food refuse. They are shown in bones and shells which have been calcined by fire; in wood charcoal, of which a little was present; and in many bones split for the extraction of marrow and possibly for the manufacture of implements. Of relics which have been made use of by man and may therefore be regarded as implements, though their character is of the most simple and crude description, are the following: Portion of the left metacarpal of an ox, broken and trimmed, the end being rudely pointed, so that it might have served for digging in sand or loose earth; a sheep's limb bone, one surface of which has become polished by rubbing; two fragments of scallop shell seem to have been shaped into very short (1 inch) narrow lengths, and are smoothed by usage. One or two bones bear sharp incisions, certainly of human origin, and in my opinion made by a sharp instrument of metal.

The few flint fragments which were found are mere irregular chips, and bear no trace of secondary working whatsoever.

All that can be said about the time indications of this collection, therefore, is that the bone remains, a large proportion of which represents domestic animals, show that the occupation was not previous to Neolithic times. The splitting of the bones, however, and the use of

bone in the form of simple implements, would suggest an early occupation, and this also is suggested by the presence of the shell *Tapes aureus*. This species, characteristic of the Danish kitchen-middens, though now very scarce or absent from Danish seas as a living form, can be said to be now rare as a living species in Scottish waters. Although the presence of only one valve amongst a few fragments of other shells reduces the value of the evidence, it hints at marine conditions somewhat different from those of the present. Whether that occupation extended beyond the period indicated by the metal-made incision, which may well have been Bronze or Iron Age, it is impossible to say.

IV. REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION OF THE CAVE AT CAIRNRYAN, WIGTOWNSHIRE. BY W. Q. KENNEDY.

The shore north of Cairnryan consists of steep cliffs rising abruptly from the loch, and little or no beach is present. The rocks are Ordovician graywackes and shales which now have a steeply dipping (80°) to vertical attitude, and are cut by minor strike faults running at right angles to the shore and have produced zones of smashing in the graywackes. These brecciated zones have been excavated by wave action, so that caves of all dimensions occur along the coast. Few of the caves, however, are dry, as the vertical attitude of the rocks, combined with smashing, has allowed water to percolate through. The cave in question is situated about two miles from the village of Cairnryan and a short distance south of the croft occupied by Mr Brown. It lies in the face of the cliff at about 25 feet from the present sea-level and 50 feet below the level of the road.

The cave has been excavated from one of the zones of smashing and runs back into the cliff for a distance of 50 yards; after that distance it is represented by a narrow cleft 18 inches to 2 feet in width, which continues farther back. It has a width at the mouth of 40 feet, and narrows gradually. The plan (fig. 2) shows a somewhat irregular shape with occasional large blocks which have fallen from the roof.

The cave consists of two main parts or rooms. First, an outer room, which extends for a distance of about 35 yards. This room narrows gradually and at the same time twists somewhat, so that it is not possible to see the mouth when looking from the rear of the cave. The width at the rear of the outer room is 9 feet.

Secondly comes the inner room, which is continued backwards as a

narrow cleft mentioned above. The part which may have been occupied extends for some 15 yards and then becomes very narrow. The floor of this inner cave rises rather steeply as the gravel tended to accumulate in the rearmost part during the 25-foot beach period. The great difference between the two rooms, apart from that of size, is the dryness. The outer room is very wet, water dripping continually from the roof, whereas the inner cave is relatively dry. The wetness of the outer cave is due to the fact that the portion of the cliff overlying it

is thinner than that overlying the inner room. However, in 25-foot beach times it is possible that the outer cave was dry also, as much of the cliff must have worn away since then. Owing to the wetness of the outer cave it was thought that the inner room would give better results, so that excavation was commenced in the inner room.

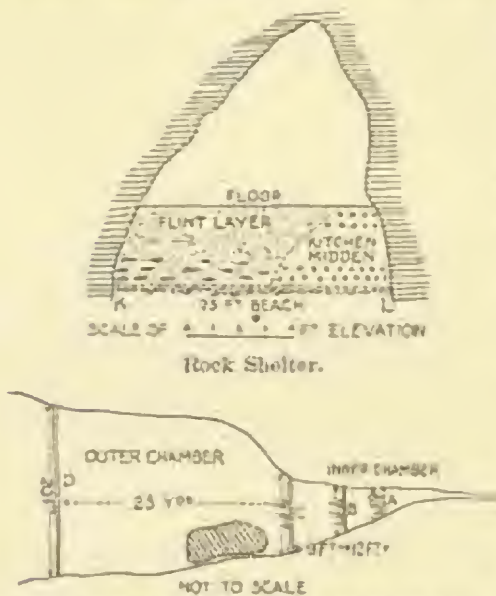


Fig. 2. Cave at Calturyau (plan and elevation).

EXCAVATION OF THE INNER CAVE.

First of all, a trench was put down across the mouth of the inner cave. It was some 3 feet in width. Excavation was difficult in all parts of the cave as rocks had fallen from the roof in large flat slabs so that much of the material had to be picked by hand. Occasionally

water-rolled pebbles were found, and finally, at a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the old 25-foot beach was encountered. It consisted of water-rolled pebbles mixed with water-rolled fragments of shell.

A second trench was commenced 3 yards farther back, which gave similar results, and the beach was here found to lie at a depth of 3 feet.

A third trench was then put down 4 yards farther back, and in this case the beach lay at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

No organic remains were found in any of these trenches, but in the first one there was a layer of cave earth 18 inches below the surface.

EXCAVATION OF THE OUTER CAVE.

The excavation of the outer cave was begun by putting down a trench (*d*) as near to the mouth as possible. This, however, was at a distance of 10 yards or so from the actual mouth.

Again excavation was somewhat difficult owing to the flat slabs of rock.

However, it was found that much charcoal was mixed up with the broken material from the roof, and quite a number of bones were found. Also many water-rolled pebbles occurred, and a peculiar feature of these was that none of them was complete. All had been broken across and they were generally coated with charcoal.

Twenty-nine inches from the surface a layer 3 inches thick of yellow cave earth mixed with complete shells was found, but this did not extend to either wall. Some distance below it (12 inches) a second impersistent layer of the same material occurred. Finally, the percentage of water-rolled pebbles increased and the raised beach was found at a depth of 5 feet 6 inches below the surface.

No trace of flint was seen in any of the trenches, but in the outer cave some "hammer-stones" were found.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE. BY J. W. GREGORY.

As no trace of human occupation had been found in the inner cave a longitudinal trench was dug under the supervision of Mr W. Kennedy and inspected by myself. From the innermost trench fallen roof blocks and earth between them formed a layer from 1 to 1½ foot thick. It rested on a thin layer of cave earth which lay upon the raised beach gravel.

On the western or outer side of the trench the deposits were 3½ feet thick, including 1 foot of the cave earth at the base; this layer was rich in charcoal and bones. I there collected the sternum of a bird, which Dr Ritchie regards as probably that of a gull, and a much-used hammer-stone.

The longitudinal trench 6 feet west of the third cross-trench exposed abundant charcoal and bones, burnt earth and burnt reddened stones at an old hearth or fire-place; and beside it were found two cut bones.

We re-examined and enlarged the outer trench 11 yards inside the cave, and found the cave earth from 10 inches to 18 inches thick; it contained charcoal and shells, but, like Mr W. Q. Kennedy, we found no bones.

The main occupation had been in the inner cave around the fire-place.

The cave earth with charcoal and bones lay immediately upon the 25-foot beach material; we found no fallen material between the cave earth and the beach gravel, so that the human occupation must have been shortly after the formation of the beach gravel.

V. REPORT ON ANIMAL REMAINS AND HUMAN HANDIWORK FROM CAIRNRYAN CAVE, AT LOCH RYAN. BY JAMES RITCHIE.

Animal remains are not very numerous in the cave but, such as they are, they indicate the refuse of food material, obviously imported to the cave by its human occupants. Three distinct groupings of bones were found.

1. A miscellaneous series found in the upper layers.
2. Second series, mostly of charred bones, found along with charcoal at a spot which has been described as a hearth or fireplace.
3. Third series, found in a deeper part of the cave earth, in the east or inner end of the cave.

There is no real distinction between the animals represented by the bones from these different positions, nor is there much difference in the state of preservation of the bones themselves, although those in the miscellaneous series found in the upper layers are most fresh in appearance, whereas in the other series bones of a porous character occasionally are found.

LIST OF ANIMAL REMAINS.

1. *Miscellaneous Series.*—These consist entirely of the bones of domestic sheep, representing at least three or four individuals. All, with one exception, are the bones of very young lambs, and even the oldest sheep represented is a young individual, the epiphyses of the long bones of which had not yet become attached. The sheep bones represented are small portions of skull, jaws with milk dentition, eight vertebrae, two portions of pelvic girdles, portions of two scapulae, and a mixed lot of sixteen limb bones. The only other animal represented in this series is the domestic ox, indicated by a single cannon bone of a very young calf.

2. *Fireplace Series.*—Here oxen bones were most frequent, being represented by portions of a rib, a metatarsal bone, and a shoulder-blade. Sheep were represented by small fragments of skull, teeth, and vertebrae, and a domestic pig by a small fragment of the upper jaw of a young animal with milk dentition.

3. *Deeper Series*.—In the deeper layer, the predominant bones are those of domestic sheep, the majority of the animals being again very young individuals. No other domestic animal was represented, but the layer contained the only evidence forthcoming of the occasional presence of wild creatures. These include the femur of a hare, the breast-bone, probably of a species of a gull, and the vertebral joint of a codfish. There were also here hazel-nuts, which had been gnawed by a vole or other small rodent.

BONE IMPLEMENTS.

Apart from the actual presence of the bones and the charring of some of them, they bear very little indication of association with human beings. Remarkably few of the long bones have been split for the extraction of the marrow in the method so characteristic of early sites, but this may be due to the fact that the majority of the animals used were of extreme youth so that the bone contents would have been less important as a source of food. It is somewhat surprising, however, to find that the terminations of the ends of the bones are in almost every case complete, for one would have expected that even if the human inhabitants had not chewed the ends of the bones, at least they would have been gnawed by the teeth of the dogs. That they were not, almost suggests that there were no dogs in connection with this particular settlement.

Only two fragments of bone can be said definitely to have been used as a primitive type of implement. They are fragments from the wall of a limb bone of an ox. One, considerably longer than the other, is less worn and has been partially burnt, but both are of the same general character. They are flattened, somewhat spear-headed in shape, with a straight and a strongly curved edge which meet in a rude point. The smaller of the two, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, has considerably worn edges and a tip rounded by wear; the other, which is 3 inches long by almost 1 inch in greatest diameter, is smooth and worn at the broad end, but less markedly so towards the end which, instead of being pointed, has a ridged or chisel-like tip corresponding to the thickness of the bone.

From these notes it is apparent that the bone remains give no clear indication of the period when the cave was inhabited. The implements are of the most indefinite kind, with no particular cultural significance, and the presence of domestic animals, such as the ox, sheep, and pig, indicates no more than that the habitation occurred in Neolithic or later times. The material is insufficient to determine the race to which the pigs belonged, but the few bones of well-developed

sheep show that the race was a fine-boned breed. Measurements of the only adult bones, which lacked epiphyses, compared with the dimensions of similar portions of the corresponding bones in modern sheep, are as follows, in millimetres:—

	Loch Ryan.	Shetland sheep.	Modern sheep.
Femur, length.	134	145	145
" diameter	12.5	16	17
Radius, length	125	122	122.5
" diameter	15	14.5	16.5

The comparison suggests that the sheep of the Loch Ryan cave belonged to the fine-limbed prehistoric breed of sheep known as the "turbary" or "peat" sheep, or to one of its close descendants.

VI. REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION OF OUCHTRIEMAKAIN CAVE, PORTPATRICK. BY D. LEITCH.

Ouchtriemakain Cave occurs on the eastern side of a small bay, Port Mora (locally called Sandeel Bay), about 1 mile north of Portpatrick. Two caves occur side by side along a faulted zone in the steeply dipping graywackes (figs. 3 and 4). Of the two, Ouchtriemakain was chosen because of its size, shape, and position. It was dry, roomy, and flat, while the other had a large waterfall tumbling over the entrance. If conditions had been the same during Neolithic times, the Ouchtriemakain would have been not only dry and comfortable but would have had a good water supply from the other cave.

Ouchtriemakain Cave lies at 21 feet above present sea-level; its direction is 16° N. of W. (magnetic). The rocks strike in the same direction, and dip deeply to the north. The cave consists of a long, narrow passage leading into a broad, circular "room" (fig. 5). The passage first rises steeply and then slopes into the flat cave. In this way the actual cave is not seen from the outside.

Fig. 6 shows the measurements.

Excavation was started by trenching across the circular cave. The long passage-way, which is unroofed and floored by falling rocks, was not trenched.

We first passed through a few inches of black, pebbly surface material, and then uncovered a 10-inch band of cave earth (fig. 7). This cave

earth was composed of about seven layers of yellow clay and black, charcoally clay, rich in small fragments of burnt wood. In the black clay there were also fragments of coal which prove the recent disposition of the clay. We found neither charred pebbles nor any deliberate arrangement of charcoal. The lowest layer of the banded clay was rich



Fig. 3. Ouchtriemakain Cave: view from shore.



Fig. 4. Ouchtriemakain Cave: view from shore.

in *Patella*, probably the remains of recent occupation. It was found later that this *Patella* zone was richest at the mouth of the cave, the shells almost disappearing at the back. Below the banded cave earth were several large boulders, which are probably fallen rocks, although they show a certain amount of rounding. Immediately below the fallen rocks the type of deposit changed, becoming much coarser. This deposit consisted of a mixture of sand and clay with many angular fragments. A few thin bands of charcoally clay also occurred.

At a depth of 2 feet 6 inches the angular fragments were replaced by rounded pebbles and the actual raised beach was reached. The deposit was not a typical beach deposit, the matrix being too clayey and the fragments too angular (fig. 8). Immediately below this we reached solid rock.

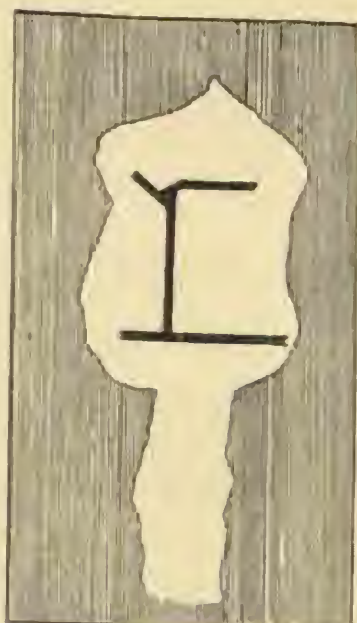
We now trenched longitudinally. Here we were greatly hampered by



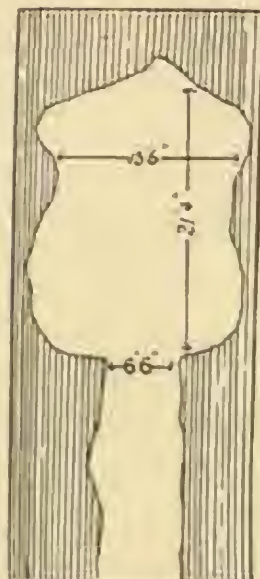
Fig. 3. Oukhulomakain Cave: view of main "room" from passage.

fallen rocks. Instead of trenching in the usual way we first cut the top clays horizontally in order not to disturb any structures which might exist. No structures were found. In the trench the same banded clays were observed running horizontally into the cave. Towards the back of the cave the banded clay dipped suddenly and then died out. From there to the back of the cave, beach material occurred immediately below the surface deposit.

The next trench lay along the back of the cave. Here the beach

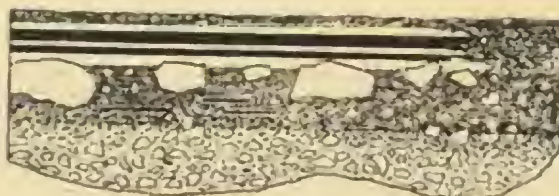


Plan of Cave showing position of Trenches.

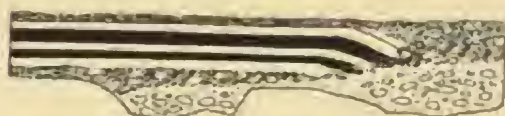


Plan of Cave showing measurements.

Fig. 6. Ouchtriemakain Cave: plans.



Section in Trench across the Mouth of the Cave.



Section in longitudinal Trench.

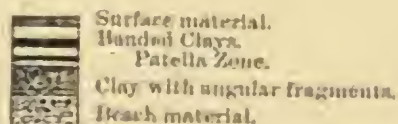


Fig. 7. Ouchtriemakain Cave: sections.

material was only a few inches below the surface material. The banded clay appeared and thinned out towards the walls.

The remains found in these deposits included several pieces of bone and some teeth. They were not restricted to any particular deposit but were mostly found in the banded clays. No trace of flint was seen and only one stone which may possibly have been used as a hammer-stone.



Fig. 8. Ouchtrieamakain Cave: view of inside of front cross trench showing banded clays and fallen rocks beneath.

The dripping cave was also excavated, but the only deposit was surface material on solid rock.

My conclusions regarding Ouchtrieamakain Cave are that it has certainly been occupied, but only in recent times. Considering that it is only 21 feet above present sea-level and that uplift has possibly been irregular round the coast, it is probable that this cave was not above sea-level during Neolithic times.

VII. NOTES ON THE RESULTS AND THEIR BEARING ON THE AGE OF THE 25-FOOT BEACH. BY J. W. GREGORY.

The three sites excavated have yielded nothing pre-Neolithic, and the fauna, according to Dr Ritchie's determinations, may be Neolithic or later.

The only pieces of flint are three flakes that were found by Mr W. Q. Kennedy at the rock shelter. The evidence is indefinite, and Dr Ritchie remarks that they have no secondary chipping and give no indication of age. They were doubtless used by the people of the rock

shelter, but may be flakes picked up from the Neolithic deposits. The bones give the only direct evidence as to the age of the deposit, and as they include domestic sheep of turbary type, oxen, possibly of the Celtic breed, and the fowl, it is relatively modern.

The beds containing the charcoal, bones and the hearth in the Cairnryan cave appear to have been deposited shortly after the formation of the 25-foot beach. The cave was clearly excavated by marine abrasion during the time of the 25-foot beach. Its floor then consisted of beach material, and as soon as the sea had withdrawn at the beginning of the 25-foot uplift, man must have taken refuge in the cave; for the cave earth, with relics of human occupation, rests directly on the beach gravel, and lies below the layer charged with fallen blocks from the roof. As these falls would probably have begun shortly after the sea had left, the bones must have been deposited very soon after the completion of the 25-foot beach.

The evidence of the rock shelter is also in favour of its occupation shortly after the formation of the 25-foot beach, and as one of the bones was cut by a metal tool, Dr Ritchie considers that this deposit is probably of the Bronze Age.

The Ouchtriemakain cave gave fewer results. As that cave is in a very convenient position at the head of a quiet bay with an excellent water supply, the absence of evidence of any early occupation by man is significant. Neolithic man lived on the area, both farther east in Galloway and on the Irish coast of the North Channel. It is probable that the cave had either not been formed or was under water in Neolithic times.

The absence of any early occupation of these caves bears on the problem of the age of the 25-foot beach and throws doubt on its Neolithic age at Loch Ryan.

There seem to be three possibilities as to its age—Palaeolithic, Neolithic, or Bronze Age.

The main evidence for the Palaeolithic age of part of the 25-foot beach comes from Campbeltown, where the 25-30 foot beach has yielded numerous worked implements which, according to the Abbé Breuil,¹ may be Upper Palaeolithic. That age is accepted by Mr J. G. Callander,² and by its discoverer, A. Gray.³ If, therefore, the 25-foot beach in south-

¹ H. Breuil, "Observations on the pre-Neolithic Industries of Scotland," *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1922, vol. lvi, Ser. 5, vol. viii, pp. 261-85.

² J. Graham Callander, "Recent Archaeological Research in Scotland," *Archæologia*, 1928, vol. lxxvii, pp. 88, 92.

³ A. Gray, "... also of an old flint working place in the 30-foot raised beach at Millknowe, Campbeltown," *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1904, vol. xxviii, Ser. 3, vol. iv, pp. 263-67; he calls it Palaeolithic, *ibid.*, p. 274.

western Scotland is all of the same age it should be, according to this determination, Upper Palæolithic. Mr Callander points out that there is evidence for the Palæolithic age of this beach in Loch Ryan, as Mr Ludovic Mann collected there Tardenoisian implements and old patinated flints. Mr Callander remarks in a letter that "if the 25-foot beach was not formed until Neolithic times or later, it is impossible to explain the presence of the earlier implements."

It has been remarked that the Abbé Breuil admits the possibility of doubt as to the age of the flint implements of the 25-foot beach at Campbeltown, as, he adds, "it is to be regretted that osseous debris, faunal or industrial, was not met with, which would allow us to state precisely whether this set of implements is not really Azilian." He remarks that the difference between the Campbeltown flints and those of the Azilian is, however, notable;¹ his description of them is headed, "The Pre-Neolithic Flints of Campbeltown," and he says the tools appear to be an Upper Palæolithic series, with a Magdalenian aspect, and some, he says, are "quite Magdalenian."²

Similar doubt between the Neolithic and Palæolithic age of a 25-foot beach applies on the Irish side of the North Channel. The well-known beach at Larne³ has been referred to the Neolithic, though it contains implements of an older type. I once had the privilege of examining that beach under the guidance of Mr Knowles, and felt the difficulties in regarding all the implements and the beach as Neolithic. Some of its flaked implements are much like those from Campbeltown.

The second possible age is Neolithic, which is so well established for the 25-foot beach at some localities that that age has been generally accepted for the whole of it. There is no direct evidence for the Neolithic age of the 25-foot beach at Loch Ryan or Portpatrick. The only argument for it is the height above sea-level, and that does not seem reliable. I have recently summarised some of the evidence as to the variability in level of the Scottish raised beaches:⁴ the "25-foot

¹ Miss Garrod (*The Upper Palæolithic Age in Britain*, 1920, p. 176), however, remarks that they can be "securely older than Azilian" because of their position on a 25-foot beach: she quotes the opinion of Sallas that this beach may be of different ages in different places.

² H. Breuil, *op. cit.*, pp. 251, 252, 253.

³ G. Coffey & R. L. Praeger, "The Larne raised Beach: a Contribution to the Neolithic History of Ireland," *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, 1904, C, vol. xiv, No. 4, pp. 143-200, pls. iv-lx. W. J. Knowles, "The Antiquity of Man in Ireland, being an account of the older series of Irish Flint Implements," *Journ. Roy. Anthr. Inst.*, 1914, vol. xiv, pp. 83-121. Dr R. A. S. Macalister (*The Archaeology of Ireland*, 1928, pp. 30-35) regards the Larne implements as not earlier than Neolithic, and gives references to the literature. He rejects the view that they are unfinished and were taken elsewhere to be ground. Dr Reginald Smith, "On the date of Grimes Graves and Ciesbury Flint Mines," *Archæologia*, 1912, vol. lxiii, p. 141, supports their Upper Palæolithic age.

⁴ J. W. Gregory, "Raised Beaches and Variations of Sea Level," *Internat. Geog. Congress, Cambridge, 1928, Second Report of the Commission on Pliocene and Pleistocene Terraces*, pp. 84-7.

beach," *eg.* varies from 5 to 15 feet above sea-level near the Heads of Ayr and in Culzean Bay; it is at 20 feet in Mid-Argyll (*Mem. Geol. Surv. Scotland*, Sh. 37, pp. 133, 145); between 21 and 23 feet on Colonsay (*Ibid.*, Sh. 35, pp. 65-70), and is at 40 feet above sea-level near Irvine. It overlaps in level with the "50-foot beach" which is at from 30-36 feet near Lismore (*Mem. Geol. Surv. Scotland*, Sh. 45, p. 169), and rarely above 40 feet near Kilmartin (*Ibid.*, Sh. 36, p. 100).

The age of a Scottish beach is therefore not safely determined only by height above sea-level, and there is also uncertainty from the associated implements. The 25-foot beach is generally regarded as Neolithic, as by Dr W. B. Wright for the Firth of Lorne (*Mem. Geol. Surv. Scotland*, Sh. 35, 1911, pp. 65-70). Professor Sollas¹ refers the 30-foot beach at Olvan to the Azilian. Dr Macalister² assigns the 25-foot beach on opposite sides of the North Channel to different cultures—the Irish to the Campignian and the Scottish to Azilian.

The third possibility is that the age of the raised beach in Loch Ryan and Portpatrick is post-Neolithic and probably Bronze Age. The difficulty in acceptance of the 25-foot beach at our excavations as Neolithic is the age of the associated bones. Dr Ritchie has determined them as Neolithic or later, and is obviously inclined to their post-Neolithic age. As one of them from the rock shelter has a metal cut, it is clearly not older than Bronze Age, and the fauna as a whole is consistent with that date.

In a preliminary report on the bones, Dr Ritchie remarks of the Cairnryan Cave and the rock shelter "in both the sites of occupation, the presence of a very large percentage of bones of domestic animals is certain evidence that in neither cave was the occupation previous to Neolithic times, and on the whole the aspect suggests that it was probably later."

The nearest definitely dated prehistoric remains to Ouchtriemakain are some graves at Port of Spittal Bridge where Mr Purves had recently obtained a Bronze Age food bowl. The bowl has been presented by Lady Augusta Inskip to the Hunterian Museum, where it has been skilfully repaired and mounted by Mr. Kinghorn. As the bone implement at the shelter, as remarked by Dr Ritchie, was cut by a metal tool, and as there is nothing in the associated animals necessarily of a pre-Bronze Age, the occupants of the caves may have belonged to that period. As the cave earth with the bones rests on the 25-foot beach, it is the younger. Its Bronze Age would be consistent with the Neolithic Age of the 25-foot beach gravels if the interval between those

¹ W. J. Sollas, *Ancient Hunters*, 1901, 3rd ed. 1921, pp. 612-13.

² Macalister, 1928, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

periods be short. Both Mr W. Q. Kennedy's account of the sections at the rock shelter and the clear evidence of the long trench in the Cairnryan Cave indicate that the occupation of the sites was very shortly after the deposition of the 25-foot beach. If the men—as shown by the metal cut bone—belonged to the Bronze Age, the evidence of the excavations is in favour of the completion of the 25-foot beach at Loch Ryan and Portpatrick having been also in the Bronze Age.

It therefore seems probable that though the 25-foot beach at Campbeltown and also that at Larne may be Upper Palaeolithic, elsewhere that beach may be Neolithic, and at Loch Ryan its formation may have lasted at least until the very end of the Neolithic, so that upon it was immediately deposited material of the Bronze Age.

II.

EXCAVATIONS IN A CHAMBERED CAIRN AT KINDROCHAT, NEAR COMRIE, PERTHSHIRE. BY PROFESSOR V. G. CHILDE, B.LITT., F.S.A. SCOT.

The Long Cairn on the farm of Kindrochat is mentioned by Mr Coles in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1910–11, p. 47, who speaks of cists at the site. In his time the area occupied by the cairn was planted with larch and oaks, but these trees were cut down during the War and only a few beeches remain standing on the site.

The true significance of the ruins was apparently first recognised by Professor H. Brail when staying at the farm with Miss M. E. Boyle. At his instigation Mr Callander visited the spot and diagnosed the visible remains as those of a Long Cairn. He mentions it as such in *Archæologia*.

Two cists are exposed. The coverstone of one was removed by Mr J. McIntyre, brother of the present tenant of Kindrochat. He dug down until the pillar-stones threatened to fall in, and removed portions of a human skeleton which he retained until he left the district three years ago when the remains were thrown away. Later on, but still before 1914, Capt. H. Boyle with his two brothers removed one of the lintels from an outer chamber of the same cist and dug down a short distance. It was from this compartment that the leaf-shaped arrow-head was recovered this year.

At present the area is occupied by a very low, stony mound from which project several large, upright stones including the pillar-stones

of the cists as well as several tree stumps. It is bounded on the north by a modern dyke whose top is flush with the surface of the mound. The southern side and eastern end is likewise bounded by a low wall, very much grass-grown and dilapidated and nowhere standing to-day more than 18 inches above the level of the northern field. Excavation, however, showed that this wall had once stood higher and had simply become buried by the gradual silting up of the field. The latter slopes up southward and has been exposed to inundation from a torrent. A trench dug at the south-eastern corner outside the wall reached what seemed to be the bottom course of the wall 3 feet below the present surface of the ground. This gives some idea of the relatively high antiquity of the south wall. It was already considerably silted up when Mr McIntyre first knew the farm seventy years ago. I had at first regarded this wall as the original kerb of the cairn. But at many points where the wall is reasonably preserved one notices a shallow depression between it and the mass of the stones enclosed. (Still in every case the level of the turf inside the wall is above that of the field to the south.)

Moreover, the trench at the south-east showed that the wall had no organic connection with the original cairn. On the inner side it was only at a depth of 2 feet 3½ inches below the wall top that any mass of stones comparable to the body of a cairn came to light. Similarly on the outside a mass of large stones, comparable to those forming the mass of the cairn, appeared even below what seem to be the foundations of the wall, 5 feet 8 inches below its top. It would therefore seem that this old wall was built over the edges of the cairn or its spread at a time when the latter was already being covered up by silt from the torrent. A trench dug due south of Cist II. suggested a similar conclusion.

The southern wall can therefore no more be regarded as an original boundary of the cairn than the patently modern dyke on the north. The whole area enclosed between these barriers is, however, covered with stones and might be regarded as roughly co-extensive with the cairn. But many of the stones are modern depositions. Mr McIntyre remembers that stones from the fields have been dumped here for the last seventy years at least. At certain points it was observed that the "fold stones" are embedded in and superimposed upon a layer of black earth or mould. Only below a layer of such soil, 4 inches to 6 inches deep and comparatively free from stones, do large boulders begin to appear. These and these alone presumably belong to the cairn proper. The visible surface indications are not therefore an accurate guide to the extent of the prehistoric cairn. That could only

be determined by an excavation on a larger scale than the time and labour available allowed us.

Nor is the existing height any indication of the original elevation of the cairn. Serious denudation, presumably for dyke-building, is implied by the exposure of much of the uprights of the two cists which were presumably once completely hidden. The actual height of the cairn is to-day inconsiderable, not exceeding 4 feet above the level of the southern field near the centre of the cairn. Moreover, the summits



Fig. 1. Chambered Cairn, Kinderschat, Perthshire. Cist No. 1. looking west.

lie in a suspicious way from 10 feet to 40 feet north of the main Cist II, which itself lies near the southern boundary of the enclosed area. But normally the cist should lie near the highest portion of the cairn. Now to the north-east of the enclosure a ridge of rock running E.N.E. by W.S.W. is clearly visible projecting for some 40 feet beyond the enclosure and rising as much as 18 inches above the adjacent portions of the north field. This suggests that the present apparent summits of the cairn may be due rather to the elevation of the subsoil than to a deeper accumulation of stones. The actual summit of the cairn can accordingly only be determined by farther excavation.

When we reached the site two long cists were exposed distant from one another 44 feet along a line running 70° E. of N. (true).

The main axes of the two cists were nearly at right angles to one another, and the distance mentioned is from the easterly upright of the rear compartment of the westernmost cist to the rear pillar-stone of the easterly cist (No 1).

Cist No 1. is orientated 60° W. of magnetic N. and is 9 feet long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at its widest point (figs. 1 and 2). On the southern side four large upright slabs are still standing:—

C, 4 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 8 inches by 9 inches (projecting 2 feet 8 inches above stones outside the cist).

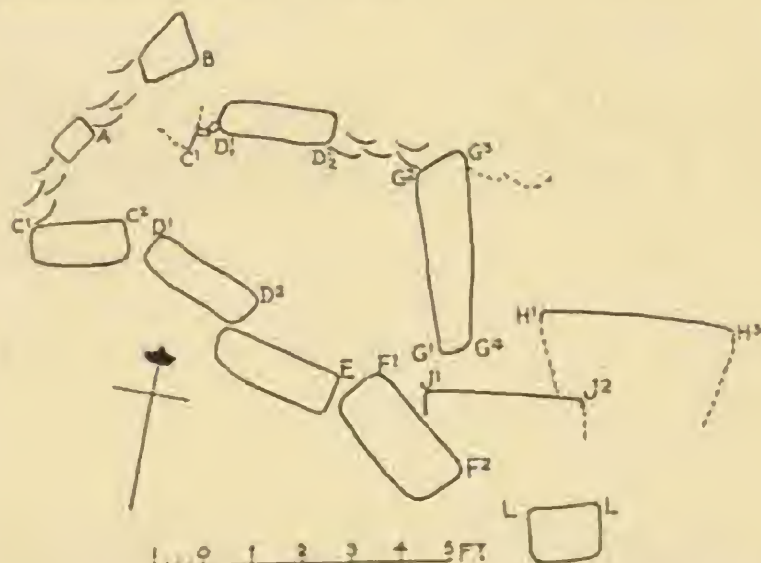


Fig. 2. Chambered Cairn, Kindrochat: plan of Cist No. 1. by Miss K. Kennedy and Miss M. E. Crichton Mitchell.

D, 3 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 5 inches by 8 inches.

E, 3 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 9 inches by 9 inches.

F, 4 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 3 inches.

Of the north wall only one stone, D', is standing. It measures 3 feet by 2 feet 3 inches by 6 inches, and projects 1 foot 2 inches above the surface of the cairn outside. Farther east a fallen pillar-stone G, 5 feet 6 inches by 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches, lies diagonally across the cist, having presumably fallen from the north wall. The rear wall apparently consisted of two much-weathered slabs, A and B, whose tops are flush with the present surface of the cairn. It was not possible to dig down to the base of these rear slabs without impairing their stability. The rest of the cist was cleared down to the base of the

pillar-stones 3.40 feet above datum or about 6 inches below the level of the turf immediately outside the wall at its nearest point, but just under 1 foot above the supposed surface of the cairn inside the wall. The whole cist had evidently been disturbed. It contained merely stones and earth. Though this was carefully riddled no trace of bones or artifacts came to light.

A trench was dug in an easterly direction from the prostrate stone G. No easterly boundary slab came to light, but a rough wall about one foot high from the floor line of the cist, as determined by the bases of the uprights, blocked its eastern end. It consisted of thin slabs of considerable size inclined slightly to the south-east. In its structure it recalls exactly the retaining wall of the round cairn near Kilmartin excavated this year by Mr Craw.

Twelve feet from the rear slab A of Cist I. and 10' N. of W. from it a large stone slab projects 3 feet 8 inches above the surface of the cairn. It lies approximately transverse to the long axis of Cist I. and is 2 feet 10 inches broad at the lowest point exposed, and 1 foot 5 inches thick. Its position suggests an original connection with the cist and is a challenge to further exploration in the intermediate space.

Cist No. II. is much better preserved (fig. 3). Miss Simpson describes it as follows:—

The cist occupied a fairly central position south of the apparent ridge running the length of the cairn area. Two compartments were already exposed when operations commenced. They are separated by a septal stone measuring 3 feet 5½ inches in length and varying in thickness from 2 inches to 9½ inches. The walls of the cist are megalthic slabs of schistose rock that splits easily along the bedding planes like a shale. The septal stone and one of the uprights from the outer compartment seem different, less angular, and more completely metamorphosed. The rear upright and those on the eastern side are well preserved, those on the west have suffered from the weight of the material behind them and are much broken up. The slabs of both walls are inclined inwards out of the perpendicular.

Three main blocks make up the walls on either side, but the portal (southern) end has a wall of angular laminae and water-worn stones. The headstone is a massive block standing some 3 feet high at either side and rising to 4 feet at the centre. It is just on 2 feet broad and its maximum thickness is 11 inches.

Abutting on this on the east side is another large and well-preserved slab, 4 feet 9 inches long, 8 inches thick, and standing 4 feet high. Adjoining and slightly overlapping this and met by the septal stone is a similar though thinner slab, 5 feet long but less than 3 feet high.

Almost half the height of the third stone on the east has been broken away so that it now stands there only 1 foot 6 inches, tapering to the left to less than 1 foot.

The stones of the western wall are too dislocated to allow of such exact description. The northernmost must have been originally 6 feet long, but owing to its inclined position and instability it is not possible to ascertain its height exactly (the measurable height is 2 feet). The length of the adjoining slab which overlaps with the foregoing must have



Fig. 3. Chambered Cairn, Kindrochat. Clat No. II, looking north.

been fully 4 feet, but it is no longer intact, while the southern slab is even more broken.

A coverstone was removed from the inner compartment some forty years ago, but remains lying beside the cist. It is of rock similar to that of the walls, and measures 5 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 8½ inches at its greatest breadth. A lintel, probably removed from the outer compartment, also lies beside the cist and is more regular in shape. It measures 4 feet long, 1 foot to 1 foot 4 inches wide, and from 6 inches to 8 inches thick. This block, may, however, represent only a portion of the original lintel.

The large lateral slabs normally overlap some 9 inches or 10 inches, but in one case on the west side as much as 1 foot 6 inches. Thus the inner compartment measures 5 feet while the outer is about 4 inches longer.

The cist varies in width from 2 feet 3 inches to 3 feet 3 inches. The septal stone, whose western end abuts against the end of the north slab of the west wall, is 3 feet 6 inches long. It is 1 foot 6 inches

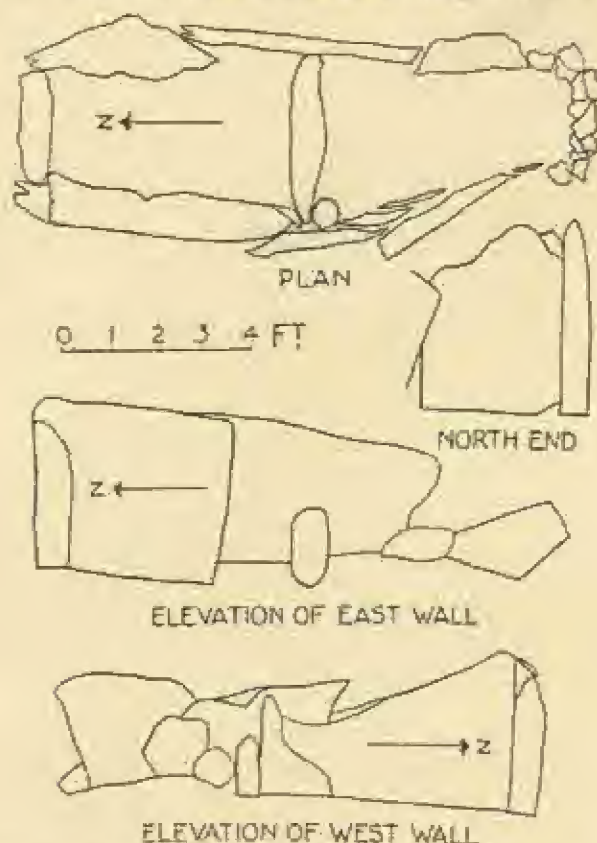


Fig. 4. Chambered Cairn, Kildrochar; plan and elevations of Cist No. 11. by Miss M. E. Simpson.

high, so that its top lies 1 foot below the top of the adjacent slab on the west and 1 foot 7 inches below that of the central slab on the east.

A skeleton had been, as noted, removed from the inner compartment many years ago. Since then the cist had stood open and become choked with ferns and rubbish. It was cleared out, and near the centre, excavation was carried down to a depth of about 1 foot 6 inches below the bottom of the septal slab without bringing to light any relics. Against the foot of the upright there are signs of packing somewhat similar in



Fig. 5. Flint Arrowhead from Chambered Cairn, Kildrochar. (b.)

style to the wall at the south end of the cist. The stones in question might have been carried by natural agencies. The outer compartment had been disturbed by tree roots and had stood open since Captain Boyle's operations in 1914. It was cleared out down to the level of the bottom of the septal stone. Among the leaf mould, which filled it, was found one very small but beautifully worked leaf-shaped arrow-head of flint (fig. 5).

INFERENCES.

The similarity of the Kindrochat cists, especially No. II., to the segmented cists of the Clyde area is patent to anyone who has seen the classical examples in Arran. The position of the septal stone at the junction of two uprights and the overlapping of the lateral stones likewise recur there. Moreover, the arrow-head is allied by the sharpness of its point and the curvature of its body peculiarly to the specimens collected by Professor Bryce from chambers of this class—Giant's Graves¹ and Sliddery,² in Arran.

On the other hand, the majority of the cists of this class in Arran, Bute, and Argyll are preceded by definite portal stones transverse to the walls and normally standing distinctly higher than the lateral slabs. A sill stone, resembling a septal slab in character, is often found immediately behind the portals. Moreover, in the Clyde area, many of the cists exceed in length the 11 feet of our No. II., and have more than two compartments. Dunan Beng (south),³ Dunan Mor (south),⁴ and Clachaig⁵ in Arran approximate in dimensions to ours. While several Arran cairns covered two chambers, these tended to be on the same axis. At Dunan Mor⁶ in Arran and Gleeknabae⁷ in Bute, however, the two cists are differently orientated but not nearly at right angles one to the other as at Kindrochat.

Still closer analogies are to be found on the fringe of the area in Wigtownshire and Kirkcubright. The cairn at Drannadow⁸ near Minnigaff in the latter county covered five cists each bipartite like ours and approximating to it in dimensions. One opened to the east like our No. I., two to the south like No. II. here. Still, there were generally slabs at either end. Other Galloway cairns, *e.g.* Mid Glaniron,⁹ show a comparable arrangement of chambers within the cairn. But even in this area portal stones occur, *e.g.* Kilhern,¹⁰ as in Arran.

The Arran cairns rarely exceed 100 feet in length and those in

¹ *Proceedings*, xxvii, p. 45.

² *Ibid.*, xliii, p. 342.

³ *Ibid.*, xxxvi, p. 55.

⁴ *Ibid.*, lvi, p. 90.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 290.

⁶ *Ibid.*, xxxvi, p. 90, fig. 19.

⁷ *Ibid.*, xliii, p. 343.

⁸ *Ibid.*, xxxviii, p. 38.

⁹ *Inventory. Anc. Mon.*, Wigtownshire, p. 94.

Galloway hardly ever reach this figure. This shows that the whole area of our enclosure at Kindrochat can hardly have been occupied by the original cairn; for it measures 180 feet along the axis of Cist I. At the same time the analogy of Drannadow suggests that further chambers may well be found. Wider exploration to determine the limits of the original cairn and to discover, if possible, traces of retaining wall or horns is likewise desirable.¹

In the meantime it may be stated with confidence that here in this remote glen, well east of the watershed, we have an isolated outlier of the Clyde group whose main characters have been so accurately defined by Professor Bryce. From what can be seen of the cairn itself it would seem that the alliance is with the Clyde basin itself, rather than with the westerly outliers in the Crinan region where the cairns seem to have been circular.²

III.

EXAMINATION OF A CHAMBERED CAIRN BY THE WATER OF DEUGH. STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT. BY ALEXANDER O. CURLE, C.V.O., F.S.A.Scot.

In the remote upland region that lies westward of Loch Doon and on the border between Ayrshire and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, the Water of Deugh winds its way southwards, past the house of Waterhead, to join the Carsphairn Water a short distance above the township of that name. On the right bank, some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the junction of the streams, and some 400 yards back from the stream, there lies a cairn in a ruinous condition, known locally as the "King's Cairn." In 1911, when making the survey of this region for the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, I inspected this cairn,³ and from the evidence supplied by certain upright stones emerging from the debris, concluded that it was of the chambered variety. Some years subsequent to my visit the road up the glen from Lamford was repaired, and unwittingly, the cairn was pillaged as a ready source for road-metal. In the process its true nature was revealed, and two chambers were exposed. The cairn was thereupon scheduled for preservation by the Office of Works. As it was desirable that the chambers should be examined

¹ Such exploration was carried out in 1926, showing that the cairn was unhorned and 120 feet long, as will be described in a subsequent number of the *Proceedings*.

² *Proceedings*, vi. pp. 348-351.

³ *Inventory of Monuments in Galloway*, vol. II., County of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, No. 91.

A CHAMBERED CAIRN BY THE WATER OF DEUGH. 273

and a plan made, the approval of that Department and the consent of the proprietor were duly obtained, while Mr Gourlay, F.S.A.Scot., offered to provide labour and make all arrangements necessary for the undertaking. Accordingly in June 1928 Mr Gourlay and myself, accompanied by Mr James Flett, Master of Works for the Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, made our way thither.

The cairn had been much denuded since I had seen it previously, but it still consisted of a considerable mass of stones, and the chambers,

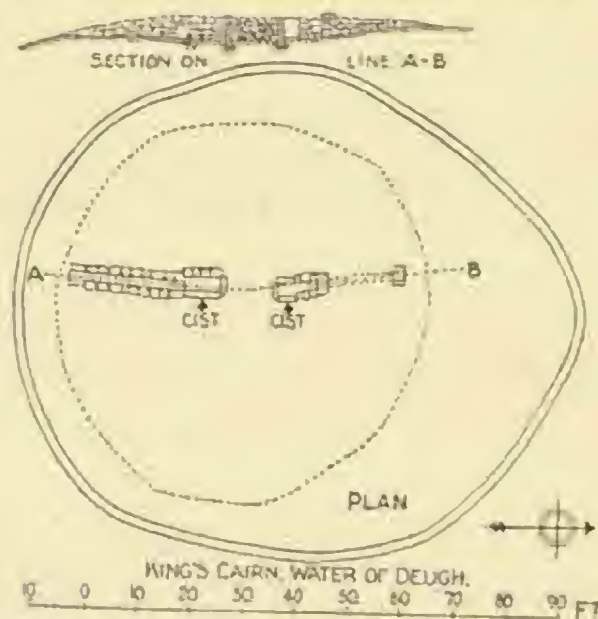


Fig. 1. King's Cairn, Water of Deugh, Stewartry of Kirkcubright: plan and section.

though uncovered, were fairly perfect, the whole enclosed by a modern dyke as shown on the plan (fig. 1). In form it was circular, with a diameter of about 70 feet. The chambers, of which there were two, were set in alignment with their longest axes north and south, on a line passing directly through the cairn some 10 feet to the west of the centre. A space of 10 feet intervened between the back slabs, over which lay the usual material of which the cairn was formed (fig. 1). The chambers measured respectively 6 feet 6 inches, and 7 feet in length, that to the north being the longer. The southern chamber had a uniform width of 2 feet 6 inches, while the northern was of that width for a distance of 3 feet from the back wall, where an intake reduced it to 2 feet, whence it gradually narrowed to some 18 inches. Each chamber

was approached by a passage built on the sides, and originally covered with flags, a few only of which remained, that from the south measur-



Fig. 2. King's Cairn: view from north before excavation.

able for a distance of 22 feet, that from the north for 17 feet. The chambers were formed partly with upright slabs, and partly built. In



Fig. 3. King's Cairn: walling on west side of south chamber.

that to the south the east wall consisted of one large slab varying in thickness from 15 inches to 6 inches, and weighing probably about

2 tons. The west wall of the same chamber was entirely built, as shown in fig. 3. The north chamber was formed with flags at its inner end as shown on plan (fig. 1), and built towards the entrance (fig. 2). Previous to the recent act of spoliation, the northern chamber still retained its roof which, as I was informed by a man who helped to remove it, consisted of one large slab.

The chambers and passages were filled with debris. The former were entirely cleared out, and the surface soil to a sufficient depth examined with the aid of a riddle. The result was completely negative. No relics of any sort were recovered. There was not even a trace of human bone.

Cairns containing several chambers occur at more than one place in Galloway. In a demolished cairn at Cairnderry in the parish of Minnigaff,¹ three chambers are exposed; and the "Caves of Kilhern,"² in the parish of New Luce in Wigtownshire, consist of the four exposed chambers of another cairn.

I must express my indebtedness to Mr Gourlay for making this examination feasible, and to Mr Flett for his survey and plan.

IV.

NOTES ON THE AUGUSTINIAN HOUSE OF SAINT ANTHONY, LEITH. BY JOHN SMITH, F.S.A.Scot.

The Augustinian House of St. Anthony, Leith, founded about the year 1430, is kept in remembrance by places in the locality which bear the name of the Saint to whom the House was dedicated, although no trace of the buildings which comprised the House can now be seen.

Prior to 1430 there were no members of the Augustinian Order of St. Anthony in Scotland. The principal establishment of the Order was at Vienne in France, where the relics of the Saint were preserved.³

A list⁴ of the principal benefactors of the House, for whom masses were instituted, has for an introductory: "It is statuet and ordanit in our sheptour for sindri resonabil causis that the saulis of thaim that has gevin zeirlie perpetuall rent to this abbay and hospital of Sanct

¹ *Inventory of Monuments in Galloway, etc.*, No. 137.

² *Ibid.*, vol. I., County of Wigtown, No. 65.

³ Spottiswood's *Religious Houses*, p. 241, states that the first officials of St. Anthony's, Leith, came from Vienne.

⁴ Roger's *St. Anthony's Monastery at Leith, etc.*, p. 28. Roger quotes, with translations where necessary, most of the *Reculade Buke of Sanct Anthony's and Newarvin*, a MS. in the National Library.

Antonis besyd Leith or has augmentit Goddis service be fundacion, or any vther ways has gevyn substancially of thair gudis to the byggyn reparacion and vphaldyng of the forsaid Abbay and place, that thai be prayit for ylk Sunday till the day of dome," etc. The first entry in the list reads: "In the fyrst for Kyng James, ye first and Quhen Jane, his sponis yair predeceessoris and successourys." The second entry is for James Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrews. The third entry, for Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, refers to him as "our fowndour." A similar reference is contained in the obituary connected with the list of benefactors. There is also a record¹ of a charter of 1430 by Bishop Wardlaw of St. Andrews, confirming the founding of a chapel² of St. Anthony by Robert Logan of Restalrig but unfortunately the record does not specify the location of the chapel to which it refers. It is also on record,³ however, that St. Anthony's, Leith, was built at the instance of King James the First.

That Sir Robert Logan was the founder of St. Anthony's, Leith, has been generally accepted by writers dealing with the subject but the contents of the following document would be unknown to earlier writers and, since the publication of the translation, has remained unconsidered.

EUGENIUS IV.⁴ 8th February, 1443.

"To the bishops of Aquila and Argyll, Mandate as below.

The recent petition of Michael Gray, preceptor, and the canons of the house of St. Anthony near the town of Leith in the diocese of St. Andrews, of the order of St. Augustine, contained that the late James, king of Scots, began about fourteen years ago to build the said house, with church, hospital, cloisters, dormitories, refectories and other necessary offices, with the intention that a preceptor and several canons of the said order should continually remain therein and serve at mass and other divine offices, that poor persons and those affected with the disease called St. Anthony's disease, and noble and honest persons should be received and lodged therein; that although the said King died before he had completed his intention, nevertheless since his death a preceptor and four canons of the said order have remained in the said house; that poor and noble and other persons have been received and lodged and received refreshment and charity, and still do so; that the place in which the said house was founded, and in which, before the said building was begun, wayfarers suffered many dangers, plunderings and other evils, is now turned into a house of devotion and piety; and that divers magnates and other nobles of the realm, when they come to the royal parliament⁵

¹ Roger's *St. Anthony's*, p. 7, quotes MS. in National Library.

² The mandate of 5th January, 1443, quoted in the text, refers to dedications to St. Anthony unconnected with the "Order." Mackinlay's *Ancient Church Dedications in Scotland* gives several dedications to St. Anthony.

³ Chalmers' *Caledonia*, vol. (v. p. 793, footnote (f), quotes MS.

⁴ *Calendar of Papal Registrars*, vol. ix, p. 466.

⁵ Parliament Place, Leith, may still indicate the location.

in a place near the said house, are received and lodged, as well as sailors on their way to a certain seaport also near the said house. At the said petition—which added that the petitioners busy themselves with the building, and propose to devote themselves to its completion, to the better provision for poor and other comers; the easier maintenance of the preceptor and canons, and the keeping of hospitality, etc.; that the fixed (certi) fruits of the said house are slender, and that the collections (queste) made in the realm in the name of the monastery of St. Anthony in the diocese of Vieuno, of the said order (on which depend the said house and its preceptorship, which is general, and by canons of which it is wont to be governed) are slight (modice) in comparison with the burdens of the said house; and that they fear lest, for want of means, they may fail in so useful and laudable a purpose; that the devotion of the faithful of the said realm toward the said Saint is daily increasing; and that there is no other house in the realm of the said Saint and order—the pope hereby orders the above two bishops, if they find the above to be true, to appropriate in perpetuity the parish church of Liston in the said diocese, value not exceeding 80 l. sterling, to the said house, the fixed value of which and of its preceptorship does not exceed six gold florins of the camera; so that on the cession or death etc. of the rector John Gray, a master in medicine, to whom a life pension shall be paid, they may take possession etc. as usual, a yearly portion of 20 l. sterling being reserved for a perpetual vicar."

The mandate embodies the purport of a petition from the preceptor and canons at Leith, who are therefore responsible for the statement that King James began the building of the House but died before he had completed his intentions. Sir Robert Logan is not mentioned in the mandate. The preceptor and canons of St. Anthony, in the year 1443, must have been aware of the founder of their institution, and there is no reason to suppose that they commenced their petition to Rome with a false statement or that it was in any way advantageous for them to do so.

The Logan family¹ at that period were wealthy landowners living in the vicinity of the House and, had Sir Robert been the founder, would have been obliged to complete the buildings which, however, according to the officials at Leith, were incomplete owing to the death of the King before his intentions were fulfilled.

King James the First had been nineteen years in captivity in England where several institutions of the Augustinian Order of St. Anthony existed. While there he may have acquired a practical knowledge of the association of the Order with the care of those afflicted with erysipelas, then thought to be a form of leprosy and termed St. Anthony's fire, which was so prevalent in Scotland that it was a matter of concern

¹ In the Appendix to vol. i. of *Leith and its Antiquities*, by J. Canphell Irons, are quoted two charters concerning the acquiring of rights and lands by the City of Edinburgh from the Logans. Chapter v. of *The Story of Leith*, by John Russell, gives an account of the Logans of Restalrig.

for the nation and formed the subject of parliamentary regulations. The prevalence of *erysipelas* would be a deciding factor to erect an institution which would, amongst other devout and charitable objects, deal with the disease.

King James the Second was only a child when his father was murdered at Perth on the 20th February, 1437, and the subsequent unsettled conditions in Scotland would seriously hamper many of the projects commenced by his parent.

The appropriation of the parish church of Liston depended on the truth of the statement quoted in the mandate.² The offer of the appropriation was made, evidently implying that the assertions contained in the mandate were considered satisfactory by the Bishops of Aquila and Argyll to whom the subject was referred.

The documentary evidence supporting the contention that Sir Robert Logan founded St. Anthony's consists of the entries in the list of benefactors and obituary, and the record of the charter of Henry Wardlaw concerning the founding of a chapel of St. Anthony. The existing list of benefactors, however, was compiled in the sixteenth century "by men who were not great scholars."³ The date 1526 occurs on one of the first pages of the MS. volume in which the list of benefactors appears. The volume consists of twenty-one leaves and is entitled the *Rentale Buke of Sanct Anthony's and Newhaven*. It refers mainly to the reorganisation of St. Anthony's in the beginning of the sixteenth century and to the forms of services and prayers to be employed, concluding with a list of benefactors and obituary and the rentals of St. Anthony's.

The explicit recital contained in the mandate of Eugenius IV. outweighs the evidence favourable to the supposition that Sir Robert Logan founded St. Anthony's.⁴ The weight of evidence credits the foundation of the House to King James the First, in whose reign the religious and charitable life of Scotland was also stimulated and strengthened by schemes such as the great Carthusian monastery at Perth and the settlement of the Grey Friars in Edinburgh.

That the House was of some magnitude is indicated by the number of buildings mentioned in the mandate, and these, the "church, hospital, cloisters, dormitories, refectories and other necessary offices," would

² Arnot's *History of Edinburgh*, p. 258, gives "James I., par. 7. c., 101. A.D. 1437."

³ The offer was renounced on the 18th March, 1446; referred to in text.

⁴ Russell's *The Story of Leith*, p. 101. Dalryell's *Scottish Antiquities* considers the oldest portion of the MS. to be probably fifteenth century.

⁵ There is a possibility that Sir Robert Logan was concerned with the necessary grant of land on which St. Anthony's was built. Such a supposition would tend to reconcile the conflicting evidence.

in all probability conform in plan¹ to similar religious institutions. The church contained at least five altars,² four of which were founded by private donors: the other, the High Altar, was dedicated to St. Anthony. There is a reference³ to a north aisle in the church, and in accounts of the siege of Leith mention is made of the church tower and steeple.

There appears to be no record of Michael Gray before he became preceptor-general and procurator of St. Anthony's. As procurator he was "specially deputed" by the Lord Abbot of Vienne, and from the same source came his appointment as preceptor-general, by which title he was subsequently recognised by Rome on his succession to St. Anthony's on the death of John Steele, his predecessor.⁴

The term preceptor-general was proper to Michael Gray as head of the Order in the country, but, as St. Anthony's, Leith, was the only place of its kind in the realm, the title would almost seem to imply that an extension of the Augustinian Order of St. Anthony was anticipated in Scotland.

The first document in which Michael Gray is mentioned would also appear to be the earliest existing document concerning the House. It is an instruction occasioned by a petition from the parent establishment at Vienne supporting a petition from the officials at Leith. Only thirty-two days intervened between it and the mandate concerning the appropriation of the church of Liston, both documents being the result of a plea for financial assistance.⁵

The document is dated 6th January, 1443, and reads as follows⁶:-

"To the bishops of St. Andrews, Glasgow and Brechin. Mandate.

(seeing that pope John XXII. forbade all, except canons of the Augustinian monastery of St. Anthony, in the diocese of Vienne, having faculty from the abbot thereof, to ask or receive in the name of the said Saint, under pretext of any oratory or altar dedicated to him, alms, offerings or legacies, etc.; and seeing that, as the recent petition of the said abbot and convent and of Michael Gray, preceptor of the Augustinian house of St. Anthony, Leith, in the diocese of St. Andrews, contained, the brethren of the houses of Doule and Aberdeen, in the dioceses of Brechin and Aberdeen, and George Cambel, sheriff of Ayr, and Patrick Elphinsten, priest, of the said diocese of St. Andrews, and a number of others, clerks and laymen, of the realm of Scotland, on account of certain churches, chapels, oratories etc. of theirs, dedicated to St. Anthony, in the name of the said Saint ask and receive alms, alike in person

¹ Chapter 2, of Russell's *The Story of Leith* deals with St. Anthony's and gives a possible arrangement of the buildings and grounds.

² The Altar of Our Lady, the Magdalene Altar, St. Catherine's Altar and St. Saviour's Altar, referred to in text.

³ Charter by Lord Orickton, May, 1448, referred to in text.

⁴ *Calendar of Papal Registers*, vol. ix, p. 571.

⁵ Both documents may have resulted from the same petition.

⁶ *Calendar of Papal Registers*, vol. ix, p. 412.

and by others, even laymen, and place boxes for the reception of such alms and make collections in the said churches, etc., against the said pope's letters) not to permit the said abbot and convent and preceptor to be interfered with by the said brethren, sheriff and priest, or any others, against the said pope's letters, and otherwise to execute the said letters against the said brethren, sheriff, priest and others, proceeding by ecclesiastical censure, and invoking the aid of the secular arm, etc."

Any effect that the mandate may have had was certainly not lasting, as fraudulent collection and misappropriation of funds was the cause of subsequent complaints.¹

The next known² document concerning St. Anthony's is dated 27th February, 1444, and states that "frere" Michael Gray, master of the hospital of St. Anthony beside Leith, and brethren John Cramonde³ or Drowmonde,⁴ William Logan, Robert Steel and Gilbert Gray, brethren of the House, undertake that a mass shall be said each day for "Wilyam of Clunes" and "Jonete" his wife, family and descendants, for ever. Wilyam and Jonete to freely give to God and St. Anthony their tenement and land in Leith. By the agreement of the bond, Wilyam and Jonete, if it pleases each or both of them, can stay in St. Anthony's or "gif it likis nocht to the saide Wilyam and Jonete to haue sic liffyng in our saide hospitale," they may return to enjoy the use of their tenement and land. With certain small reservations the document is concluded and sealed with the common seal of St. Anthony's. "For William of Clunes and Jonat his spous" is an entry in the list of benefactors. Against their names in the obituary is the date 1452.

Dated the 18th March, 1445, is a document⁵ concerning the parish church of Liston, the appropriation of which was ordered by the Pope in his mandate of 8th February, 1443. The annexation of the church would no doubt appear to Michael Gray to be at first a gratifying result to his appeal for help. Liston, however, was in the diocese of St. Andrews and the assertion that the chapter of St. Andrews, because of prior right, claimed the benefits of Liston and, despite the Pope's instructions, probably appealing against the decision, would not concede the benefits to St. Anthony's, is probably correct.⁶ The document of 1445 is a deed

¹ Various historians record that begging "Anthonian" Friars threatened to curse with the "Sacred Fire" those who refused to give.

² Irons' *Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. 1, p. 542.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Reliquiae Antiquae Scoticae*, etc., p. 34.

⁵ Irons' *Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. 1, p. 543. MS. in National Library. In "Notes on St. Anthony's Chapel," p. 226 of vol. xxx of the *Proceedings*, 1885-86, Coles states that the document of 18th March, 1445, was the earliest authentic document available to him. He writes "In connection with South Leith, where, as is well known, a Preceptory of the Knights of St. John was dedicated to Saint Anthony."

⁶ Gordon's *Monasticon*, p. 290, referring to Liston, states "A great strife was carried on between the Canons of Leith and the Chapter of St. Andrews thereabout; for being a Mensal Church, it could not have been granted without the consent of the Chapter."

of renunciation in which Michael Gray and the brethren of the House, with the consent of the Lord Abbot and chapter of Vienne, "for certain and evident causes," renounce the union and annexation of the parish church of Liston. The deed for "greater evidence" was sealed with the common seal of St. Anthony's, in the chapter of the cathedral church of St. Andrews.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the list of benefactors contains the entry "For Master Johne Gray, parson of Lifton," although the particular reason for the entry is unknown.

The parish church of Hailes had come into the possession of St. Anthony's.¹ The grant was made in 1445 by James Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrews; evidently as an alternative endowment to the previously renounced benefits of the church of Liston. Until its abandonment, the House retained the proceeds of the new offer and these formed part of the funds transferred by James VI. to the hospital which subsequently supplanted St. Anthony's. Confirmation concerning the appropriation of Hailes is contained in a Mandate of 17th August, 1446, a translation of which reads:² "To the abbot of Inchcolm (Sancti Columbe de Emonia) in the diocese of Dunkeld. Mandate to confirm, after enquiry, the appropriation made by James, bishop of St. Andrews, by consent of the chapter, with reservation of a yearly pension for a perpetual vicar of 14 marks of the money of Scotland and an honest mansio of the parish of Hailes (de Halis) in the diocese of St. Andrews, value, including the said pension, not exceeding 20 l. sterling"—"to appropriate it anew to the preceptor and friars of the Augustinian house of St. Anthony near the town of Leith in the said diocese, value not exceeding 10 l. sterling, the building of which, as they allege, is not yet completed, and which is insufficiently endowed for the religious who dwell, and for the works which have to be completed there."

In the year 1446 Michael Gray attended a meeting of the general chapter of the Order at Vienne and sought advice concerning the unsatisfactory conditions existing in the House at Leith. A charter³ of 1st June, 1446, by Humbert, the abbot of the monastery at Vienne, records the complaints made by Michael Gray and gives the decisions of the chapter. The complaints were that certain friars and canons

¹ John Gray, a priest by special dispensation, master in arts and medicine (of St. Andrews?), archdeacon of Whitburne, canon of Glasgow, Le Mans, Orleans, and St. Martin, Tours. Resigned these to become rector of Liston. Was ambassador of Charles VII. of France to Pope Martin V. *Calendar of Papal Registers*, vol. vii, pp. 281 and 290.

² *Chalmers' Caledonia*, vol. iv, p. 709, footnote (f) quotes MS. The Hailes referred to is now Colinton, Midlothian; not Hailes, East Lothian.

³ *Calendar of Papal Registers*, vol. ix, p. 507.

⁴ *Erma Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. i, p. 543. The charter referred to in Spotswood's *Religious Houses*.

of St. Anthony's at Leith were ignorant of the statutes and customs of the Order and fomented scandal, discord and strife, withdrew obedience from their superiors and received the revenues and profits of the monastery. Amongst other decisions the document states: "Nor has it been deemed wise that any preceptor of any house elsewhere with his cloistered canons should have a common seal; so that whatever is acquired and received in any house should be acquired and received in the name of the preceptor,"—a rule "kept hitherto unbroken throughout the whole order,"—"no one may receive or appropriate (unless the preceptor only that has the oversight, management and care of the rest) any rents incomes offerings or other amolments, etc." The charter also contains that "in this religious order there should be one only monastery set up as the head of the order on which the rest of its churches, houses and preceptories should be recognised to depend as a stream on its source."

One month later, in confirmation of the charter of Humbert of Vienne, a mandate¹ was sent from St. Peter's, Rome, affirming Michael Gray in his position as preceptor-general with the sole right to receive all monies collected in the realm in the name of the Saint.

The common seal of the House at Leith continued to be used, the term monastery appears on documents only two years after the charter of Humbert, and the injunction that only Michael Gray was entitled to receive funds collected in the name of St. Anthony appears to have been no more successful than the mandate issued three years previously.

"Sir Michael Gray preceptor of the monastery of St. Anthony's of Leith," was one of the witnesses to a charter² of 3rd January, 1448, in which Sir John of Wyntoun, rector of the parish church of Penicuik, with consent of Sir John Logan of "Lestalrig," sold to Mr John Gray, rector of Kirkliston, one annual rent of 40s. of a tenement in Leith.

Lord Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, and Michael Gray were the contracting parties in a document³ of 16th May, 1448. Lord Crichton gave to St. Anthony's his lands lying on the east side of the Water of Leith. A chaplain, for whom a "sufficient chamber within the territory and manor house of St. Anthony" was to be provided, was to celebrate mass daily at the altar of Our Lady in the north aisle of the church for the souls of James King of Scots, Lord Crichton and his wife and their ancestors and successors. The right of appointing the chaplain was to belong to Lord Crichton and his heirs. Bread, wine, candles and all things necessary were to be provided by the preceptor. Should the chaplain fail in his duties he was to be punished by the Lord Bishop

¹ *Calendar of Papal Registers*, vol. ix, p. 570.

² *Trous' Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. i, p. 546.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 545.

of St. Andrews or by the Archdeacon of Lothian. In vestments befitting the honour of St. Anthony's, the chaplain was to walk in procession on Sundays and festivals along with the other officials of the House. If Lord Crichton or his heirs were to acquire an acre of the lands of Pilrig, on the south side of St. Anthony's and extending to the King's highway, the preceptor or his successors were to build on that acre an "hospital with six beds for the poor of Christ to be therein housed for the souls' weal of the foresaid Lord the King and the said Lord Crichton." The charter contains a reservation that, if all the conditions are not fulfilled, the benefaction will be transferred to "the parish church of Crichton or collegiate church to be there founded under God's guidance."¹ Lord Crichton undertook that he and his heirs, so long as the chaplainry remained at St. Anthony's, "shall maintain the said preceptor in all his righteous contests that concern the privileges of the said Hospital," and the common seal of the "said preceptor and monastery" was affixed to the document.

The contract between Lord Crichton and Michael Gray was confirmed by crown charter,² dated 20th September, 1451.

When Mary of Guildres arrived in Scotland on the 18th June, 1449, to be the bride of King James the Second, the first house she entered was St. Anthony's, Leith.³ It is interesting to note that she was accompanied to Scotland by Lord Crichton, who had, scarcely a year before, contributed to the funds of the House.

The 8th of August, 1451, is the date of a document⁴ by which Wm. of Libertoun, for fee and heritage, gave to John Gray, rector of Kirkliston, a tenement and garden in Leith, "which tenement with garden hereditably belonged to Sir Michael Gray, master of House of St. Anthony and which the said Sir Michael Gray resigned for the good of the House and Church of St. Anthony." The document, however, does not state in what manner St. Anthony's benefited by the transference of property from Sir Michael Gray to Wm. of Libertoun.

Sir Michael Gray and John Gray were again associated in charters⁵ in which the latter granted land for the founding of the chaplainry of St. Kentigern in the church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, on the 1st September, 1451—Sir Michael Gray being a witness. These appear to be the final

¹ Item 55 of the Royal Commission's *Inventory of Ancient Monuments in Midlothian* gives a reference to the parish church and College of Crichton on the 10th May, 1448; the same date as Lord Crichton made the benefaction, with its stipulation concerning Crichton Church, to St. Anthony's.

² *Irons' Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. 1, p. 547.

³ *Eschequer Rolls of Scotland*, vol. v, p. 382.

⁴ *Irons' Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. 1, p. 547.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 546.

documents in which the first known preceptor of St. Anthony's was personally concerned.

The House had become superior of lands, and the title "Sir" was probably adopted by the "cleric" in charge on account of the importance of his benefice.

The death of Michael Gray is unrecorded nor does his name appear in the list of benefactors.

Little information is obtainable concerning the House or its officials during the latter half of the fifteenth century.

On the 15th March, 1470, a Crown charter¹ of confirmation was granted to Thomas Lindesay of Leith, confirming that by charter from Sir Michael Gray and the brethren of the hospital, a certain land and its pertinents were held by him in fee and heritage.

Thomas Turing of Edinburgh gave certain lands "for the maintenance of one chaplain or chaplains fit sufficient and well instructed in plainchant reading and literature and of good morals," to celebrate at the altar of St. Saviour's in the church of St. Anthony's. The charter of Thomas Turing was confirmed² on the 26th March, 1478, and also on the 17th January, 1488.

In the year 1482, Sir Alexander Haliday, preceptor of St. Anthony's, appeared before the auditors in Parliament concerning the church of Hailes.³

A charter⁴ of 15th December, 1491, by Elizabeth Lander, granted to St. Anthony's an annual rent of four shillings Scots to be uplifted from land under the castle wall in the Burgh of Edinburgh.

William of Myrtoune, preceptor of the "Preceptory of St. Anthony's," was constituted procurator in a document⁵ dated the 9th February, 1492, from the Lord Abbot-general for the Province of Scotland, then at Rome. He was instructed to "recall seek exact and procure effects houses mansions possessions rents lands chalices books, jewels, vestments, utensils and dwellings, gold, silver, coined and uncoined and other goods" which by right ought to have pertained to St. Anthony's but had been sold or alienated. He was also instructed to cause "to be taken all beggars whatever falsely wearing the habit of St. Anthony and without orders and due letters presuming to beg"; secular law to be invoked for this purpose. The document further confirmed his powers and rights, including the granting of indulgences and the contesting of lawsuits, with power to co-opt one or several procurators. That at least one such appointment was made is evidenced by an entry

¹ Irons' *Leith and its Antiquities*, p. 552.

² Chalmers' *Caledonia*, vol. iv. p. 790, gives *Parl. Rec.* 228.

³ Irons' *Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 33.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 550 and 552.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 552.

in the list of benefactors "For Johnne Curig (or Curry) procurator of Saint Anthony's," whose death, in April, 1513, is recorded in the obituary.

Dated the 19th February, 1492, is a document¹ instructing the officials at Leith to observe the vows of the Order; poverty, chastity and obedience. Celebrations to St. Anthony were to accord with dates observed by the Church of Rome. The infirm were to be attended to and charity and humility were to be achieved by fasting. Flesh was forbidden during certain periods. The preceptor was to be obeyed as head of the preceptory which was subordinate to the abbey of St. Anthony of Vienne. To the preceptor or his nominee powers were granted concerning confession, absolution and excommunication. No friar was to leave the vicinity of the House without permission of the preceptor or senior friar. The House was exempt from the general rulings of dignitaries unconnected with the Order and the outer garment to be worn was a black mantel exhibiting a "Thau" cross.

Sir John Logan of Restalrig, on the 19th January, 1496, gave to Sir Henry Sibbald, preceptor of the hospital of St. Anthony, certain rights of a tenement in Leith. The charter was confirmed² on the 10th February, 1505.

Sir Alexander Crawford was preceptor in 1510, and on the 13th May of that year, John Bertoun resigned "his four mark annual rent quhilk he haldis of the place Sanct Anthonis."³ "For the quhilk the said maister and preceptour of Sanct Anthonis and his convent" were to transfer to "Johnne of Bertoun" certain other annual rents possessed by St. Anthony's, and the rights of which the preceptor undertook to defend; excepting fraud or guile. It was also stipulated that the preceptor "sall releif and freich the said Johnne of the five schillingis of annuall nucht to Sanct Katrinis altar." One of the witnesses to the agreement was "Sir Richard Thomsoun, monk of the said place of St. Anthony," a personage specially favoured by a subsequent Bull of Pope Leo X.

A curious document,⁴ granted to St. Anthony's under the Royal Seal and dated at Edinburgh the 31st August, 1511, reads: "A lettre maid of Respitt to William Or, Jhone Or, Robert Or and Malcolm Or, for art and part of the slauchter of Archibald Atkin committat at the Kirk of the Larges or nere thairby, and all uthur slauchteris committat thair at that tyme, and for all action that may be input to thaim thairthrow alanerly: To be unhurt for the space of xiii zeris nixt tocum, etc."

¹ *Reliquiæ Antiquæ Scotiæ*, etc., p. 41.

² *Irons' Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 553.

³ *Ibid.* Chapter xvi. of Russell's *The Story of Leith* concerns "The Fighting Bartons," noted mariners of Leith.

⁴ *Reg. Sec. Sig. Regum Scot.*, vol. i., 1488-1520, item 2298.

In a Bull,¹ given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the 3rd August, 1513, Leo X. "to his beloved son Richard Thomson canon of the house of St. Anthony near Leith of the order of St. Augustine," "send greetings and apostolic benediction—your zeal and religion your good life and morals and other praiseworthy deserts of probity and virtue for which you are commended to us as worthy of trust by many testimonies induce us favourably to grant to you such benefits as we see will be advantageous to your interests." The Bull was the result of a petition from Richard Thomson whose plea is referred to as "your petition lately shewn to us on your behalf." According to the decree by Leo X., Richard Thomson for "certain good reasons" was appointed sacristan by Alexander Crawford and was given a chamber and garden within the precincts of the House and an annual pension of fifty marks "for the discharge of the duties." The petition also stated that the justice of the appointment with its reservations had been questioned by "some." By the Bull, the petitioner was absolved from "whatever sentences of excommunication suspension and interdict and any other ecclesiastical censures and penalties" in which he might have been involved in endeavouring to obtain the benefits, promised or expected, from the office of sacristan. Should the pension remain unpaid "then the preceptory shall for that very reason be judged to remain vacant." The officials at Leith were threatened with excommunication, and infringement of the decree would incur the "indignation of Almighty God and the blessed apostles Peter and Paul." Certain parts of the document would seem to imply that Alexander Crawford was not the preceptor at St. Anthony's, Leith, during the period concerned, although he "and the convent of the house" appointed Richard Thomson to the position of sacristan.

In 1514² Alexander Crawford was almoner to the Queen, and in the list of benefactors he is recorded as "Deno Alexander Crawford, preceptor of St. Anthon's."

Any benefits Richard Thomson might have secured were of short duration, as one of the many plagues which afflicted Leith made the continuance of any payments impossible. In a letter³ to the Lord Abbot-general of the Order, Alexander "Craufurde" writes: "Pestilence that immediately proves fatal has" "cut off the friars of our order and two only, myself and another, survive, who have saved our lives by removing to a distance." "A year of pestilence has gone through the midst of our friars and has snatched from us the servants of God to such an extent that religion has here almost perished, and our house

¹ *Irish Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. I, p. 557.

² *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, vol. xiv, p. 18.

³ *Irish Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. I, p. 559.

of St. Anthony lies empty." "The same plague has left us no possessions, for whatever property belonged to the house or to the friars has been either tainted by contagion of the plague or been removed by theft when there was no person left in charge; furthermore our estates in the town are deprived of their tenants and our lands in the country of farmers." The Lord Abbot-general was asked to depute the abbot of Incheolm and also the archdeacon of the Lothian to nominate "conservators of the privileges of our order with power of censures. Otherwise, this house of St. Anthony, which is now infirm and suffers from extreme want, will wholly collapse and be annihilated." Powers were sought to admit "novices as brothers in place of the deceased as that the worship of God which has been interrupted may if possible be resumed." That St. Anthony's, Leith, had been regularly represented at the meetings of the general chapter of the Order is evidenced by Alexander Crawford requesting "absolution for the departed and for ourselves in consequence of not having visited the general chapter during the year of the plague, and we request to be dispensed from attending it for the next three years on account of the poverty and fewness of the friars."

The losses incurred by the House would seem to have been confined to portable property as sometime subsequent to the plague the House possessed about forty annuals or rents in Leith and Restalrig, and also property in Edinburgh, Musselburgh and Ayr, but whether or not these were retained because of the appointment of "conservators of the privileges" is unrecorded. The request for such conservators would, however, seem to be conclusive that Alexander Crawford, because of the loss of documents and records during the plague, anticipated difficulty in asserting the rights of the House to the various rents and properties given by previous benefactors. The existing list of benefactors strengthens the conclusion that the documents of the House were stolen or destroyed. The entries in the list, according to known documents and to the obituary, are not in chronological sequence, either as regards the dates of the benefactions or the deaths of the donors. The absence of chronological recording suggests that from whatever source the list was compiled it was not copied from any original list previously used in the services of the House.

The sacristan was the other official who saved his life "by removing to a distance" and appears in the next known document¹ concerning the House as "a venerable and religious man Sir Richard Thomson preceptor of the house of the hospital of St. Anthony," who, "by giving and delivering a penny," "at the instance and request of an honest man John Innes," and his wife, transferred an annual rent of four marks

¹ *Irons' Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. I. p. 200.

from a certain land in Leith. The instrument of sasine is dated 5th December, 1519, and sealed with the common seal.¹

In addition to other revenues, St. Anthony's received a proportion of all wine imported at Leith.² The wine trade was the monopoly of the Edinburgh vintners whose patron saint was St. Anthony, and it may have been from the "confraternity of Sanct Anthone," as the Edinburgh vintners are apparently referred to in a document³ of 18th October, 1520, that the House became indebted for the additional revenue. The document was designed to further safeguard the privileges of the Edinburgh monopoly "vnder the pane contenit in the auld actis of Sanct Anthone."

Apparently the House also received contributions on behalf of St. Anthony's Altar from the tailors of Leith.⁴

The 14th November, 1523, is the date of an instrument of sasine given by Sir Richard Thomson to Elizabeth Lawson, concerning property fallen and ruinous, belonging of old to John Lawson.⁵

An annual rent of ten shillings Scots, from land in Leith, was resigned by John Mathieson to the preceptor of St. Anthony's. The date, however, is missing from the relative document.⁶

Sometime before 1526, the membership of the "Confraternity of the Abbey of St. Anthony's" included brethren and sisters.⁷ The formation of the new organisation appears to have been subsequent to Alexander Crawford's plea for help and may have resulted from that appeal. The expansion of membership, in addition to being an accession of spiritual strength, provided extra financial assistance and permitted the extension of the charitable aims of the organisation. Those who became members did so "from love of God, the blessed Virgin and the Blessed Anthony." They were "bound by an oath of fidelity to the order, so that they should never know or hear any evil thing to reveal it, but should keep inviolable all secrets revealed to them." By vow the members were bound to pray for each other. They were to give in charity and were expected to bequeath "anything for prayers to be offered for them" to the House. The reward of membership included a thousand years' indulgence and all advantages of the Church of Rome.

¹ Illustrated in Gordon's *Monasticon*, p. 285. In Laing's *Scottish Seals*, etc. the name "John Jones" is given as that of the contracting party.

² Irons' *Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. I, p. 80. The impost "a Scottish quart of wine out of every tun received into the port of Leith" was commuted into a money payment and collected by the Kirk Session of South Leith after the Reformation. *Ibid.*, p. 88.

³ *Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh*, vol. I, p. 201. *Ibid.*, vol. II, pp. 121, 127, 142 and 250, refer to the vintners of Edinburgh and the payment of duty to St. Anthony's Altar, probably that at St. Giles.

⁴ Russell's *The Story of Leith*, p. 122.

⁵ Irons' *Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. I, p. 33. "John Lawson, sea captain and pirate"; Russell's *The Story of Leith*, p. 111.

⁶ Irons' *Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. I, p. 36.

⁷ Roper's *St. Anthony's*; excerpts from the *Rentale Buik of Sanct Anthons and Neuchavin*.

The confraternity received powers from the Pope to elect a fit confessor of any order, secular or otherwise. In 1526, Richard Thomson was the elected confessor who had "displayed zeal for our religion in so much as he has contributed of his goods as is permitted to the support of our House, and that he is deservedly enrolled as a member of our community." The elected confessor was empowered by the Pope to grant absolution, to exhort to repentance and salutary vows and engage in other pious works. "The brethren themselves, unless excommunicated by name, or public usurers," were empowered to perform religious duties connected with burial rites.

In addition to the stately prayers of the office of the confraternity, there is preserved the form of absolution used by the confessor, and also prayers associated with the blessing of "salt and water, so that, when the animals which Thou hast freely given to human need, shall receive of the same or be sprinkled therewith, this blessing and consecration may restore them to soundness."

There are few known references to St. Anthony's subsequent to the time of "Dene Richard Thomson," as he is styled in the list of benefactors.

On 6th October, 1534, the Provost and Town Council of Edinburgh granted to "Sir David Lausoun" the chaplainry of the Magdalene Altar in St. Anthony's Kirk, vacant in their hands by the death of "vmquhill Sir Jhonne Henrisoun," the previous chaplain.¹

In Bagimont's Roll in the reign of James V., St. Anthony's was taxed at £6, 13s. 4d.; the income at the Reformation was valued at £211, 15s. 6d.²

During Hertford's invasion of 1544 it is recorded that on the 15th May he lifted his camp out of the town of Leith and burnt it to the ground.³ The amount of any damage then inflicted on St. Anthony's, near Leith, is, however, a matter of speculation, nor is it known how the House fared during the invasion of 1547.

Sir Michael Disert⁴ was preceptor in 1542, and in 1552 Matthew Forrester, as preceptor of St. Anthony's, was granted by the magistrates of Edinburgh an annual rent of five marks out of a tenement at Bass Wynd.⁵

The religious activities of the Augustinian Order of St. Anthony in Scotland did not survive the Reformation, but the charitable aims of the organisation were continued in a modified manner by the King James's (the VI) Hospital, the funds for which came from the rents previously held by the House of St. Anthony. A relic of this still remains, and consists of small allowances granted to some of the aged poor of Leith.

¹ *Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh*, vol. ii. p. 68.

² *Roger's St. Anthony's*, p. 11.

³ *Tross' Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 197.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 30.

⁵ *Ibid.* In 1567, Matthew Forrester is styled the "prebendar" of St. Anthony's and grants lands on the hospital banks to the mariners of Leith.

In accounts of the siege of Leith in 1560 it is stated that the French defenders placed artillery on the tower of St. Anthony's, the steeple of which was shot down. Writing on the 17th May, 1560, the Queen Dowager informed D'Oysel, the French commander, that "I have notice that besides their mine at the Citadel, the English are making another at St. Anthony, more secret and known to few Scots." "There are 140 men working in it." There appear to be no means of determining the havoc the mine may have caused or if it was successfully countered. An intercepted letter sent from Edinburgh Castle and intended for D'Oysel inquires: "We greatly desire to know how long you are provisioned, and as the bearer may not have means to return, it may please you cause a token to be made thus: If to the 15th July, light a fire on St. Anthony's church; if till end of this month, light one on the Citadel; if for but between both, or less time than the 15th, then make 2 fires. If you must to it perforce, then make 3 fires all at once, and that they might be seen from hence, continue them half an hour about midnight."¹

Like many other mediæval churches, the structure would, no doubt, be ultimately utilised as material for other buildings, and in 1596 the ground where the kirk of the preceptory of St. Anthony stood is referred to.²

In 1842, a door lintel, containing in Gothic lettering the words "Jhesu Maria," with a moulded niche above, was removed from a house at 129 Kirkgate, Leith, and this would appear to be one of the last recognisable vestiges of St. Anthony's to be removed from the site.³ A portion of a built-up arch, considered to have been formerly part of the House, was demolished in the latter part of last century.

The inscriptions of three of the Seals of the House are recorded thus:—

Sigillum commune Capituli Sancti Anthonii prope Leith.⁴

S. Comune Domi Sei Anthonii ppe. Leith.⁵

S. Comune Preceptorie Sancti Anthonii prope Leicht.⁶

I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr J. G. Bewick, H.M. Office of Works, for editing this paper and supplying various references.

¹ *Calendar of Scottish Papers*, vol. i, pp. 416 and 420.

² *Irwin's Leith and its Antiquities*, vol. i, p. 38. *Gordon's Monasticon*, p. 265, gives a reference to payments to a reader at Hales, in 1576, out of the revenues of St. Anthony's and also to a reader at Leith.

³ *The Sculptured Stones of Leith*, D. H. Robertson, p. 122, plate 7.

⁴ *Spaldwood's Religious Houses*, p. 241.

⁵ *Gordon's Monasticon*, p. 263. *Lalug's Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Ancient Scottish Seals*, No. 1122. The seal belongs to a document of 1519.

⁶ The brass matrix is in the "National Museum." *Birch's History of Scottish Seals*, vol. II, p. 243, illustrates a similar seal the brass matrix of which, considered to be apparently "thirteenth century," is stated to be in the Department of Mediæval Art in the British Museum, *ibid.*, p. 99.

MONDAY, 12th May 1930.

Sir GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., D.Litt.,
in the Chair.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

- (1) By E. THURLOW LEEDS, M.A., F.S.A., through Professor V. GORDON CHILDE, F.S.A.Scot.

Seven rim fragments and seven wall fragments of dark brown and reddish Neolithic Pottery, and a Flint Scraper from Fishponds, Abingdon, Berks.

- (2) By JAMES S. RICHARDSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of cream-coloured Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; Object of Shale, resembling a leaf-shaped Arrow-head, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; Saw-scraper of light grey Flint, the broad end dressed for scraping and the two edges toothed, measuring $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth at the broad end; flake of Pitchstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length; rim fragment of Pottery Vessel, probably Neolithic, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, and a small fragment of wall of a Beaker, with toothed, stamped ornamentation; fragment of a Jet Armlet, fragments of a Jet Finger-ring, and three fragments of Iron Age Pottery found together. All found by the Donor on Glenluce Sands, Wigtownshire.

- (3) By G. B. DEAS, F.S.A.Scot.

Cast of the figure of a Ship, carved on the wall of Jonathan's Cave at Wemyss, Fife, and cast of cup- and ring-marks in another cave in the neighbourhood.

- (4) By VICTOR J. CUMMING, F.S.A.Scot.

Silver Soup-spoon, first half of eighteenth century, with a rounded, turned-up end, a rib running down the centre of the stem, and a leaf-drop at the back of the bowl, bearing maker's mark H R, body and head of a man between the letters S D, for Tain, date letter C, and the town mark, badly struck a second time. On the back of the top is the monogram J O B.

Silver Soup-spoon with the date letter M, maker's mark I K (John Keith), B for Banff, and the monogram M S on the front of the top.

Silver Caddy or Sugar Spoon, with shovel-shaped bowl; it bears the maker's mark T S (Thomas Stewart?), and pot of lilies struck thrice, for Dundee. On the front of the top is the initial L.

The following purchase for the Museum was intimated:—

Three Bronze Tokens or Checks, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, with a circular perforation in the centre. One bears on the obverse the initials I C and date 1733, and on the reverse S | A M | + ; another + | I C | 1739 on the obverse and WHYTEFIELD on the reverse; and the last, I C | 1745 on the obverse and URQUHART on the reverse. Found under a tree root, near Dunfermline, more than twenty years ago.

The following Donations to the Library were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

- (1) By THE RÖMISCH-GERMANISCHE KOMMISSION DES ARCHÄOLOGISCHES INSTITUTS DES DEUTSCHES REICHES, Frankfurt-a-M.

Die Römischen Terrasigillata-Töpfereien von Heiligenberg-Dinsheim und Ittenweiler im Elsass. R. Forrer. Stuttgart, 1911.

Fünfundzwanzig Jahre Römisch-Germanische Kommission: Zur Erinnerung an die Feier des 9-11 Dezember 1927. Berlin und Leipzig, 1930.

- (2) By A. D. LACAILLE, F.S.A.Scot.

Encyclopédie par l'Image La Préhistoire. Paris, 1930.

- (3) By JAMES CURLE, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Ausgrabungen in Rheinzabern, 1901-1904, Stempel-Namen; 1901-1905, Stempel-Bilden, and 1905-1908. von Wilhelm Ludowici.

- (4) By Dr WILHELM LUDOWICI, Jockgrim, Rheinpfalz.

Ausgrabungen in Rheinzabern, Kataloge IV. and V. München, 1912 and 1927. von Dr Wilhelm Ludowici.

- (5) By Messrs WILLIAM HODGE & Co. Ltd., 34-36 North Frederick Street, Glasgow, the Publishers.

The Scots Mercat "Cross": An Inquiry as to its History and Meaning. By William George Black, C.B.E., LL.D., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot. Second edition. Glasgow, 1930.

- (6) By Sir GEORGE MACDONALD, K.C.B., F.R.A., LL.D., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.

Die Verzierten Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Rottweil. Robert Knorr. Stuttgart, 1907.

Die Verzierten Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Rottenburg-Sumelocenna. Robert Knorr. 1910.

Die Verzierten Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Cannstatt und Königsgrünario. Robert Knorr. Stuttgart, 1905.

Töpfer und Fabriken Verzierter Terra-Sigillata des Ersten Jahrhunderts. Robert Knorr. Stuttgart, 1919.

Südgallische Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Rottweil. Robert Knorr. Stuttgart, 1912.

Jahrbuch des Historischen Vereins Dillingen. XXV. Jahrgang. Dillingen, 1912.

Sucellus, Sumelocenna, Sulpicianae, Sunuesal, Sura. J. B. Keune. Stuttgart, 1929.

Städtebau der Griechen. E. Fabricius. Stuttgart, 1929.

Le Sacrifice du Tribun Romain Tarentius et Les Palmyréniens à Doura. Franz Cumont. Paris, 1923.

- (7) By JOHN FRASER, Corr. Mem. S.A.Scot.

Orkney Islands: Official Guide. Dundee, n.d.

Kirkwall: The Capital of Orkney. Official Guide of the Kirkwall Town Council. Second Edition.

Handbook to the Zetland Islands, with Map and Illustrations. Kirkwall, 1867.

Shetland Islands: Official Guide Book.

Handbook to the Orkney Islands. Illustrated.

- (8) By C. DARYLL FORDE, University of California, Department of Anthropology, Berkeley, California, U.S.A., the Author.

Early Cultures of Atlantic Europe. Reprinted from *American Anthropologist*, vol. xxxii., No. 1. January-March, 1930.

- (9) By WILLIAM DOUGLAS, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Owners of Dirlston Castle. Reprinted from *The History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. xxvii. pp. 75-92.

- (10) By THE DIRECTOR, ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM, Edinburgh.

A General Guide to the Collections. Edinburgh, 1929.

The following Purchases for the Library were intimated:—

Die Altsteinzeitliche Kulturstätte Petersfels. Eduard Peters. Augsburg, 1930.

Corpus des Signes Gravés des Monuments Mégalithiques du Morbihan. Marthe et Saint-Just Péquart et Zacharie Le Rouzie. Paris, 1927.

The Social and Economic Development of Scotland before 1603. By I. F. Grant. Edinburgh, 1930.

Scottish Family History: A Guide to Works of Reference on the History and Genealogy of Scottish Families. By Margaret Stuart. To which is Prefixed an Essay on How to Write the History of a Family. By Sir James Balfour Paul, K.C.V.O., LL.D. Edinburgh, 1930.

Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland. Edinburgh, 1885.

Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Vol. xiv. Suppl. Berolini, 1930.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

MISCELLANEOUS RELICS FOUND IN WIGTOWNSHIRE. By Rev.

R. S. G. ANDERSON, B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

1. Roman Coin.—More than thirty years ago a bronze coin was discovered on the farm of Dhuloch, in the north of the Rhins of Wigtownshire. It was secured by the late Mr Thomas M'Creadie, Stranraer, but has never been recorded. Recently it was brought to my notice by his son, Mr Peter M'Creadie, F.R.C.S., and sent to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, for identification. Sir George Macdonald's report shows it to be a Roman Imperial coin of Alexandria, belonging to the reign of Gallienus.

Gallienus shared the government of his father, Valerian, from the latter's elevation to the throne, but became sole Emperor when Valerian was captured by the Persians in A.D. 260. He reigned till A.D. 268, when he was assassinated by one of his own officers at the siege of Milan.

The coin is in very good condition; little worn save where indented by corrosion at one or two points on the edge. The obverse has on it the bust of Gallienus in high relief, facing right, with the inscription round it—*ΑΥΤ Κ Η ΑΙΚ ΠΑΑΑΗΝΟC CEB*—"The Emperor P. Lic. Gallienus Aug." A thin, twisted cord in relief encircles the inscription and bust. The reverse shows an eagle, facing right, holding a wreath in its beak; over the left shoulder, a palm; in the field to the left the symbol *L*.

the conventional sign for "Year"; and to the right the Greek letters signifying 13. Evidently the coin was issued in the 13th regnal year of Gallienus, which was in Egypt from A.D. Aug. 265 to A.D. 266. The design is encircled, as on the obverse, by the twisted cord.

This is one of the few Roman coins, and probably the earliest dated, found in Wigtownshire. But it gives us no light on the vexed question of Roman occupation of this region. The coin might easily have found its way here in the ordinary course of trade, either by land or sea.

2. *Ancient Headstone*.—When an old house was being removed in the King's Row, Whithorn, in 1927, a carved stone was discovered in the chimney. It was found to be a fragment of a headstone, which in all probability had once stood in the graveyard of the Priory.



Fig. 1. Headstone from Whithorn: front.



Fig. 2. Headstone from Whithorn: back.

I forwarded a photograph to Mr W. G. Collingwood, the well-known authority on the Whithorn stones, and he very kindly gave me his opinion in regard to this stone. In his reply he said: "At first sight I am not able to say very much about the slab. The replacement of the plain frame by a row of rude rings reminds me of the crest-frame of the Donferth cross at Whithorn. It looks as though this hint was taken; but considerably later. The slab appears to be a headstone, and therefore perhaps eleventh century; that also is suggested by the very rude-backed pattern, like the rusticated ornament of very late work."

A crosslet is cut almost in the centre of the stone (fig. 1). I am not altogether certain that the sculptor had not a definite design in view, but the loss of the lower part of the stone makes it impossible to say. The same loss makes any certainty as to the meaning of the carving on the back impossible (fig. 2).

The stone, which measures 9 inches in height and 7 inches in breadth, has now been placed in the Whithorn Museum.

3. *A Coat of Arms.*—Two or three years ago I was informed that the late Mr Husband, schoolmaster in Wigtown, had discovered a carved stone, and had set it in the wall of one of the rooms of his house (fig. 3). A little search enabled me to find the locality, and permission to examine and photograph the stone was very kindly given me by his daughter.

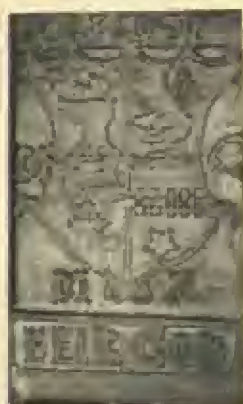


Fig. 3. Coat of Arms on Stone from Wigtown.

The carving proved to be a coat of arms executed in high relief; but no one could inform me to whom the coat of arms belonged, or exactly where it was found. Wigtown, being the county town, had within it for many years the town houses of various landed proprietors. A little search showed that the arms would not be easily identified.

As I knew practically nothing about heraldry, I concluded that the wisest course would be to seek the help of Sir Herbert Maxwell of Monreith, who knows the county thoroughly, and is ever ready to put his wide knowledge at the service of any needy amateur. I cannot do better than simply transcribe his kind reply. He said: "I cannot identify the arms on the interesting stone you have found. The first quarter corresponds pretty closely with the bearings assigned by Nisbet to Cochran of Balbarchan—viz. *argent*, a bear's head erased, and in chief three mullets *azure* arranged chevron-wise. On the stone they are arranged fess-wise, but that may have been the sculptor's variation. The initials M. C. agree with Cochran, and the motto—FEIR GOD—may have been a pious substitution for that given by Nisbet—'Armis et Industria.'

"The second quarter is a lion rampant, which is borne by many families in various tinctures. It may be the arms of Galloway, borne by the M'Donnells of Logan, French, and Garthland—viz. *azure*, a lion rampant; *argent*, crowned or.

"The third quarter corresponds with the arms of Edie of Moneaght—*argent*, three cross-crosslets fitchée *gules*; or with those of Rattray of Craighall—*azure*, three cross-crosslets fitchée or.

"The fourth quarter is the fess-chequy, borne alike by the families of Stewart, Lindsay, and Boyd, to be distinguished by their tinctures."

Though the particular family bearing these quarterings cannot yet be identified, it may be that the recording of this stone will sometime lead to its discovery.

4. *Axes*.—I have to record a few axes that seem worthy of notice.

Several years ago a beautifully shaped axe, cast in bronze, was discovered on the farm of Kevans, near Garlieston, being turned up by the plough. It was in perfect condition, and showed no signs of use.

The axe is of the socketed type, belonging to the fourth and latest period of the Bronze Age in Scotland, according to the classification made by Mr J. Graham Callander in his paper in the *Proceedings* of the Society, vol. lvii. p. 143. In that period the bronze axe had reached its highest development in design, and the example I possess gives striking witness to the excellence of the craftsmanship of that period.

The main dimensions of the implement are: length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; between the extreme points of the cutting edge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; breadth at lower edge of bevelled socket-lip, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; oval socket, mouth $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad. The loop is intact; and the ridges at the junction of the two sections of the mould are clear and sharp. The surface is well coated with patina but little injured.

Another socketed axe, but more of the type shown in the *Proceedings* of the Society, vol. lvii. p. 148, fig. 9, No. 2, was found some years ago on the neighbouring farm of Palmallet. I understand it was not long ago acquired that it might be placed in a museum in the Stewartry.

In the *Proceedings* of the Society vol. xl. p. 11, and in vol. lvii. p. 135, there are references to a hoard of axes found at Caldons Hill, near Stoneykirk. This hoard was located in 1905, when a hedge in front of the farmhouse was being removed. The farmer, not realising the importance of his find, allowed the axes to lie unguarded, and curiosity hunters soon gathered them in. When the authorities learned of the treasure trove, five axes were recovered and sent to the National Museum, but the rest had gone beyond recall. Two were known to have been preserved in Wigtownshire; and lately it was my good fortune to identify one of them.

The sketch of one of the hoard, given in the *Proceedings*, vol. xl. p. 11, might have been drawn from the one I have seen. It is of the palstave type, and from the latest stage of the Third Period. "The after-part of the axe between the flanges is much thinner than the front part; and the flange, much reduced in width, curves round to form the stop." There has been a loop, but it is now corroded away, leaving only slight indications of the junctions with the shaft. There is a markedly strong midrib. As in the case of the other axes of this hoard, the surface is badly corroded.

The axe is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the extreme points of the curved cutting edge, and the narrowest breadth, just below the stop, is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Of stone axes I was fortunate recently in obtaining a fine specimen of the large and heavy type. It is an axe-hammer, weighing $7\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and measuring 11 inches in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at its greatest breadth, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.



Fig. 1. Flint Axe
from Galdenoch,
Stoneykirk.

The hammer end is unusually flat with a sharp edging, and the lower half of the stone has much straighter sides than the upper. There is the ordinary hour-glass shaped hole for the handle, and the surface over all has been finely smoothed. So far as I could learn, this axe-hammer was found on the sands at Culmore on Luce Bay.

Another axe in my possession is of the ordinary type without a perforation, and of fairly large size—almost 7 inches long by over 3 inches in breadth above the cutting edge. It is of whinstone, and was found between Mid and High Torrs on the Glenluce Sands. It is finely made and polished; the polish being well preserved on the parts not exposed to the sand drift.

A third specimen in my possession is a flint axe, which was found on the farm of Galdenoch, Stoneykirk parish, in November 1923 (fig. 4). It is over 6 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches just above the cutting edge. It has been roughed into shape by chipping, but the edges of the sides have been afterwards ground so that in places they are almost $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The surface over all has been partially polished, on the one side more than on the other, but there seems to have been no effort to entirely remove the signs of chipping.

The most notable of the specimens I would mention is one that was found only a few weeks ago on the farm of Glenjerrie, a short distance north of Glenluce (fig. 5). Its material, shape, and colour are unusual. The stone seems to be a variety of diopside very nearly related to jade, and is probably continental in origin. In shape the axe is thin, flat, and triangular. It has been over 6 inches long, and expands from about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at the top to fully 3 inches just above the cutting edge. Its greatest thickness is $\frac{5}{16}$ inch; its weight is 8 oz. The stone takes a very high polish, and this polish still remains almost mirror-like. The light moss-green colour of the stone, plentifully sprinkled in parts with dark speckles, probably of garnet, and the fineness of the design and workmanship, make it a very beautiful tool.



Fig. 3. Stone Axe from
Glenjerrie, Glenluce.

5. *Arrowheads, etc.*—The finest arrowhead I have got recently is one that was found near Culmore, on the Glenluce sandhills. It is of the barbed and tanged type, finely and carefully worked and finished; serrated on the edges, having 19 teeth to the inch. The length is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and it is 1 inch across the barbs. The material is a very clear flint. The most notable feature of the arrowhead is the amount of artistic work expended on it as contrasted with the merely utilitarian.

In the small collection of flints belonging to the late Mr McCreadie of Stranraer there is an interesting series that might serve for illustrations of the development of the arrowhead from the leaf-shape to the lozenge-shape. The best lozenge-shaped specimen is made of the same kind of flint as the above-mentioned arrowhead, and is also finely chipped and of perfect formation. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the angles.

A somewhat rare flint is also found in this collection. It is of the sub-triangular type mentioned by Mr Callander in the *Proceedings* of the Society, vol. lxii, p. 179, as having been found in large numbers at Airhouse, Berwickshire. Nowhere else does it seem common, so far as yet ascertained. From the Glenluce sands there are five specimens in the Museum. The one now being recorded is in all probability from the same district. It is a broad, flat flake with a base projecting in a deep curve, part of which is naturally sharp and the rest chipped to a fine edge. The sides are unequal in length and concave, being chipped both front and back. The apex may have been rounded originally, but is now $\frac{1}{11}$ inch across—in two shallow curves. The edges in these are blunt, so that there has probably been a fracture.

Another unusual item in the same collection is a double bead of clear glass. Two single beads have been joined together endways, so that the perforation for a cord passes straight through both. Each bead is four-sided; the sides expanding half-way and then contracting. One of the beads, at first sight, looks as if meant for a pentagon, but this is due to a fault in the workmanship.

In this collection there is also a small jet pendant, such as are frequently found with burials in the Bronze Age; and three bronze pins of more recent times from the Glenluce sands, the heads made as usual by two twists of the same gauge of wire taken round the top and welded on.

I have a bronze buckle, probably of the same period, which I found on the sands near Clayshant.

6. *Moulds.*—Three or four years ago a workman on Stannock farm, Isle of Whithorn, while mending a dyke, found a stone which had

evidently been used as a mould (fig. 6). It was a block of coarse granite, exceedingly tough and heavy; one surface being flat and almost triangular in shape. On this flat surface had been cut moulds for two discs, and for two short bars. The discs made in these would measure 3 inches and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. They would be slightly rounded on top, and their thickness at their centres would be about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The bars would be respectively 5 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The larger bar has a projection $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, stretching for $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches



Fig. 6. Stone Mould from Stannock,
Isle of Whithorn.

along one side. From the bottom of the groove this thins gradually to zero at the surface level. This mould has all the appearance of being intended for a knife blade with a tang. Not very far from where this stone was found there was discovered, some years ago, the site of a prehistoric hut with hearths and considerable evidence of fires. It has been suggested to me that the mould is of more recent date than the Bronze Age.

I have in my possession another mould made in a small oblong of red sandstone. It was found near the site of an old

smithy on the former road from Castle Kennedy to Stranraer. A vertical cup, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, has been cut in it. There is evidence of a short V-shaped spout. It has evidently been the mould for a crusic—a domestic utensil that was commonly made in the local blacksmith's shop.

I am greatly indebted to the friends who have provided me with much of the material for this paper, among whom, besides those I have mentioned already, I may name Mrs McGreadie, Stranraer; Mr Owen of Kevans; Mr Gordon, Drumflower; and the Rev. R. Ingles, Glenluce. I have also to thank Mr Balsillie, of the Royal Scottish Museum, for his identification of the stone of the Glenjorrie axe.

II.

NOTES ON THE STANDING STONES OF KINTYRE. (THE CHALMERS-JERVISE PRIZE ESSAY FOR 1929.) BY DUNCAN COLVILLE, CAMPBELTOWN.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, since its institution in 1780, has been instrumental in recording and preserving much that is of great interest and value concerning the Antiquities of Argyllshire, indeed this county may be said to occupy geographically a position of the first importance for archæological research and investigation. At the same time one might venture to assert that, up to the present, expert attention has been mainly directed towards the numerous antiquities which are known to exist in the area embracing and surrounding the estate of Poltalloch in the Parish of Kilmartin.

On this assumption the writer feels that some archæological notes concerning the most southern district in Argyllshire may not be out of place. A great stimulus to local interest in this subject was given a few years ago by the formation of the Kintyre Antiquarian Society in 1921, with headquarters at Campbeltown, and this local Society is deeply indebted to certain distinguished Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for the advice and practical assistance readily given by them.

In this connection, also, it is right that reference should here be made to the Kintyre Scientific Society, instituted in 1890, for the purpose of encouraging local scientific and archæological research, and also of establishing in Campbeltown a Museum in which specimens of local interest might be preserved and exhibited. These objects were very successfully accomplished in the course of the next ten years, but eventually the problem of finding suitable accommodation for the increasing number of exhibits became acute. This difficulty was very satisfactorily overcome, however, when the entire collection acquired by the Society was transferred to the Free Public Library and Museum opened in 1899, generously presented to the Burgh of Campbeltown by the late Mr James Macalister Hall of Killeen (Kintyre), a native of the district.

It is not intended in these notes to discuss the reasons why Standing Stones were originally erected—this subject has already been fully investigated by the most eminent authorities—but an attempt will be made to place on record such information as may suffice to provide a basis for future research.

The District of Kintyre is comprised of six parishes, namely:—

- (1) Kilcalmonell, (2) Gigha and Cara, (3) Killean and Kilkennie,
(4) Saddell and Skipness, (5) Campbeltown, (6) Southend.

Excluding the islands of Gigha and Cara, the area under consideration measures approximately forty miles from north to south, and eight miles from east to west. It may be convenient to deal with each parish in the order named.

1. PARISH OF KILCALMONELL.

This parish contains a very limited extent of arable land, and may be said to consist mainly of moorland and boulder-strewn hills. The writer is only aware of two Standing-stone sites in the parish, namely:—

(a) *Loch Ciaran Standing Stone* (No. 1 on map).—Situated amongst the heather 200 yards due west of the north-west corner of Loch Ciaran on the Balinakill estate. The writer has not seen this stone, but he is indebted to Mr Duncan Livingstone, the estate overseer at Balinakill, for the following particulars: "The stone tapers from 2 feet 5 inches at base to 1 foot at top, quite flat on side facing nearly due east, and round

on the other side, so: $w \int_e 1$ I would say it is a sort of blue-grey mica,

as we have seams of it all through Low Achaglas. It stands by the side of an old road leading from above or east of Loch Ciaran, to the village of Clachan, and this road has turf-built walls on either side of it. All the way round about Loch Ciaran was thickly populated at one time, and I am of opinion the stone was lifted on end when the road was made as there is no other landmark of any kind noticeable near it, and no cairns or signs of either worship or burying ground."

Dimensions: Height above ground 6 feet 8 inches; breadth at base 2 feet 5 inches, tapering to 1 foot at top; thickness at top 2 feet 8 inches; girth at base 6 feet.

(b) *Cairnmore: Group of three Standing Stones situated close to Ballochroy, towards North-east* (fig. 1, No. 2 on map).—The name of this farm clearly indicates the presence at one time of a large cairn, and it is at once apparent that this cairn, probably composed of large stones, was situated close to, and in a direct line with, the group of standing stones. The cairn appears to have attracted the attention of the drystone dyke builders, who no doubt found in it a ready and convenient supply of building material. Hence nothing now remains of it except an excellent example of a stone cist which appears to have formed the core

of the cairn. On the adjacent farm of Cairnbeg, which lies to the north of Cairnmore, there is still to be seen close to and overlooking the main road a large stone cairn, 80 feet in diameter, which does not seem to have been tampered with, and if these two names correctly commemorate the relative sizes of the two neighbouring cairns, one might be justified in concluding that Cairnmore must indeed have been a huge pile.

When inspected recently, the standing stones did not appear to be cup-marked, but at the same time they were rather heavily overgrown with the lichen known as "Goat's Beard." The cist is situated 123 feet south-west of the nearest standing stone.



Fig. 1. Standing Stones, Cairnmore, from the north-east.

Dimensions: North-east stone—Height above ground 6 feet 6 inches; breadth at base 3 feet 2 inches; at centre 2 feet 9 inches; at top 1 foot 6 inches; thickness at base 1 foot 1 inch; at centre 10 inches; at top 7 inches.

Centre stone—Height above ground 10 feet; breadth at base 5 feet 6 inches; at centre 4 feet 3 inches; thickness on north-west 7 inches; on south-east 4 inches.

South-west stone—Height above ground 11 feet 6 inches; breadth at base on south-west 2 feet 5 inches; on north-east 1 foot 7 inches; thickness 1 foot 6 inches.

Cist—Top slab, north-east to south-west, 7 feet; top slab, north-west to south-east, 5 feet; north-west side, slab 7 feet long; south-east side, slab 5 feet 6 inches long; north-east end, slab 2 feet 5 inches broad; south-west end, slab 2 feet 8 inches broad.

2. PARISH OF GIGHA AND CARA.

Three instances of the use of standing stones in the island of Gigha have already been recorded, namely:

(a) *Achadh-a'-Charra* (i.e. "The Field of the Pillar," No. 3 on map).—In the *Old Statistical Account* we are told that within 140 yards of the ruined chapel, in the middle of the field bearing this name, stood a beautiful plain stone 14½ feet high, 3 feet broad, and 8 inches thick at the edges, inclining to the south-west, presumed to be at least 3 feet under ground. It was learned from the late Rev. D. Macfarlane, minister of the parish, that he had been informed by an old inhabitant that this stone had been rolled into a ditch when the field on which it was situated was cleared for cultivation, probably about one hundred years ago.¹ Mr Macfarlane, while able to indicate the probable former site of the monolith, had not succeeded in discovering the actual stone. From another source,² however, we now learn that it is known locally where it is. According to this authority it stood in the upper end of the field, in the part called *Slinnean-a'-Charra*, and was used as the cover of a drain.

(b) *Cnoc-a'-Charra* (No. 4 on map).—"North-east of Achadh-a'-Charra, at an equal distance from the Chapel, is *Cnoc-a'-Charra*, or 'the hill of the pillar.' On the top of this hill there is another stone 9 feet long, and 3 feet 10 inches in circumference; of the 9 feet, 2 feet are in the ground. Still farther to the north-east, on a higher hill, there was a cross which fell some years since, and was broken; the three stones were in a straight line."³

This pillar on *Cnoc-a'-Charra* is now well known on account of the Ogam inscription incised upon it, and a most interesting description of it⁴ will be found in the first number of *Scottish Gaelic Studies*, published 1926. There we are told that in the course of last century it twice fell down, and on one of these occasions a length of about 2 feet broke off at the top, and is now lost. Consequently it now stands about 5 feet 9 inches above ground. Detailed particulars of these accidents will be found in Rhys's account of the stone in vol. xxxi. of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, from information supplied by the parish minister, the Rev. John Francis Mackenzie. The damage was said to have been caused by some quarrying operations in the hillock, and that it suffered further rough treatment may be gathered from the

¹ *The Story of Gigha*, Sheriff J. Macmaster Campbell (1923).

² *Scottish Gaelic Studies*, vol. I, part I (1926).

³ *Old Statistical Account*.

⁴ *A Pre-Dalriadic Inscription of Argyll*, F. G. Dick.

remarks of another writer,¹ who records that several times the pillar was pushed over by the lads of the neighbourhood, and subsequently replaced by the orders of the proprietor.

It may be of further interest to note that on 27th June 1899 this stone was inspected by a large party of members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, who visited the island in the course of a specially organised archæological trip to the west of Scotland in a steamer chartered for the purpose. A description of this visit, illustrated by a photograph of the stone, was published in the *Journal* of the first-named Society.²

(c) *Carr-an-Tarbart* (No. 5 on map).—"South-west of Carn Ban, at a narrow part of the island called Tarbat, there is a large stone on end, known by the name of Carr-an-Tarbart. It is near 8 feet high, and from its inclined position cannot be less than 3 feet under ground to prevent its falling."³

3. PARISH OF KILLEAN AND KILKENZIE.

(a) *Beacharra Standing Stone* (fig. 2, No. 8 on map).—The dimensions of this stone are given in the *Old Statistical Account* as 16 feet above ground, 4 feet broad, 2½ feet thick, while in the *New Statistical Account* it is further stated that "a grave at the base of the obelisk, covered with turf, is 18 feet 7 inches in length, and 4½ feet in breadth." In June 1892 this "grave," known locally as "Leac-an-flamhair" (i.e. "the flagstone of the giant"), was excavated by the Kintyre Scientific Society, when it was found to consist of three cists. From these were recovered six clay vessels, one flint implement, and one jet object, now preserved in the Museum at Campbeltown. An account of these operations, fully illustrated, was printed in the *Proceedings* of this Society ten years later.⁴ These six round-bottomed urns are representative of the types of vessels belonging to the period of the late Stone Age.

It was learned from the tenant of Beacharra recently that the excavations above referred to only embraced the northern portion of the burial area, as the southern portion was found to have been excavated on some unknown former occasion.

The Beacharra standing stone, which so far as the writer is aware is the highest in Kintyre, may easily be seen against the skyline to the left of the main road by anyone travelling south, shortly after passing through the village of Killean. It is situated 105 feet to the south-west

¹ *Off the Chain*, Bowrie (1886).

² *Jour. Roy. Soc. of Ant. of Ireland*, vol. ix., fifth series, vol. xxix., consecutive series, part iii, p. 317.

³ *Old Statistical Account*, vol. LXIV.

⁴ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxxvi., 1901-2, p. 102.

of the burial cairn (magnetic bearing 38°), while at a distance of 120 yards to the south-west of the standing stone there are the remains of a stone fort where many large embedded stones still lie scattered all over the turf-covered site, some apparently in their original positions.

At the present time, the standing stone serves as a "straining post" for a wire fence, three wires of which encircle it at a height from the ground of 2 feet 5 inches, 3 feet 3 inches, and 3 feet 10 inches, the fence running south-east from the stone. It is perhaps desirable to note this, as instances have occurred where the pressure of fence wires has resulted in a series of grooves of somewhat mysterious appearance. No cup-marks were observed on the Beacharra standing stone.

Dimensions: the measurements quoted above from the *Old Statistical*



Figs. 2 and 3. Standing Stones at Beucharra and South Muasdale.

Account were found to be almost correct, but the height might be more accurately recorded as 16 feet 4 inches, while the breadth at base is 4 feet 6 inches.

(b) *Muasdale Standing Stone* (fig. 3, No. 7 on map).—Situated on a ridge of hilly arable ground on the farm of South Muasdale, and easily seen from the main road at Glencreggan. It was learned from the proprietor that the field immediately to the north of this stone was formerly known as "Ach-na-caraig" (latterly known as "The Triangle").

This stone has been incorporated in a drystone dyke in which it forms an angle, the two sections of wall meeting there at an angle of about 125° . Moreover the magnetic bearings of the stone and of the two sections of wall, 33° , 75° , and 86° respectively, suggest that the stone still stands in its original position, and on its original site. No cup-marks were observed on this stone. Dimensions: height 9 feet 6 inches; breadth at centre 3 feet 3 inches; thickness at centre 1 foot.

(c) *Killoeraw Cup-marked Stone* (fig. 4, No. 12 on map).—This is really not a standing stone, but in view of the fact that so many of these cup-markings have been found on standing stones, and as in this instance we have an excellent example of these cup-markings, it is perhaps of sufficient interest to justify its inclusion here. It is situated on the farm of Killoeraw, north-east of the farm-steading, and a short distance to the north of the shepherd's house. It lies about 331 feet east of the upper drystone dyke, next to the moorland. The dimensions of this stone are approximately 12 feet long and 5½ feet broad at the centre, the longest line of axis being east and west. It bears upwards of twenty cup-marks, with ducts and gutters connecting the depressions to each other.¹



Fig. 4. Cup-marked Stone at Killoeraw.



Fig. 5. Cup-marked Stone at Gaigean.

(d) *Gaigean Cup-marked Stone* (fig. 5, No. 13 on map).—The writer was informed by the Rev. D. J. Macdonald, minister of the parish, of the existence of this cup-marked stone forming a gate-post in the boundary wall between the arable and hill ground on the farm of Gaigean. The gate referred to is situated on the top of a steep bank on the south side of a small stream, a short distance uphill to the east of the farm-steading of Gaigean. The front of the stone is now set at an angle of about 45° to the ground facing almost south-west (105° magnetic across the face). Underneath the stone is another boulder similar in size, with several smaller stones wedged between the two, thus preventing further inspection. With a view to securing a record of the position of the cup-

¹ Another flat, cup-marked boulder lies beside the fence between Tungynall and Killarow, about 300 yards from the upper end of the plantation there.

the photograph. One deep gutter on the right-hand side of the stone was unfortunately omitted to be packed, and is not therefore visible.

Dimensions: height 5 feet 1 inch; breadth at centre 3 feet 2 inches; thickness 1 foot 1 inch.

(e) *Barlea Standing Stone* (fig. 6, No. 8 on map).—Situated near the seashore, on the farm of Barlea, this standing stone may be seen from the main road looking from the Parish War Memorial. "A short distance to the north of the stone there is a small mound with a heap of stones on top. The remains of a stone cist lie at the centre. Two of the slabs are in almost the original position, while the corresponding ones have been removed from their respective places to within a short



Figs. 6, 7, and 8. Standing Stones at Barlea, Barrmains, and High Park.

distance."¹ No cup-marks were observed on the standing stone, which is slightly inclined at the top towards the west.

Dimensions: height above ground 5 feet 10 inches; breadth at base 3 feet 8 inches; at centre 2 feet 9 inches; at top 2 feet. Thickness on north edge, base and centre 8 inches; top 4 inches; thickness on south edge, base 1 foot 2 inches, centre 9 inches; top 6 inches.

Cist slab 4 feet 5 inches long by 3 feet 2 inches broad; 6 inches thick and another 4 feet long.

(f) *Barrmains Standing Stone* (fig. 7, No. 9 on map).—Some difficulty may be experienced in locating this stone, which is situated in a grass field on the farm of Barrmains at a distance of 32 yards from the dry-stone dyke enclosing the field on the south-east. The shortest approach is by a small glen three-tenths of a mile to the north of Patchan Cemetery on the main road, and the dry-stone dyke may be observed on the left-

¹ *Antiquities of Killeen and Killeenle-Parish*, Rev. D. J. Macdonald (1924).

hand side of the glen after proceeding a little farther than a quarter of a mile from the road. No cup-marks were visible on this stone.

Dimensions: height 4 feet; breadth at base 4 feet; at centre 2 feet; at top 1 foot; thickness varying from 2 feet 4 inches to 7 inches. The stone projects 9 inches towards the east at 1 foot above the base.

(g) *Park Standing Stone* (fig. 8, No. 10 on map).—Situated on the farm of High Park in a small, cultivated field; this stone is of the rounded type, resembling in that respect the standing stone at Collinlongart. No cup-marks were noticed on this stone.

Dimensions: height above ground 9 feet 6 inches; breadth at base 4 feet 3 inches; at centre 5 feet 3 inches; thickness 2 feet at base, tapering to 1 foot 6 inches near top; maximum girth 12 feet 8 inches.

(h) *Arnicle Standing Stone* (No. 11 on map).—On the 1-inch O.S. Map this stone is shown at a distance of almost exactly one mile to the south-west of the summit of Beinn-an-Tuire. The writer has only seen this stone in the distance from an adjoining moor, but he has been kindly supplied with the following particulars direct from Arnicle. The stone is standing on wet ground and has possibly sunk somewhat. It is not a boulder in its natural position, but appears to have been erected there, and is wedged up with stones at the back. A rough sketch supplied to the writer suggests that in outline the stone bears a considerable resemblance to the largest stone of the Clochkeel Group (see fig. 14). There are two parallel straight lines carved across the face of the stone, not grooved, but raised above the surface and sloping obliquely upwards from right to left.

Dimensions: height above ground 5 feet to 6 feet in a leaning condition; breadth 5 feet at base, and pointed towards the top; thickness 1 foot 2 inches or 1 foot 3 inches, and thicker at base.

There is an interesting tradition attached to the Arnicle Stone, one version of which is as follows:¹ When King Robert the Bruce was a fugitive in Kintyre he was hospitably entertained by a farm tenant named Mackay, who proceeded to escort him on his way to the ferry for Arran. They started accordingly, and rested where this standing stone now marks the spot on the hill of Arnicle. Mackay pointed out to the King certain Crown lands, namely Arnicle and Ugadale, and at length on reaching the ferry the King sat down on a stone where, thanking Mackay for his hospitality and giving him his brooch as a farewell token, he declared to him who he was. Mackay, becoming alarmed, was soon relieved by the King telling him he need not fear as he had entertained him hospitably as a stranger, and that if he should succeed in obtaining his rights he would give him those Crown lands of Ugadale and Arnicle. The King afterwards carried his promise into effect, and the lands of

¹ *Argyll's Highroads.*

Ugadale are still the property of Mackay's descendants, the Macneals of Losset, who also retain in their possession the Bruce Brooch, while the lands of Arniele remained in their possession up to 1927. The standing stone was known by the name of "Crois Mhic Aoidh"¹ (i.e. "The Cross of Mackay"). In other versions of the tradition the King's journey is in the opposite direction, and the stone is named "Clach Mhic Aoidh."²

The second stone mentioned in the above narrative is a large boulder now known as the "Ugadale Stone" (No. 27 on map). It is situated on the farm of Low Ugadale, just beyond the farm steading, at a distance of 60 yards below the main road to Carradale. Certain curious markings on this boulder have been known to arouse the curiosity of archaeologists, who may well have felt puzzled as to their significance, but an explanation is available. It is recorded that the stone, owing to some unexplained cause, had fractured into two sections, and in order to preserve it a groove had been cut round its margin, in which a band of iron was placed to keep it together.³ The iron band has now completely disappeared, but the groove still remains. There is also, however, an incised ring 6 inches in diameter, with a cup in the centre, on the flat surface of the boulder, which makes it of much greater archaeological importance. The flat side of the stone slopes at an angle of about 150° to the ground and faces almost due east (268° mag.). The crack above referred to measures 1 foot 10 inches from upper to lower edge of surface. The circular face of the stone measures 2 feet 3 inches vertically across centre, while the outer band is 3 inches deep, with a diameter of 3 feet 2 inches. Unfortunately the stone has been defaced in recent times by the letters "A. C." inscribed across the southern part of the face. The boulder is 1 foot 7 inches thick on west and 10 inches thick on east side.

4. PARISH OF SADDLE AND SKIPNESS.

(a) *Brackley Group of Stones* (fig. 9, No. 14 on map).—It has been recorded that at Brackley graveyard, in Carradale Glen, there is a *Carragh* (Gaelic, signifying "a stone pillar"), consisting of three large stones, one of them erect and the other two horizontal, at equal distances, near which is a consecrated place or sanctuary. These sanctuaries, we are told, were called *Camraich*, i.e. "a place of refuge," and in this instance the sanctuary lay between two places designated *Slighe uaraidh*, and *Dail sleuchdaidh*—the former meaning "the way to worship" and the latter "the field of prostration," names by which these places were known up to recent times.⁴ These stones are now locally known as the

¹ *History of Kintyre*, 1st ed. (1861), p. 55, Peter MacIntosh.

² *Celtic Monthly*, Dec. 1892.

³ *History of Kintyre*, 3rd ed. (1870), p. 113.

⁴ *Ibid.* (1861); *Glean Times*, Feb. 1880.

"Druid Stones," and while inspecting them lately, the writer was informed by the farm tenant of Brackley that a curious superstition regarding them still prevails. It is believed that if anyone suffering from toothache drives a nail into the large standing stone of the group at twelve o'clock midnight, the toothache will forthwith be cured. On the occasion of his visit, the writer counted no less than twenty-eight large iron nails driven flush into the south edge, and one nail into the north edge of this stone.

Dimensions: Standing Stone—height above ground 7 feet 6 inches on east; 6 feet 3 inches on west; breadth at base 6 feet 6 inches; at centre 6 feet; at top 3 feet 9 inches; thickness 1 foot.



Fig. 9. Group of Stones at Brackley, Carmelals, from the south.

Horizontal slab, facing south-east, 7 feet 11 inches by 3 feet 5 inches; thickness, north-east end, 1 foot 7 inches; centre 1 foot 1 inch; south-west end, 1 foot 2 inches.

Embedded slab, parallel to above, 6 feet 7 inches long, 1 foot 9 inches thick.

(b) *Allt Gamhna Standing Stone* (No. 15 on map).¹—Situated on a very steep slope beside the burn which forms the march between Skipness and Stonefield estates. Height at upper face 8 feet, and at lower face 13 feet; breadth 14 feet, and 9 feet thick. A photograph of this stone will be found in the *Proceedings* of the Society, where particulars are also given of seventeen other stones at Skipness, the majority of which are of comparatively small dimensions.

5. PARISH OF CAMPBELTOWN.

(a) *Peninver Standing Stone* (fig. 10, No. 16 on map).—Nothing seems to be known by the present generation regarding the history of this

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. III., 1918-19, "A Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Skipness," Graham.

stone. It forms part of the wall at the roadside in front of Peniarver Shooting Lodge, and one might reasonably conclude that it had been removed there from some field in the vicinity in order to facilitate cultivation, a fate that would resemble the Gigha Stone already referred to. It is known, however, that the stone was in its present position before the wall was built, the Lodge having been erected in 1898, but as the stone face is at right angles to the wall and road, it is possible that an older roadside wall or fence may have once been erected there.

The stone projects 1 foot towards the road beyond the outer line of the wall. No cup-marks were observed on it.

Dimensions: height above ground, on south-east, 7 feet 10 inches—on north-west, 7 feet 6 inches (south-east is inside wall); breadth at base 3 feet 9 inches; at centre 4 feet 1 inch; thickness at base 1 foot 2 inches; at centre 1 foot.

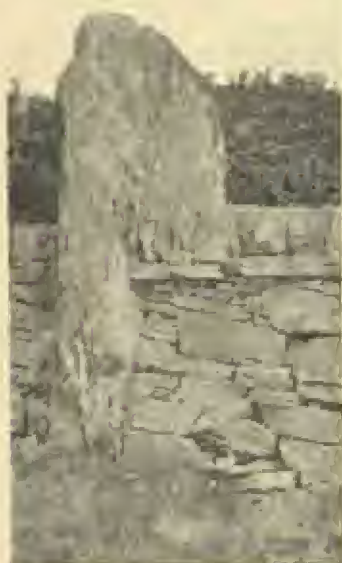


Fig. 10. Standing Stone at Peniarver.

(b) *Balegreggan Standing Stone* (fig. 11, No. 17 on map).—This monolith, situated on a ridge in the centre of a field on the farm of Balegreggan, forms a prominent feature in the landscape overlooking the north side of Campbeltown Loch. The stone is very considerably inclined towards the west and towards the north, a feature regarding which there is a curious but perhaps doubtful story. It is said that a local worthy, inspired by the belief that "oolay" (Gaelic *ulaidh*, meaning treasure) might be discovered at the base of the stone, commenced digging there, but in

the course of these clandestine operations the stone suddenly "canted," and the excavations were speedily filled up by the alarmed treasure-seeker. The writer remembers this character, who was locally known as "Rocky" (*alias* Alex. Campbell), and who died in 1900 at the age of eighty-one. This story is by no means impossible, as the writer knows of an old, retired shepherd, still alive in Campbeltown, who informed him that he had spent many hours digging for "oolay" at a spot which he named in the parish of Campbeltown. He admitted, however, that his search had been fruitless.

The Balegreggan Stone has a considerable number of cup-marks on the side facing south, the largest of these being 3 inches in diameter and 1½ inch deep. Some of the smaller depressions are rather indistinct,

however, but at least six of them appear to be good examples. There is a large crack about 9 feet long running down the east side of the south face of the stone, and appearing also on the north face, which may yet result in the stone becoming disintegrated. The top of the stone is now 12 feet from the ground, but the following are its dimensions, assuming the stone to be erect; height above ground 12 feet 10 inches; breadth at base 4 feet 6 inches; at top 2 feet 8 inches; thickness at base 1 foot 3 inches; at top 1 foot.

(c) *Glencraigs Standing Stone* (fig. 12, No. 18 on map).—Situated on the farm of Glencraigs, in a field next to the main road. In close proximity, in centre of same field, is the Mote Hill 60 yards to the south, a rocky



Figs. 11, 12, and 13. Standing Stones at Balgreggan, Glencraigs, and North Craigs.

eminence which the name would indicate to be a seat of justice in ancient times. No cup-marks visible.

Dimensions of Glencraigs standing stone: height above ground 7 feet; breadth at base 3 feet 7 inches; at centre 3 feet 4 inches; at top 2 feet 6 inches; thickness at base 1 foot; at centre 10 inches; at top 8 inches.

(d) *North Craigs Standing Stone* (fig. 13, No. 19 on map).—This stone now forms part of the roadside wall at the march between the farms of Glencraigs and North Craigs. It is not known how it came to occupy its present site, but it may be surmised that, as in the two instances already referred to, namely at Gigha and at Peninver, it was probably removed from its original site in some adjoining field, as it is placed at right angles to the end of the wall. There are no obvious cup-marks on it.

Dimensions: height above ground 8 feet 6 inches; breadth 4 feet 9 inches; thickness varies from 9 inches to 5 inches.

(e) *Clochkeel Group of Standing Stones* (fig. 14, No. 20 on map).—On the farm of Clochkeel, situated in a sheltered circular hollow on the

links, are three stones; two of them erect, the largest of which is about 6 feet high above ground, and their relative positions might almost suggest that at one time they formed part of a stone circle. The



Fig. 14. Standing Stones at Clochkeel.

nature of the site would also support this conclusion. The meaning of this farm name has been rendered *Cloch gheal*,¹ i.e. "the white stone," but as it is known by local Gaelic speakers as *Cloch-caol*, signifying the "slender stone," it is not unlikely that this name originated from the presence of these standing stones, and that it is consequently of considerable antiquity. With a view to ascertaining its correct dimensions the writer recently

excavated the edges of the embedded stone of the group, subsequently restoring the soil to its original position. No relics were observed in the course of this small excavation.

Dimensions: West stone—height above ground 6 feet 3 inches; breadth at base 1 foot 2 inches; at centre 2 feet 6 inches; at top 2 feet;



Fig. 15. Standing Stone at Kilkivan, showing part of Turf Circle against skyline on the right. Taken from the south.

thickness 1 foot 6 inches; girth at base 11 feet 2 inches. The stone is slightly inclined towards the east.

Centre stone—height above ground 4 feet 3 inches; breadth at base 2 feet 4 inches; at centre 2 feet 5 inches; thickness 1 foot 6 inches; girth at base 7 feet 6 inches.

East stone: total length 7 feet; visible above ground 5 feet 9 inches; total breadth 2 feet 5 inches, visible above ground 2 feet; thickness 1 foot 6 inches to 9 inches.

¹ Place-names of Argyll, Cameron Gillies.

(f) *Kilkivan Standing Stone* (fig. 15, No. 21 on map).—This stone is situated near the ruins of Drumfin, on a grassy hill on the farm of Kilkivan, and while it stands scarcely 5 feet above ground, it may perhaps be considered of some importance in view of the fact that close to the east of it are traces of three concentric turf circles (fig. 16). Excavation would reveal whether these circles are formed of stones underneath. It is noteworthy, too, that at the spot marked "Cuocan-a'-Chluig" on the 1-inch O.S. Map, which is situated at little more than a quarter of a mile to the north, there are two turf circles of a similar nature, though smaller and not concentric, while in each instance the centre of the circle consists of a deep square hole (No. 28 on map). The only tradition regarding this antiquity was recorded by a local historian¹ in the following words: "There is a hill near the (Kilkivan) church called Cuocan-a'-chluig, on which a man stood ringing a bell, to give due notice to the people to repair to church. The bell was consecrated and called an *ceolan-naomha*, or "the holy music." About a century ago it was used by "the town-crier of Campbeltown in delivering his notices." This was written in 1861, and similar references will be found in the works of two subsequent writers—Captain White² and Cuthbert Bede.³

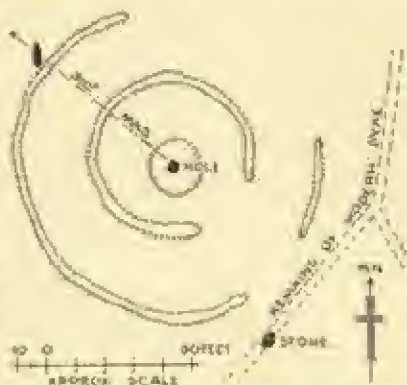


Fig. 16. Plan of concentric Turf Circles and Standing Stone, Kilkivan.



Fig. 17. Standing Stone at Knockrioch.

Dimensions: height above ground 4 feet 10 inches; breadth at base 3 feet 8 inches; at top 2 feet 5 inches; thickness 1 foot 3 inches.

(g) *Knockrioch Standing Stone* (fig. 17, No. 22 on map).—Situated in a field on the farm of High Knockrioch and visible from the main road, this standing stone is of more than ordinary interest, as it contains two well-defined cup-marks on the side facing east, which may easily be seen on the illustration.

Dimensions: height above ground 6 feet; breadth 4 feet 2 inches; thickness at base 1 foot; at top 10 inches.

¹ *History of Kintyre*, Peter Macintosh.

² *Archaeological Sketches in Kintyre*.

³ *Glenereggin*.

(h) *Cnocan Sìthein* (No. 23 on map).—This name, which signifies "the fairy hillock," is applied to a large turf-covered tumulus composed of sandy soil and stones, situated on the farm of West Tordigal, close to the main road to Machrihanish. This tumulus was excavated in 1825,¹ and a full account of these operations will be found in *Archæologia Scotica*.² There it is stated that "some large stones were said to have once stood outside at the north of the tumulus," while some particulars are given of a cist which the excavations disclosed. We seem to have no other record of these stones, nor does there appear to be any definite trace of them visible now, although it is right to mention that a large stone, almost hidden by the turf, may still be observed at the north-east base of the tumulus, and it is possible that this may be one of "large stones" referred to. One large slab of the cist is still visible, embedded on the sloping bank of the cavity which now surmounts the tumulus.

Between the tumulus and the seashore, about a quarter of a mile in extent, there is a flat expanse of land on which the home portions of the two golf-courses at Machrihanish are laid out, and there is a strong local tradition that on this site a battle was fought at the period when the tumulus was erected. This tradition is recorded on the 6-inch O.S. Map in the following words: "Machair Uinnein—supposed site of battle between the Scots and Danes, 10th century." The same map also records that human remains were found in the locality, and in fact a human skull was accidentally exposed to view in the summer of 1929 by one of the greenkeepers employed by the Machrihanish Golf Club. The skull was unearthed close to the west of the former 17th, now 18th, putting green, and was subsequently reinterred at the same place.

(i) *Drumore Standing Stone* (No. 24 on map).—There is evidence³ to show that a standing stone formerly stood "on the west side of Campbeltown near to Drumore" (farm), and that this stone was removed and utilised to form a bridge across the burn which supplies water-power to the Campbeltown Mill. With a view to confirming this, the writer recently examined the Mill Street bridge which spans this burn at the spot probably referred to. Underneath the bridge the span across the burn is 4 feet wide, and from north to south the bridge is supported by (a) several heavy wooden beams now decaying, (b) four schist slabs, (c) several more wooden beams, (d) one dressed slab, apparently sandstone, (e) six schist slabs, in the order named. The bridge thus appears to have been widened at least once, and the slabs vary from about 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet 3 inches in width, while they are all

¹ *Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, Daniel Wilson (1831).

² Vol. III, p. 48 (1831).

³ *Records of Argyll*, p. 371; *Argyll's Highlands*, p. 371.

probably at least 6 feet in length, allowing for 1 foot overlap at each end. It is not improbable, therefore, that one of these slabs was formerly the standing stone at Drumore.

(j) *Skeroblingarry Standing Stone* (fig. 18, No. 25 on map).—This stone is marked on the 1-inch O.S. Map, on the farm of East Skeroblin, in close proximity to the south side of Skeroblin Cruach. The stone may be located about 300 yards to the east of cottage at roadside just beyond Skeroblingarry farm-stead, and stands on the grassy margin of a heather-covered hill at a distance of 38 yards from the dyke separating the arable land from the moorland. There are several turf-covered ridges beside this stone which might be worth further investigation, and indeed there would appear to be two turf-covered circles surrounding the stone with a radius of 4 feet and 27 feet respectively. A large stone slab is embedded in the ground 6 feet to the east of the standing stone.



Fig. 18. Standing Stone at Skeroblingarry.

In the same locality, at a place called Puball, there was formerly a stone circle, apparently about 150 feet in diameter, which is shown on the 6-inch O.S. Map with the remark, "Urn and coins found." The writer was informed by the farm tenant at Skeroblingarry that these relics were found "in the wall" of the circle by a ploughman named Mitchell while engaged in removing the stones to facilitate cultivation. This man emigrated to America probably about a hundred years ago, and the writer has failed to ascertain what became of those relics. The site is about half a mile south-south-east of the Skeroblingarry standing stone in a flat, rushy meadow surrounded by hills, and the circle may still occasionally be seen clearly outlined on the ground when viewed from a higher altitude in certain favourable conditions of the light and of the vegetable growth.

There is also a turf circle 21 feet in diameter situated almost three-quarters of a mile south-south-west of Skeroblingarry standing stone.

Dimensions: height above ground 4 feet 9 inches; breadth 3 feet; thickness 1 foot: no cup-marks visible.

(k) *Ardnacross Stone* (No. 26 on map).—On the farm of Ardnacross there is a large stone situated near the mouth of the river Lussa, which

is believed in some quarters to have been a standing stone. This stone lies on its side in a recumbent position, with face towards the west at an angle of about 135° to the ground, and may possibly have been removed there from an adjoining field. It may be located at the top of a grassy bank which slopes towards the river, about 100 yards south-east of the main road bridge. There is no evidence of cup-marks on this stone.

Dimensions: length 8 feet 5 inches; breadth 2 feet 10 inches; thickness at base 1 foot; at top 9 inches; longitudinal magnetic bearing 145° .

On the same farm, but a short distance to the north, there is a spot near the middle of a field, which is locally known as "The Priest's Grave." At this place there are several large stones lying heaped together which are not unlike the remains of a cist. The largest stone, lying flat on the ground, much resembles the top slab of the cist at Cairnmore, and is almost circular in shape. It measures 6 feet 2 inches from east to west, 5 feet 7 inches from north to south, and 7 inches thick. A second stone alongside of it measures 3 feet 3 inches from east to west and 1 foot 6 inches from north to south, while there are also some smaller stones. The Priest's Grave can be seen from the main road at a distance of 35 yards looking towards the sea.¹

6. PARISH OF SOUTHBEND.

(a) *Knockstapple Standing Stone* (fig. 19, No. 29 on map).—Situated on the farm of Knockstapplemore, this prominent monolith may easily be seen from the main road, looking towards the east, at a distance of about half a mile. It stands in a field of rough pasture, 50 yards from the boundary wall separating the arable ground from the moorland. No cup-marks were observed on the Knockstapple standing stone.

Dimensions: height above ground 11 feet; breadth at base 6 feet; at centre 5 feet; thickness at base 1 foot 9 inches; at centre 2 feet; at top 9 inches.

(b) *Brunerian Standing Stone* (fig. 20, No. 30 on map).—Situated on the farm of Brunerian and on the golf-course of the Dunaverty Golf Club, this standing stone is composed of a thin, irregular slab of red sandstone conglomerate or "pudding stone," and alone shares this distinction with the neighbouring group at Macharioch, material of this nature being not uncommon in that part of Kintyre. The other stones described in these notes all appear to be composed of schist. The Brunerian stone is covered with depressions resembling cup-marks, but these are presumably caused by the action of the weather on its peculiar composition.

¹ On the adjoining farm, Ballochgar, there is a cup-marked boulder about half a mile west of the standing.

Dimensions: height above ground 9 feet; breadth at base 4 feet; at centre 5 feet 5 inches; at top 3 feet 4 inches; thickness 1 foot.



Figs. 19, 20, and 21. Standing Stones at Knockstapple, Brunerian, and Colintonart.

(c) *Colintonart Standing Stone* (fig. 21, No. 31 on map).—Situated in a field on the farm of Colintonart, close to the east side of the Glenbreckrie road. No cup-marks observed.



Fig. 22. Group of Red Sandstone Conglomerate Stones at Macharrioch, from the east.

Dimensions: height above ground 7 feet; breadth 4 feet 3 inches from east to west; thickness 2 feet 9 inches on west, tapering to an edge on east; girth at base 11 feet 8 inches.

(d) *Macharrioch Standing Stones Group* (fig. 22, No. 32 on map).—These

two standing stones; together with several embedded boulders and smaller stones, form a group situated on a flat field close to the east of Macharioch House. Composed of red sandstone conglomerate or "pudding stone," as in the case of the Brunerian stone, these stones have cup-like depressions upon their surface, which, however, seem to be due to the nature of the conglomerate.

Dimensions: Larger standing stone—height above ground 6 feet 8 inches; breadth at base 4 feet; at centre 4 feet 4 inches; at top 4 feet; thickness 2 feet 6 inches.

Smaller standing stone—height above ground 3 feet 8 inches; breadth at base 5 feet; at centre 3 feet; at top 2 feet; thickness varies from 2 feet to 1 foot.

Large flat, embedded boulder—6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 8 inches above ground; smaller, flat, embedded boulder—4 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 2 inches above ground.

It is possible, and indeed probable, that the foregoing list of standing stones is incomplete, as it has been fairly evident that instances have occurred of the removal of the stones from their original sites where their presence might present an obstacle to ploughing operations. In such cases the stones thus obtained might well be converted into material for building drystone dykes by anyone who did not appreciate

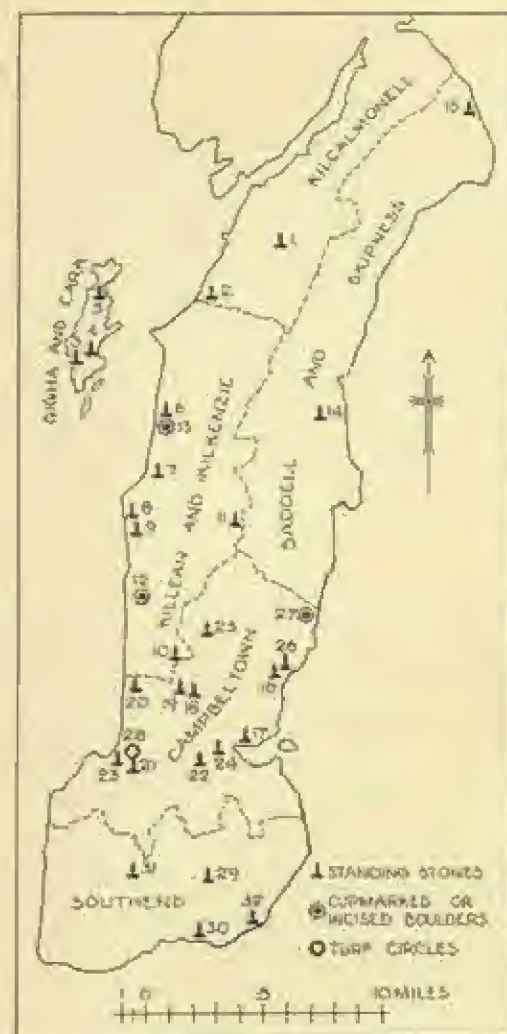


Fig. 21. Map of the District of Kintyre, showing sites of Standing Stones.

their archaeological interest and value. Again there is the possibility that certain surviving place-names may commemorate stones of this category, as for instance in Campbeltown parish we have "Achnaglach" ("the field of the stone"), and "Clachfin" ("white stone"), while

in the Parish of Killean and Kilkennie¹ there are "Drulm-a-charragh" ("boulder ridge"), at Portavorrain, "Gortean-na-cloich" ("stone field") at High Ballochantuy, and "Ash-na-cloich" ("stone field") at North Muasdale and Skerinish.

On summarising the standing stones of large dimensions dealt with, it would appear that they are much more numerous in southern Kintyre, where the land is fertile and comparatively low-lying, than in the hilly and bleak district of northern Kintyre. It should perhaps also be borne in mind that the southern district lies directly opposite Ireland, in fact at one point less than twelve miles from Ireland, and that for this reason it furnished an access to Scotland from the earliest times.

III.

THE ROMAN CAMP AT CHANNELKIRK, BERWICKSHIRE.

BY J. HEWAT CRAW, SECRETARY.

In *The Military Antiquities of North Britain*, published in 1793, General Roy described and figured a Roman camp at Channelkirk in Berwickshire (fig. 1), which had been discovered by Captain Melville in the middle of the eighteenth century.

Even in Roy's time the defences were largely obliterated. His plan shows two sides of the camp. The north side runs from the head of a small ravine for some 440 yards, by his scale, to a rounded and somewhat acute angle at the north-west point. The west side is some 570 yards in length, with a gateway near the middle, covered by a traverse or *titulus*. The south end of this side is at the head of a small ravine, on the opposite side of which the line is continued to the south-west for some 210 yards to a curiously formed construction, which Roy describes as "a small fort or redoubt, that seems either to have joined to the camp itself, or to have been connected with it by means of a line."² The rest of the *vallum* was obliterated, but Roy suggests that the camp may have been similar in size to that at Cleghorn, which measures 600 by 420 yards. It would thus hold one legion with auxiliaries, or two legions on the Polybian establishment.

Chalmers in his *Caledonia* (1807) draws his information from Roy, and also refers to a survey in 1803 by Kinghorn. He states that "the

¹ *West Kintyre Field-names*, Rev. D. J. Macdonald (1906); *Trans. Gaelic Soc. of Inverness*, vol. xxvii.

² *Milit. Antiq.*, p. 61.

church, churchyard, and the minister's glebe of Channelkirk, containing nearly five acres, are comprehended in the area of this singular camp.¹ This is probably the authority upon which the Ordnance Survey map shows a "Roman Camp" close to the west of the church.²

Dr Christison, in a map showing rectilinear works in his *Early*



Fig. 1. General Roy's Plan of the Roman Camp at Channelkirk.

Fortifications in Scotland (1838), indicates a "supposed Roman Camp" at Channelkirk, but does not deal with the site in the text of his book.

Dr Curle states that the remains are not now recognisable as Roman;³ and the *Inventory of Ancient Monuments in the County of Berwick* (1915).

¹ The Rev. Archibald Allan, under whose guidance I first examined the ground, suggests in his *History of Channelkirk* (1849), p. 206, that the character of the wall-around forming the lower boundaries of the manse garden and glebe may have formed an angle of the camp. As it is 1200 yards distant from the north-east angle, however, this can hardly be so. If Roman, it might belong to a small fort, placed in a defensive position near the camp, as at Chew Green, but no early writer has suggested the presence of such.

² *A Roman Frontier Post* (1911), p. 9.

classifies the relic as a "defensive enclosure," and describes briefly "the indefinite remains of a rampart of the so-called Roman camp."

The site of the camp is on an elevated tableland 1100 feet above sea level, and half a mile west-north-west of Channelkirk church (fig. 2). Most of the north *vallum* shown on Roy's plan is still traceable, and is the

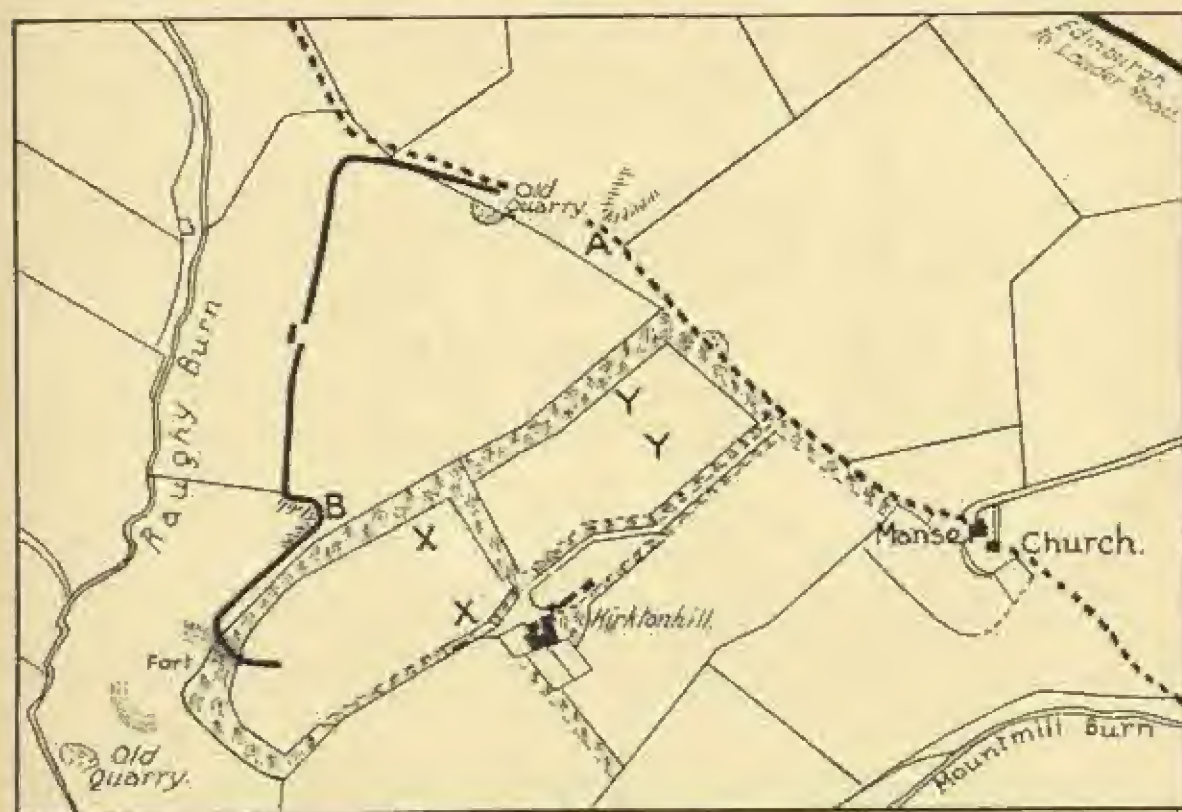


Fig. 2. Roman Camp at Channelkirk, Berwickshire (880 feet to an inch).

best-preserved part of the camp to-day, but it cannot be traced as far as the head of the small ravine to the east, from which it falls short by some 100 yards. It is first found close to the north of a small quarry, and runs west for 230 yards to the north-west angle of the camp. This angle is much destroyed by the old Edinburgh road having cut through it.¹ The west side of the camp then follows for 530 yards the line of a field wall, which is built on the *vallum*. The ditch is quite obliterated, but signs of

¹ This old road runs north over a col, which must also have carried the Roman road. The probable course of the latter is shown by a dotted line on the above plan.

the *vallum* are evident for most of its course as far as the head of the small ravine shown by Roy at its southern end. Between this ravine and Roy's "redoubt" no trace remains.

The first digging which I carried out at the camp was on 30th September 1921, when, having obtained the permission of Mr Dykes, the tenant of Kirktonhill, I spent a day on the site with Mr Ian Blackadder, Ninewells Mains. A somewhat level space near the middle of the mound, which forms the foundation of the wall at the west side of the camp, had been regarded as the gateway shown by Roy; all trace of a traverse outside, however, had disappeared. Digging here, we soon found the U-shaped trench of the traverse, which was 60 feet in length. The bottom was 3 feet 2 inches beneath the surface of the ground, and 64 feet from the crest of the *vallum* of the camp.

From the 20th to the 23rd of March 1922 I took a workman to the camp and cut several sections through the trench. At A, on the east side of the head of the small ravine which lies to the east of the camp, I found a shallow trench 12 feet wide and 2 feet 4 inches deep, which I took at the time to be the trench of the camp; it is possible, however, that it may have been the ditch at the side of the Roman road which doubtless passed between the ravine and the camp. To the west of the ravine, and between it and the small quarry where traces of the *vallum* begin, cross trenches entirely failed to reveal any remains of a ditch. The ground here was of such a stony nature that any previous excavation had failed to leave evidence behind. Attention was then turned to the line shown by Roy between the "redoubt" and the head of the ravine at the south-west corner of the camp. Here several cross trenches were dug, in each of which the ditch was found running in a straight line as shown by Roy. It runs to the north of and roughly parallel to the wall of a strip of plantation, from which it is distant 84 feet, where it reaches the "redoubt."

This "redoubt" is certainly a native fort, indistinguishable in character, save for one feature, from the numerous native forts to be found in this district. Some ten or twelve years before, when making a plan which has been reproduced in the *Inventory* (No. 27, fig. 9), I had found difficulty in explaining a straight mound which ran like a chord, cutting off a small segment of the fort; to the east of it was the high rampart and deep trench of the fort, and to the west of it two low mounds running concentrically with the main rampart. Subdividing mounds are not infrequent in Border forts, but nowhere else had I seen a narrow segment cut off with a straight mound like this. The explanation of the mound now became apparent, for excavation showed it to connect with the line of trench coming from the head of the ravine. A

section cut within the fort showed a shallow trench running along the west side of the straight mound, the trench of the main rampart of the fort being of course at the east or outer side. Following this trench, we found it to turn again on leaving the fort, and to run east-south-east in a straight line, passing close to the south of a small outcrop of rock, at a distance of 80 yards from the wood. All efforts to trace it farther were without success.

The explanation of the features of this fort I take to be as follows: The two low mounds to the west or lower side of the chord belonged to a pre-Roman fort. The Romans drew the lines of their camp, or of an annex connected with their camp, so as to run close to the fort and dominate it. Later, when the Romans no longer held the camp, the native race refortified their fort, cutting an additional trench through the Roman work, and throwing their rampart on the top of the Roman *vallum*. At the north end, where this has taken place, there is a slight protuberance or shoulder on the east face of the native rampart, this I take to be the earlier Roman *vallum*, which has become apparent through the looser soil of the superimposed rampart becoming consolidated and leaving the firmer *vallum* to project.

If this interpretation be correct, the massive character of the later work, with its rampart still standing 7 feet above the trench, would suggest that the native race had not failed to take a lesson from the methods of their conquerors.

On 5th June 1925 I followed the trench round the head of the south-west ravine. It was noticeable that while the trench to the north of the ravine showed a depth of 4 feet, to the south it was less than half that depth, and much narrower. This might suggest that the trench of the camp turned east at this point, and that what lies to the south-west belongs to an annex or enclosure. Such an interpretation would conform much better with what we would expect the form and size of the camp to be. I examined this part, however, with trenches, and failed to find any trace of the trench turning east. In the field to the south of the strip of plantation I also cut a trench, X——X on fig. 2, at the east side, from the top of the field to the bottom, without result. In this field there is a hard, red subsoil immediately beneath the top spit, and it was quite clear that no trench had ever crossed the ground. The only relic picked up during the work was found in this field, some fifty yards from the wood, and half-way along the slope—a round, flattened pebble, ground flat on one side for use as a counter or playing-man. The only other trench to be cut was in the field to the north-east of the last-mentioned. Here a trench (Y——Y) was cut from the top of the field half-way down the slope, with no result, though conditions were again

favourable for tracing previous excavation. In addition to digging, I examined both of these fields when under corn crop, shortly before harvest, but could see no vegetation sign of a line of trench. The field to the north of the wood I have seen only in grass; I have not been able to find any sign of a stronger growth of thistles indicating a trench, nor have I distinguished any surface inequalities of the ground. It is possible that, under certain conditions, examination from the air may reveal features that are not apparent from below.

IV.

SCOTTISH MEMORIALS IN MARIENWERDER CATHEDRAL IN POMESANIA. BY W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.LITT., F.S.A.Scot.

The ample rolling plains that skirt the Baltic, where stone is scarce, but stiff, tenacious, glacial clays abound, have been for centuries the home of a flourishing architecture in brick. This architecture reached its highest development during the fourteenth century in the broad lands east of the Vistula which were conquered and colonised by the Order of the Teutonic Knights. Within this area the ecclesiastical edifices, of the usual Baltic type, are accompanied by a highly specialised phase of castle building which is the direct outcome of the monastic discipline and conventual organisation of the Order. The combination of the cross and the sword entailed a corresponding combination of the fortress and the cloister.¹ All the characteristics of this architecture, during its best period and both in its military and in its ecclesiastical departments, are illustrated in an impressive manner at Marienwerder, the capitular seat of the wealthy diocese and province of Pomesania. Here we have (fig. 1) an association of a cathedral and a capitular castle on a scale surpassed in Europe, perhaps, only at Durham. And whereas at Durham cathedral and palace merely stand side by side, at Marienwerder they are combined in structural union to form an organic whole—an architectural complex which undoubtedly ranks among the major building achievements of the Middle Ages.

The first settlement of the Teutonic Order at Marienwerder dated from 1233. Throughout this century its history was one of constant struggle and disaster; but once the subjugation of the heathen Prussians had been accomplished, and the politico-ecclesiastical organisation of Pomesania completed, the way stood clear for the economic and cultural

¹ Joseph von Eichendorff, *Die Wiederherstellung des Schlosses der Deutschen Ordensritter zu Marienburg*, ed. 1922, p. 16.

development of Marienwerder, which during the fourteenth century, like other towns of the Order, enjoyed a period of great prosperity. Up to this point the original town church, a modest edifice, had done duty as the cathedral of the diocese; but now came the resolve to replace



[Photo Deutscher Kunstverlag, Berlin.]

Fig. 1. Marienwerder: General view of Cathedral and Castle from north-west.

it by a new high church on a great scale, associated with a fortified residence for the canons of the chapter.

The castle was commenced quite early in the fourteenth century and was complete by 1336; the foundation of the new cathedral took place in 1343, and it was finished in 1384.¹ The castle forms a sturdy

¹ Johannes Heise, *Die Bau- und Kunstdenkmäler der Provinz Westpreussen*, vol. iii. (Pommern), pp. 51-52, has attempted to prove that the erection of the church was begun circa

quadrilateral pile¹ with square angle towers, and from its west side projects the mighty arched gallery and garderobe tower known as the *Dansk*, while on the north front is the similar but much smaller *Brunnenturm* or Well-Tower. Equally with the castle the cathedral was equipped for defence, and the colossal belfry or keep-tower, 184 feet in height, is common to both. The whole mass of buildings forms one of the noblest combinations of secular and ecclesiastical architecture that the Middle Ages have left to us.

The cathedral consists of an aisle-less choir of four bays, with a trilobal apse, and an aisled nave of five bays, not including a short, irregular, westward bay, rendered necessary by its oblique abutment on the castle. The total interior length of the church is 282 feet 8 inches. The choir is built in two storeys, forming an undercroft on the ground level, and the choir proper, usually known as the "high church." In all departments the building is richly groin-vaulted, the vaulting in the nave reaching a height of 71 feet 5 inches. In its exterior aspect the church is marked by a sombre dignity in keeping with its imposing mass and its association with the castle.

A notable feature is the great mosaic over the south door, displaying the Passion of St John the Divine. This mosaic is dated 1380 in mixed Roman and Arabic numerals, being one of the earliest known examples of the employment of the latter.

Internally (fig. 2) an effect of great richness is given to the huge mass by the beautifully intricate stellar vaulting, by the finely contrasted colour-scheme of the moulded arcades, by the wealth of sculpture on bosses and corbel caps, and, above all, by the glowing altar paintings on the aisle walls. These paintings, dating from the end of the fourteenth century, but all much restored, are unequal in artistic merit and are now mainly of hagiological interest. One of them, however, the great painting of the Death of Christ's Mother at the west end of the north aisle, has been a triumph of mediæval art.

The minor furnishings of the church offer some subjects of very high artistic importance, such as the magnificent late fourteenth-century reliquary, the throne of Bishop Hish von Dolaneck (1501-21), and three

1335, and that it was completed *circa* 1330; but his argument seems to me to involve gross straining of the literary record, and also to be out of accordance with the architectural evidence. The grant of Bishop Berthold, 27th December 1340 (*Codex Diplomaticus Prussicus*, vol. III. No. xli.3, distinctly refers to the foundation of a new church; and the completion of his building seems satisfactorily indicated in the record preserved by Christoph Hartknoch (140 and *Neues Pommern*, 1836, p. 377) as to the erection in 1381 of the battlement on the wall limits: as also by the date 1381 on the mosaic over the south door. The subject is of course too detailed a one to be discussed in the present paper, but I hope to be able to deal fully with it elsewhere.

¹ The east and south wings of the quadrangle were removed in 1708.



[Photo Deutscher Kunstverlag, Berlin.

Fig. 2. Marienwerder Cathedral; Interior looking east.

beautiful chalices of the early sixteenth century. In the form of confessionals, sepulchral monuments, and a large reredos there is also a great deal of good and characteristic baroque work. The Gröben Chapel, an annexe built in 1706, is entirely in this style.

That Scottish memorials should exist in this remote cathedral is less surprising than at first we may think, for during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries very large numbers of Scotsmen migrated to Prussia, where their descendants in many cases still flourish. The late Dr Th. A. Fischer devoted a considerable book to tracing out these Scottish emigrants into the district beyond the



Fig. 3. Harro Castle, from a drawing by the late David Macgibbon, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Vistula.¹ In 1596 the activities of Scottish wool merchants aroused the jealousy of the clothmakers in Marienwerder, and early in the next century the town council levied a special charge, known as *marktgeld*, upon Scottish traders, of whom it is stated in 1606 that there used to be eight, but now only four remain, their names being given as Thomas Stehler, David Feller, Andres Morgiss, and George Allan. At the same period the office of postmaster in the town was held by a Scotsman. In 1587 Th. Smith, J. Mackarty, and A. George are noted as Scots resident in the town, and in 1657 we have the names of O. Hutcheson, A. Morris, M. Stirling, and J. Lawson.²

Of the Scottish memorials in the cathedral the most important is a

¹ *The Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia*: see also his *The Scots in Germany*.

² Fischer, *The Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia*, pp. 24, 33, 111, 253.



[Photo Kurt Bartsch, Marienwerder.]

Fig. 4. Marienwerder Cathedral: Monument of *Rathsherr* Adam Blackhall.

marble tablet commemorating a *Rathsherr* Adam Blackhall, who died in 1711, and his wife. Blackhall is near Inverurie, and the family of Blackhall of that ilk was settled there at least as early as 1298: from some period in the fifteenth century until 1590 they owned the barony of Barra, near Old Meldrum. Barra Castle, still inhabited and in good preservation (fig. 3), is one of the most picturesque old castellated houses in Aberdeenshire: on the most ancient portion are inscribed the dates 1614 and 1618. At least one member of the family seems to be on



[Photo Karl Bartsch, Marlowverder,

Fig. 5. Marlowverder Cathedral: Coats-of-arms on Blackhall Monument.

record in Poland,¹ and Albert and William Blackhall, "sons of the late A. Blackhall at Aberdeen," are mentioned in 1655 at Danzig and at Fraumburg respectively.² Other Scotsmen of the name, probably also members of the Garioch family, are on record as follows:—"The well-famed Albert Blakal, citizen and merchant of Cracow," 1619, 1651, and 1656, in which year he died—possibly he is identical with the Albert Blackhall of Danzig, noted above; Alexander Blackhall at Lublin, 1681-2; Robert "Blahal," who at Grzymala on 4th November 1629 married an Eve Burnett, probably of the Leys family, with whom at this time the

¹ A. Murison, *The Blackhalls of that Ilk and Barra*, p. 47.

² Fischer, *op. cit.*, p. 176.

Blackhalls of Barra were connected; and Robert Blackhall (perhaps the same man) at Cracow in 1648.¹

The monument (fig. 4) is a mural tablet in the north aisle of the cathedral, at the east end next to the Gröben chapel door. The tablet measures 5 feet 8 inches in height and is 3 feet 11 inches broad. In the centre (fig. 5) are two sunk panels, each of which contains a shield with helmet plumed and crested. The dexter shield bears: on a fess, a sword with blade pointing sinister; on it a bird is perched; above in chief are three stars, and in base a horn. This represents a variation from the usual arms of Blackhall of that ilk, which are given by Nisbet as "gules, a hand issuing out of the sinister flank, and thereupon a falcon perching, and hooded or; and, on a chief argent, three mullets azure."² The hunting-horn undoubtedly symbolises the hereditary office of Forester of the Garioch, held by the Blackhalls of that ilk, just as the Horn of Leys symbolises the corresponding office of Forester of Drum held by the Bernetts of Leys. This is very interesting, as no Blackhall coat-of-arms showing the horn seems to be known in Scotland. The crest on the helmet is a crown with a mullet. The sinister shield bears: in chief, three fleurs-de-lys in a horizontal row; in base, two pairs of torches arranged saltier-wise; crest, a crown with a burning heart. Above the shields is the text:

1. PETRI. 2. v. 21.

CHRISTUS HAT UNSRE SUNDE SELBST
GEOPFERT AN SEINEM LEIBE AUF DEM
HOLTZ AUF DAS WIR DER SUNDE ABGE-
STORBEN DER GERECHTIKEIT LEBEN.

Below is the commemorative inscription:

HIER RUHET
HERR ADAM BLACKHALL, WELCHER 18 LAHR
RICHTER, UND RATHSVERWANTER ALHIER
GEWESEN. 1ST SEELIG ENTSCHLAFEN A6
1711 DEN 26. MAY SEINES ALTERS 56. LAHR.
WIE AUCH SEINE FRAU.
ANNA BLACKHALLIN GEBORNE HILDE,
BRANDTIN DETZO VEREHLICHTE BRIGAD. FRASERIN
WELCHE GESTORBEN A6 17 . . . DEN . . .
IHRES ALTERS . . . LAHR.

¹ A. Francis Stewart, *Papers relating to The Scots in Poland, 1570-1703*, pp. 42, 80-1, 90-1, 131-2, 149, 159, 311, 316.

² *System of Heraldry*, 2nd ed., vol. I., p. 310; see also Morison, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

The date of her death and her age have never been filled in. The letters are incised and gilded; the heraldic bearings are carved in high relief and have also been gilded.

The stone is enclosed in a wooden frame finished above with a quasi-classical pediment, in the tympanum of which is depicted a lamb lying asleep on a prostrate cross, and above is the inscription:

I. PETRI.

I. CAP. V. 19.

On each side of the pediment have been figures. That on the sinister side remains, and is a weeping boy, holding a handkerchief to his eyes, while between his knees is an inverted torch. The sides of the frame have conventional foliage; on either haffit is draped a curtain. Below all is a "mort's head" with a garland of corn-sheaves, and bat's wings outspread on either side.

It may be noted that the name Adam occurs once before in the Barra family, the fourth son of the fifth laird, at the end of the sixteenth century, being so called.¹

The cathedral numbers among its furnishings two curiously elaborate wooden confessionals, the gifts of a royal forester named Christian Reinhold Klein and his wife, Barbara Blackhall, in 1725. Barbara was probably a daughter of the *Rathsherr* above mentioned. Both confessionals are richly carved, painted, and in part gilt. Each has a desk, two doors, and a canopy supported by four figures. On the canopy of one (fig. 6) is carved a figure of Christ the Good Shepherd; on the back is the Agony in the Garden, on the sides the Pharisee and the Publican, the Return of the Prodigal Son, and Peter weeping after his Denial of Christ. This confessional bears the inscription . . . T DN BARBARA CHARLOTTA NAT BLACKHALLIA HOC SELLARVM PAR PIO EX CORDE F. F. A5. MDCCXV. The other confessional shows on the canopy the Man of Sorrows, while the relief on the back displays the Magdalene washing the Saviour's Feet, and on the sides the Penance of King David, the Woman hunting for the Lost Sixpence, and the Woman with an issue of Blood. The canopy is inscribed . . . O.T.O.M.S. IN VSVM MINISTROR: CONFESSIONES AVDENTIVM DN. CHRISTIAN: REINHOLD KLEIN S.R.M. VENAT: PROV . . . In both cases the inscriptions have been mutilated as a result of later repairs. The under surface of the canopies in both confessionals shows a sun in glory with the symbol of the Trinity. In each confessional the two rearward supporting figures are cherubim: the front figures are Love and Patience and Faith and Hope respectively. According to Werner's

¹ Marison, *op. cit.*, pp. 56, 58, 115.

description of Marienwerder, written *post 1732*, the confessionals were made to the order of Klein by the well-known carver, Joseph Kruse: one was for the Arch-priest and the other for the German Deacon.¹



[Photo Deutscher Kunstverlag, Berlin.]

Fig. 9. Marienwerder Cathedral: Confessional of Barbara Hückhalt, and mural monument of Brigadier Thomas Fraser.

At the west end of the cathedral are portrait plaques in stone of a Russian brigadier-general, Thomas Fraser, and his wife, dated 1715. I have been able to find no account of the ancestry of this general, but

¹ W. Toeppen, *Geschichte der Stadt Marienwerder*, pp. 226-8. Cf. *ibid.*, p. 149.

his name speaks for itself. On the husband's plaque (seen in fig. 6) is the inscription: THOMAS FRASER BRIGADIER JET 62 A6 1715; on that of his wife, ANNA FRASER BRIGAD. GEB (*orene*) HILDEBRANDTIN, JET 40, A6 1715. General Fraser was the founder of a set of stalls for officers in the cathedral, and on his death left money for scholarships to assist children in the town.¹ By reference to the inscription on the Blackhall monument it will be seen that his wife was the widow of *Rathsherr* Blackhall.

V.

FOUR SCOTTISH ECCLESIASTICAL CARVED OAK PANELS, c. 1500-25.
BY WILLIAM KELLY, LL.D., A.R.S.A., ABERDEEN.

Four photographs showing the several panels, 1, 2, 3, 4, accompany this note.

The panels were bought in Aberdeen about thirty years ago, at the sale of the miscellaneous collections of Mr Robert Davidson, manufacturing chemist, who had lived for long in great retirement on "the Canal-side" near Causewayend; they had probably been in his possession for many years, but nothing is now known of their previous history.

The framing is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and moulded in the solid ("stack-moulded,") on three sides of each panel, the bottom rails being splayed at 45 degrees. The raised "field" in the centre of each panel, deeply carved, measures 6 inches by 3 inches. The "daylight" of the panels is $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches by about $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Circumstances relative to the framing raise a doubt whether we now have all the panels of the original set: only two of these four pieces of framing have a *stile*—No. 1 only on the left-hand, and No. 4 only on the right-hand; all the other upright pieces are *munters* or "muntins." I have been unable to arrange the panels satisfactorily as a complete whole: but I incline to think that Nos. 1 and 3 should go together at the same level, and Nos. 2 and 4 together on another (? a lower) level—at least, apparently that was so when the panels had been *last* associated in one piece of framing, or furniture.

The carved panels show the off-hand ease and sureness that come from long practice of a craft: two of the panels are heraldic (figs. 1 and 2), the other two are filled with leafage (figs. 3 and 4). It cannot be doubted that the shield which is surmounted by a Crown represents the arms of the King of Scots, albeit the tressure is incomplete and

¹ Tappan, *op. cit.*, pp. 119, 154.

the Lion Rampant rather a poor beast; but the Crown, which is not quite right in form, has been carved with complete mastery and is really beautiful. Perhaps the faults in the heraldry may be accounted for if we consider that the work was probably done in Flanders.

The other heraldic panel shows a shield bearing 1 and 4 two covered cups, and 2 and 3 three birds on a fess; and this shield is surmounted by a *mitre*.



Fig. 1. Carved Oak Panel.



Fig. 2. Carved Oak Panel.

A *Shaw* coat, similar if not exactly the same, is illustrated on plate xxxvi. of the Catalogue of the Heraldic Exhibition held in Edinburgh in 1891; but that coat shows *three* covered cups in place of our *two*; otherwise the coats are identical.

It may, I think, be assumed that the coat is that of an abbot or a bishop, named Shaw, about the time of the Fourth or the Fifth James. Only two names can be cited as fulfilling the requirements: at Paisley Abbey two abbots Shaw ruled in succession—George Shaw, abbot from about 1474 to 1498, and his nephew, Robert Shaw, abbot from 1498 to 1525, when he was appointed to the See of Moray, which he occupied for two years.

George Shaw's shield, in Paisley Museum, bears three covered cups; but the four oak panels appear from their style to belong rather to the time of Robert than of George Shaw, and whether they belonged to Robert himself personally, or to some work of his at Paisley or at Elgin, it is impossible to say.

The two-leaved door in the screen of a side chapel in Bruges



Fig. 3. Carved Oak Panel.



Fig. 4. Carved Oak Panel.

Cathedral, dated 1513, shows beaded heraldic panels and panel mouldings *very like* our panels. It seems probable that our panels were made in Flanders to the order of Abbot Robert Shaw of Paisley; although it is possible that they may belong to his short Elgin period.

Note that the four photographs, unfortunately, are not all to exactly the same scale, but the panels are all of the same height.

INDEX

	page		page
Aberdeen Millha, Bull-plate of,	109	Anniversary Meeting, 1929,	1
— St. Nicholas' Church; Brass Tablet to — Sir Alexander Irvine,	53	Antler, Burr end of, grooved, from Kitchen- midden, Tain, (donation)	16
— Silver Gravy Spoon and two Toddy Ladles made in,	105	Anvillatone, from Fairington, near Rox- burgh, (donation)	9
— Sir John of Mar, Canton of,	53	Arduacross, Campbeltown, Standing Stone at,	117
— Thomas Myrton, Archdeacon of,	53	Argyll Volunteers, 8th, Belt-plate of,	100
Aberdeenshire, Flint Spear-head from,	245	Argyll: <i>see also</i> Achadh-a'-Charra, Gigha; Ach-na-dolch, Kintyre; Achnaglach, Kintyre; Add, Lochan; All Gachann, Skipness; Arduacross, Campbeltown; Arulela, Kintyre; Balagraggan; Ballymeanoch; Balnabraid; Baln- achrag, Barlas, Kintyre; Barnla- agan; Barolla; Barrnishes, Kintyre; Barschlagach; Besslerra, Kintyre; Bracklag, Carradale; Brannicau; Caichann; Cairnbeig; Kilsimonell; Cairnpore, Kilsimonell; Campbel- town; Carnassarie; Carr-an-Tarbart, Gigha; Chachfa, Kintyre; Clochkeel; Cnoc-a'-Charra, Gigha; Cnocan Sidh- ann, West Tordilgal; Collingart; Colum Moss; Duntin-a'-churragh; Dunmore, Campbeltown; Dunmull; Dunluwiguig; Dun Moesamhain; Gairgan, Kintyre; Gartnagranoch; Gleevan; Gleevraha, Campbeltown; Gortan-na-chlach; High Park, Kin- tyre; Kilkivan; Killoeraw, Kintyre; Kintyre; Kieran Lodge; Knockrieoh, Campbeltown; Knockstapple, South- and; Lady's Seat; Largie, Nether, Kilmartin; Largie, Upper; Loch Claran, Kilsimonell; Maccharlach; Mid-Chair; North Craigs, Campbel- town; Obaa; Pailaver; Pailalloch; Rhudd; Rhudd Mill; Bi Crahn; Rowanfield Cottage; Skeroldingarty; South Muasdale, Kintyre; Temple Wood, Bi Crahn.	
Achna-a'-Charra, Gigha, Argyll, Standing Stone at,	304	Animal Remains from Cairnryan Cave,	121
Ach-na-dolch, Kintyre, Place-name,	321	— from Dunadd,	123, 126
Achnaglach, Kintyre, Place-name,	320	Archimilla, Banffshire, Lairs of,	90
Add, Lochan, Argyll, Fort at,	144	Arkland, Kirkpatrick-Duchman, Stone Whorl from,	212
Adze, Stone, from Kirkland Hill, Kirk- patrick-Duchman, (donation),	211		
Airhouse, Oxton, Herefordshire, Collection of Stone Implements from,	214		
Alexander III., Pennies of, from the Brussels Hoard,	216		
Alexander, W. M., elected,	2		
Allan, George, Scots Trader in Marlan- werder, Pomerania,	300		
All Gachann, Skipness, Argyll, Standing Stone at,	61		
Altar Cloth which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, (quest),	17		
Amber Bead from Dunadd,	129		
Ancrum Malus, Roxburghshire, Stone Im- plements from,	18		
Anderson, Rev. R. S. G., on Miscellaneous Belies found in Wigornshire,	201		
Angus: <i>see</i> Ballyle House, Broughty Ferry; Dundee; Migvie, Over, Kirlie- muir; Montrose.			

	PAGE		PAGE
Arms, Jet, Fragments of, from Dunadd, . . .	129	Axes (contd.):—	
— from Glenluce Sands, (donation) . . .	291	Flint, probably Danish, (donation) . . .	212
Arms and Armour: Gun-rest; Fork portion		Iron, from Dunadd,	157
of, found in Edinburgh Castle, . . .	215	Stone:—	
Arslate, Killybegs, Argyll, Standing Stone		from Chambered Cairn at Lower	
at,	309	Dounray, (donation)	12
Arrow-heads:—		„ Galdenock, Stoneykirk, Wig-	
Chert, from Airhouse, Oxon, (donation)	214	townshire,	299
Flint:—		„ Glenjorrie, Glenluce, Wigtown-	
from Challock, Penninghams, (don-		shire,	298
ation)	212	„ Glenluce Sands,	299
„ Orkney House Farm, Mid-		„ Marlfield, Eckford, Roxburgh	
lothian, (purchase)	19	shire, (purchase)	217
„ Hill of Hauria, Ewie, Orkney,		„ near Penicuik, (donation) . . .	1
(donation)	214	„ Skara Brae,	185
„ Glenluce Sands, (donation) . . .	291	Ayr, Silver Sleeve Lulka from, . . .	19
„ Clat at Kindrochat, Gornie, . . .	261, 271	Ayrshire, Mesolithic Implements from, .	34
„ near Milton Loch, parish of Urr,		See also Auchinleck; Kilsinning;	
(donation)	212	Marchhouse, Muirkirk; Mauchline;	
„ Mesolithic, from Shewalton		Muirkirk; Shewalton Moor; Steven-	
Sands	44	ston Sands.	
Iron, from Beugh, (donation) . . .	13		
Object of Shale resembling an, from		Badge, Beggar's, of Montrose, (donation) .	12
Glenluce Sands, (donation) . . .	291	Baird, Major Dugald, presents Eighteenth	
Atholl, David de Strathlogie, Earl of, . . .	262, 216	century DRAIN Pipes	41
Atkin, Archibald,	295	Balls:—	
Auchencraig, Stewartry of Kirkcubright,		Brass faceted, from Kirkpatrick	
Bells from, (donation)	213	Durham, (donation)	212
Auchindole, Aberdeenshire, Craig Castle		Carved Stone, from River Earn, near	
and The Kirk of,	48	Bridge of Dalroch, (donation) . . .	9
— Ecclesiastical History of,	53	Hydrostatic, (donation)	108
— Church of St Mary of,	50	Lead, from Dunadd,	116
— Mote of,	57	Stone, from Dirlston Castle, (donation) .	197
— Newton of, Mary Fair held at, . . .	85	— faceted, from Cronie, Kirkpatrick	
— St Mary's Well,	66	Durham, (donation)	112
— Sir Thomas of Meldrum, Rector of, .	33	Balegreggan, Campbeltown, Argyll, Stand-	
— and Wheelmount, Lands of, . . .	55	ing Stone at,	312
Auchinleck, Ayrshire, Snuff-box, . . .	48	Ballymacoon, Argyll, Reputed Cairn at, .	125
Auchintoul, Marnoch, Banffshire, Lands		Balmyle House, Broughty Ferry, Bronze	
of,	69	Flanger ring from,	16
Augustulan House of Saint Anthony,		Balmacraid, Campbeltown, Bone Bead from,	21
Leith, Notes on the,	275	Balnoll, New Luce, Wigtownshire, Calcined	
Aunbury, Auchindale Church,	51, 6	Bone Object, etc., from,	30
Awla, Bone, from Skara Brae,	188	Balnacraig, Argyll, Sculptured Rock at, .	130
Axes:—		Banchory, Kincardineshire, Drinking Horn	
Bronze flange, of, Hoard of, from Cal-		from,	210
don's Hill, Wigtownshire,	297	— James Gordon, "Parson of," . . .	100
— socketed, from Kerrow, Garthston,		— Dervack, Aberdeenshire and Kin-	
Wigtownshire,	297	cardineshire, Lands of,	90
— from Palmadist, Garthston,		Bant, Second Lord,	102
Wigtownshire,	297	— Silver Soap Spoon made in, . . .	202
— Age representations of, on Shale of		— — — — — Ten-spoon made in, . . .	15
Clat at Ri Cruin,	122	— — — — — Tally Ladle made in, . . .	167
Double, of Shale, from Skara Brae, . .	186		

	PAGE		PAGE
Baronshire: <i>see also</i> Ardmoillie; Auchin- ton, Marnoch; Dufftown; Durn, Mains of, Portmoy; Ferglas; Foul- ford, Deskford.		Beads (<i>contd.</i>):—	
Barclay, of Towle, Arms of	71, 77	Paste, segmented, from Dunadd,	120
— Lillias,	87	Stone, from Skara Brae,	190
— Walter, Second Laird of Towle,	87	Beattie, Miss Isobel H. K., elected,	166
Barlea, Kintyre, Argyll, Standing Stone at,	308	Beggars with Habit of St Anthony,	284
Barncliffe Hall, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Kirkcudbright, Stone Ball from grounds of,	213	Belt-hook, Iron, Object resembling, from Dunadd,	117
Barnhousgan, Argyll, Stock Enclosures at,	144	Belt-plate of:—	
Barolle, Argyll, Cairn at,	139	Aberdeen Militia, (purchase)	109
— — — Stone setting at,	189 f.	Argyll Volunteers, (purchase)	109
Barr Castle, Aberdeenshire, and Black- hall family,	322	Berwickshire Local Militia, (purchase)	109
Barradine, Kintyre, Argyll, Standing Stone at,	306	Central Forfar Local Militia, (purchase)	109
Barstounoch, Argyll, Cairn at,	139	Craigellachie Grantown Strathpey Volunteers, (purchase)	13
— — — Cup-marks at,	129	Kinross Volunteer Infantry, (purchase)	109
Barton (Bertoun), John,	285	Kinross-shire Local Militia, (purchase)	109
Baton, Ebony, of Commissioners of Edin- burgh Police, (donation)	215	Lockerby Volunteers, (purchase)	109
— Wooden, George III., Nicolson Park, 1804, (donation)	214	Perthshire Local Militia, (purchase)	109
Battle of Culbreen, The Campaign and, A.D. 1365,	251	Perthshire Volunteers, (purchase)	109
Beach, 25-30 foot, at Campbeltown,	281 f.	Perthshire Yeomanry Cavalry, (pur- chase)	109
— — — at Larne,	282	Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Artillery, (purchase)	109
— — — ; Loch Ryan and Portpatrick, Galloway, Notes on the Age of the,	290	The Strathpey Fencibles, (purchase)	13
Beaches, Raised, Variability in level of Scottish,	282 f.	Bengal, Iron Arrow-heads from,	13
Beacharra, Kintyre, Argyll, Standing Stone at,	307	Berneray, Harris, Stone Wharf from,	9
Beads:—		Berwickshire Local Militia, Belt-plate of,	109
Amber, from Dunadd,	120	— Thackralp Rack from,	210
Bone:—		<i>See also</i> Airhouse, Oxton; Butcher-cote, Merton; Channalkirk; Hume Castle; Ladykirk.	
from Balnabraid, Campbeltown,	31	Beveridge, George, presents two Bone Ob- jects and a Stone Wharf,	9
„ Dalmore, Abness,	31 f.	Bexar County, Texas, Flint and Chert Im- plements from,	13
„ Urn at Milngavie,	31	Biggings, Harray, Orkney, Underground Chamber at,	202
„ Marthly,	33	Hindlag, Brass, from Dirliton Castle, (dona- tion)	107
„ Cinerary Urn at Over Migvie, Kirkcubbin,	30	Bird-like Object, Iron, from Dunadd,	117
„ do. (donation)	109	Bishop Loch, Lanarkshire, Clay Pot from Cransog lo,	105
„ Seggiecreek, Kennelmuir,	31	Blackhall family and Bares Castle, Aber- deenshire,	322
„ Skara Brae,	190	— Adam, Monument to <i>Rathskerr</i> , in Marlenwerder Cathedral,	323
Burnt, found in Cinerary Urns in Scot- land,	31 f.	— (Blakal) Albert, at Cransog,	232
Glass:—		— Albert, at Dunzig,	332
from Dunadd,	119 f.	— Alexander, at Lublin, Poland,	332
„ Glenlure Sands,	220	— Barbara, wife of Reinhold Klein,	334
found with Roman Glass Bottle near Turrit,	149	— (Blakal) Robert, at Grzymala, Poland,	332
		— William, at Franenburg, Poland,	332
		Blades, Tardenoisian, from Shawaton,	10
		Blair, Robert K., elected,	2

	PAGE		PAGE
Bone, Rock Carving of, at Donadd, . . .	112	Brass, Objects of: see Hall; Belt-plates; Bindur; Beecoh; Ferrule; Magaline; Percussion-cap; Needle; Pin or Skewer; Ring; Tablet; Thimble-box.	
Boat:—		Browland, Aberdeenshire, Short Clats at, . . .	32
Bronze Age representation of:—		Broadalbane, The Marchioness of, elected, . . .	170
at New Grange, Ireland, . . .	123	Brouwer, Simon, presents a Bone Comb, a Hammer-stone, and a Wheel, . . .	14
on Rocks and on Knives in Scandinavia, . . .	124	Brookloch, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Kirkend-bright, Indented Pebble from, . . .	212
Slab at Lacharisker, Morishan, . . .	133	Bronze Age representations of Axes and Boats at Lacharisker, Morishan, . . .	132
Slab of Clat at Ri Crinn, . . .	132	— on Slabs of Clats at Ri Crinn, . . .	132
Bone, Cetacean, Dorsal plate, worked, from the Old Cattlefold, Valley, North Uist, . . .	215	— of a Boat at New Grange, Ireland, . . .	134
— Implements from Cairnryan Cave, Report on, . . .	255	— of Boats in Scandinavia, . . .	134
— Remains and two Bone Implements from a Rock Shelter at Loch Ryan, Report on, . . .	250	Bronze, Objects of: see List; Pumps of run Metal; Plate or Coughing; Ring; Ring, Finger; Rivet; Spur; Tokens or Clacks.	
Bones, Objects of:—		Brooch, Highland, Bone, from Eilean an Tarr, Benbecula, (donation), . . .	13
Cylinder, Hollow, from Sithean an Ailair, Valley, North Uist, (donation), . . .	6	— Silver, dated 1717, (purchase), . . .	102
Implements from Donadd, . . .	120	Brook, William, presents three Silver Tappans, . . .	15
— from Shara Brae, . . .	128	Brown, Gilbert, reader, Auchindoir, . . .	54
Leg Bone of Bird, cut out, from Clachan, North Uist, (donation), . . .	9	Brown, Anna Gordon or, . . .	108
Pieces of, and Teeth, found in the Ouchtriannduin Cave, . . .	200	— Rev. George, Glenmalick, . . .	108
Perforated, from Lower Dunreay, (donation), . . .	12	Bruce, Dame Christian, . . .	202
Plate, perforated, found in Urn at Gour-law, . . .	31	Brunnerman, Southend, Argyll, Standing Stones at, . . .	318
Small calcined, from Clachan Urns in Scotland, . . .	30	Bruthach, Duath, Benbecula, Objects found beside an Earth-house at, . . .	14
Spatulate Implement from Bruthach a Tuath, Benbecula, (donation), . . .	11	Byrne, Professor T. H., re-elected to Council, . . .	2
See also Axes; Bead; Borer; Comb; Pin; Shovel; Wheel.		Buchan-Hayburn, Sir Archibald, Death of, . . .	3, 4
Bones, Cat, from Cave at Cairnryan, . . .	251	— Belief of Mary Queen of Scots bequeathed by, . . .	10
Bones, Donations and Purchases of, . . .	10, 31, 109, 111, 150, 157, 210, 220, 252	Buchanlue of Newhouse, Crockettford, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Leather Sand-mill of one of the, . . .	213
Borer, Bone, from Bruthach a Tuath, Benbecula, (donation), . . .	14	Bucks, Iron, from Donadd, . . .	119
— from Orkney, (donation), . . .	215	Bullett, Lead, from Dirlston Castle, (donation), . . .	107
Bottle, Roman Glass, from the parish of Turriff, about 1837, Notes on a, . . .	147	Bulloch, John Malcolm, LL.D., on The Gordons of Craig, . . .	9
— Stump, found in Queensberry House, Edinburgh, (donation), . . .	108	Burn Scraper of Flint, from La Madeleine, (donation), . . .	213
Bowl, Horn, from Mains of Durn, Portsoy, (purchase), . . .	109	Burnett, Eva, wife of Robert Blackhall, . . .	332
— Pottery, from Shara Brae, . . .	159	Burnisher, Bernatite, found near Upper-brough, Harray, Orkney, (donation), . . .	213
Brackley, Carradale, Argyll, Standing Stones at, . . .	310	Butcher's, Merton, Berwickshire, Jet Object from, . . .	9
Brachlet, Dunrossness, Shetland, Stones, cylindrical, rudely dressed, found at, . . .	230		

	PAGE		PAGE
Button, Jet, from Edgerston, (donation)	14	Campaign, The, and Battle of Culblean.	
— of Henry Fencibles, (donation)	245	A.D. 1695,	291
Cabbuck, Oak, which belonged to Mary		Campbell, Charles, elected,	244
Queen of Scots, (Buchan-Hepburn-		— Dr Donald G., Death of,	3
bequest)	17	— (Campbell, George, Sheriff of Ayr (Aren),	279
Caddell, Thomas, of Doune, Highland		— James A., elected,	189
Pistol made by,	15	Campbeltown, Argyll, 25-36 foot Bench at,	301, 7
Calderman, Argyll, Cairn at,	138	Cap, Knitted, made in Fair Isle, (donation)	243
Cairnbug, Kilsailmonell, Argyll, Cairn at,	303	Carnassarie, Argyll, Cairn at,	142
Cairnderry, Muraigall, Kirkcudbright,		Carnwath, Lanarkshire, St Mary's Aisle,	163
Chambered Cairn at,	275	Carran-Turbari, Gigha, Argyll, Standing	
Cairnmore, Kilsailmonell, Argyll, Standing		Stone at,	305
Stones and Cairn at,	302	Castles:—	
Cairnryan, Wigtownshire, Report on the		Orkay, Aberdeenshire,	48
Excavation of the Cave at,	251	Delgaty, Aberdeenshire,	32, 37
Cairns:—		Gight, Aberdeenshire,	61
Ballymannoch,	135	Towie Barclay, Aberdeenshire,	84
Baralle,	139	Caves, Some, and a Rock Shelter at Lough	
Calderman,	138	(Ryan and Porpatrick, Galloway,	247
Cairnbug, Kilsailmonell, Argyll,	303	— at Wemyss, Fife, Cists of Cairings in,	
Carnassarie,	142	(donation)	291
Douchmalgady, Argyll,	134	Chalcedony, Cove of, from Shewalton Sands,	213
Don MacSamhshra, Argyll,	142	— Pigny Implements used in working,	45
Dortmagrannach,	140	Challock, Penninghams, Wigtownshire,	
Ghasynar,	142	Flint Arrow-head from,	212
Supposed, Kilmarnock Lodge,	144	Chalmers, Francis, elected,	2
Bluff,	139	— presents a Wooden Mace,	214
Bluff Hill,	138	— Jovius Competition, 1922,	8
Cairns:—		Chamber, An Underground, at Biggings,	
Chambered, at Cairnberry, Kirkcud-		Orkney,	222
bright,	275	Channaskirk, Berwickshire, Roman Camp	
— at Caves of Kilbarn, New Luce,	275	at,	321
— „ Kintreoch, near Courie, Perth-		Charlie, Princes, Coloured Sketch of,	
shire, Excavations in a,	284	(purchase)	109
— The Nether Lachie, Kilmartin,		Charm, Love, Copper, from Aberdeenshire,	
Argyll,	333	(donation),	16
— by the Water of Dough, Kirk-		Chert, Arrow-head of, from Airhouse,	
cudbright, Examination of a,	272	Oxton,	214
Castles:— see Duncraig, Lower; Freswick		— Objects of, Implements from Blair	
Links; Midtown, Freswick; Reay		County, Texas, (donation)	19
Links,		— Scraper, from Airhouse, Oxton,	214
Cathons Hill, Wigtownshire, Hoard of		Chayne, Arms of,	67
Flanged Bronze Axes from,	297	Childs, Professor V. Gordon, on Operations	
Callender, J. Graham, on (1) A Short Oss,		at Skara Brae during 1929,	158
containing a Food-vessel at Darroch,		— on Excavations in a Chambered	
Perthshire, and (2) A Cemetery		Cairn at Kintreoch, near Courie,	
Urn from Over Myle, Kirtcumbrie,		Perthshire,	364
Angus,	25	Church of St Mary of Auchindair,	59
— on two Short Osses at Kilsailmonell		Cigar-case, Manichline, (purchase)	10
Golf Course, Aberlady,	191	Cists:—	
— presents grooved Antler from		in Bafolle Cairn,	139
Kilchen-middle, Fife,	10	at Barslennoch,	136
— William A., elected,	2	„ Brawland, Aberdeenshire,	52
		„ Orkney Moss,	120

	PAGE		PAGE
<i>Cists (contd.):—</i>		<i>Coins (contd.):—</i>	
in Dunchraiglig Cairn,	135	Roman, Gallienus, from Dholack, Wig-	
at Gartnagrasnoch,	140	townshire,	264
in Kindrochat, Chambered Cairn,	207 f.	Colinlangart, Southend, Argyll, Standing	
„ Mid-Cairn, Neither Largie,	128 f.	Stone at,	319
„ Rhault, Cairn,	139	Colinton, Millothian, Brass Needle found	
at Rhault Mill,	138	in Grave at,	19
„ Ri Crain,	131	Collins, Major H. B., Death of,	3
— Bronze Age representations of Axes		Collins, Miss V. C. C., elected,	9
and a Boat on Slabs of,	132	Colville, Duncan, on Standing Stones of	
in Temple Wood, Ri Crain,	136	Kintyre,	301
at Tilly, Fyvie,	221	Cowls, Bone, from Forwick Links, (donation)	
at Upper Largie, Argyll,	142	Horn, from Kirk of Shotts, Lanark-	
„ Upper Ord, Aberdeenshire,	52	shire, (donation)	11
containing a Glueyary Urn at Over		— Tortoise-shell, which belonged to Mary	
Migyle, Kirclemidre,	28	Queen of Scots, (Buchan-Hepburn	
— Pool-vessel, at Darrohall, Peebles-		bequest)	17
shire,	23	Copper, Objects of: see Charm.	
with Grooved Slabs, Notes on,	146	Cord, Object of: see Hammer-stone.	
— at Rowanfield Cottage, Argyll,	143	Corn, Chalcedony, from Shewanston Sands,	
— The Lady's Seat, Argyll,	143	(donation)	213
Stone, at Johnston, Leslie, Aberdeens-		Cortie, J. M., presents Statue of Red	
hire, Note on it,	216	Pottery from Kibrisier,	214
Two Stones, at Knapdale Golf Course,		Corsewall House, Loch Ryan, Wigtown-	
Aberlady, Note on,	101	shire, a Rock Shelter near,	249
Report on the Skeletal Remains		Corstorphine, Millothian, Church at,	164
from do.,	159	Cumell, Report by, 1928-29,	1
Clachan, North Uist, Inverness-shire, Leg		Cowan, William, Death of,	3
Bone of Bird, ends cut, from,	9	Cowe, Captain, of Burntisland, Telescope of,	
Clachán, Kintyre, Place name,	320	Cowin, Dr Alexander M., elected,	2
Clasps or Claws, Iron, from Dunard,	119	— presents a Stone Mould,	11
Clay, Objects of: see Crucibles; Moulds; Urn.		Cowles, Frederick L., elected,	2
Clidale, Shapinsay, Orkney, Pillowed		Cowpar, Mrs and Mr Kenneth, present Urn	
Underground Structure at,	222, 223	and Bone Head from Over Migyle,	106
Clackkeel, Campbelltown, Argyll, Standing		Crabbe, George, Death of,	8
Stones at,	313	Craig of Auchindoir, John of the,	54, 202 f.
Clach made in St Kilda, (donation)	245	— Balmacollan, Helms, Kirkcubright,	
Clew, Andrew, elected,	9	Estate of,	100
Club, Shale, from Skarn Burn,	185	— Gwells and the Kirk of Auchindoir,	
Clunes, William of, and Jonete his wife,	280	Aberdeenshire,	48
Clyne Milton, Clyne, Sutherland, Earth-		— — — — — Sandfild at,	93
house at,	290	— Dou of, and the Survey of 1777,	91
Cnee-a-Charra, Gigha, Argyll, Standing		— — — — — Dovescot and Wishing Well in,	95
Stone at,	304	— Gordons of,	96
Cnocan Siltiean, West Tordars, Campbell-		— John, of Drimnies (Inverurie),	100
town, Standing Stone and Cairn at,	334	Craigochichte Grantown Strathspoy Volun-	
Cochran of Balbarchan, Arms of,	296	teers, Belt-plate of,	18
Cockburn, Lord, Letter from, to Mr W.		Cramond (Crawmonde), John, or Drew-	
Macbean,	24	monde, brother of St Anthony's,	280
Coelarncliffe, Drumblathie, Aberdeenshire,		Craw, J. Howat, elected a Secretary,	2
lands of,	90	— on Excavations at Dunadd and at	
Coins:—		other Sites on the Poltalloch Estates,	
Alexander III., from the Brussels Hoard,		Argyll,	111
(purchased)	216		

	PAGE
Craw, J. Howat, the Roman Camp at Chantrelkirk, Berwickshire, . . .	321
Crawford, Sir Alexander, Preceptor of St Anthony's, . . .	25, 8.
Cree, James E., Death of, . . .	3, 4
Crichton Church, Midlothian, . . .	293
— House Farm, Midlothian, Flint Imple- ments from, . . .	18
— Lord, Chancellor of Scotland, . . .	232 f.
Crisnan Moss, Argyll, Galathea, . . .	187
Cronie, Kirkpatrick-Darham, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Stone Ball from, . . .	212
Crucibles, Clay, from Dunadd, . . .	123
Cutbush, The Campaign and Battle of, 1385, . . .	201
Cunningham, Miss, presents Peebles Standard Pint Measure, . . .	11
— Victor, J., presents Silver Gravy Spoon, etc., . . .	15, 107, 201 f.
Cunnam's Craig, . . .	54
Cup, made from Whale Vertebra, from Bruthach a Tuath, Bansecula, (don- ation), . . .	14
Cups, Horn, purchased . . .	108
Cup-marks:—	
on Rock Surface at Cattleburn, . . .	32
" Slab of Old, Bardsolmoch, . . .	130
" " Upper Langle, . . .	142
" Slabs, Mid-Cairn, Nether Langle, . . .	129, 130
Cup-and-Ring-marks in Cave at Wemyss, Elfa, . . .	291
— — — on Rock at Poltalloch, . . .	142
Curio, Alexander O., on the Examination of a Chambered Cairn by the Water of Dugh, Stewartry of Kirkcu- dbright, . . .	273
— James, M.D., presents Pitchers of Green Glazed Pottery from Whilton, . . .	11
Currie (Curig or Curry), John, Procurator of St Anthony's, . . .	285
Cuthlaria, Aberdeenshire, Cup-marked Rock at, . . .	62
Dagger, Iron, from Millrig Moss, Lanark- shire, (donation), . . .	10
Dale, Harry, Orkney, Underground Cham- ber at, . . .	220, 229
— — — Reins from, . . .	230 f.
Dalmore, Aithes, Ross-shire, Bone Bead from, . . .	31 f.
Dalreoch, Bridge of, Perthshire, Carved Stone Ball from, . . .	9
Dalry, Kirkcudbright, Yarn Winder from, . . .	213
Dalrymple, Captain James Esplanade, of Westhall, . . .	103

	PAGE
Darnhall, Eddleston, Peeblesshire, Ford- vessel from, (presented), . . .	13
— — — Note on a Short Cist containing a Ford-vessel at, . . .	25
Davidson, William, minister of Auchindoir, . . .	68
— — — Arm of, . . .	42
Davies, Dr Sleywright, Bequest by, . . .	18
Dawson, A. Bushell, presents Fire-mark of the Glasgow Insurance Company, . . .	214
Denn, George H., presents Casts of Carvings in Caves at Wemyss, . . .	201
De Hogen, The Ven, Oswald, elected, . . .	2
Deeds and Documents:—	
Letter from Lord Cockburn to Mr W. Macbean, (donation), . . .	34
— from Mary Queen of Scots to the Laird of Smeaton, . . .	10
Deer-horn, grooved, from Kitchen-midden, near Tain, . . .	10
— — — Worked, from Bruthach a Tuath, Benbecula, . . .	14
Delgaty Castle, Aberdeenshire, . . .	82, 87
De Martillet, Adrian, presents Paleolithic Implements from France, . . .	13
Dempark, Flint Axe probably from, . . .	212
Dough, Water of, Stewartry of Kirkcu- dbright; Examination of a Chambered Cairn by the, . . .	273
Dhuloch, Wigtonshire, Roman Coin from, . . .	201
Dirk, Highland, (donation), . . .	10
Dirlston Castle, East Lothian, Relics found at, (donation), . . .	107
Disc, Bronze, from Dunadd, . . .	115
Disert, Sir Michael, Preceptor of St Anthony's, . . .	280
Douglas, Sir William de, . . .	202
Downe, Perthshire, Pistol made by Thomas Caddell of, . . .	15
Downway, Lower, Caithness, Objects found in a Chambered Cairn at, (presented), . . .	12
Dovecot in Den of Craig, Aberdeenshire, . . .	95
Drain Pipes, Eighteenth-century, from Cairntable, Midkirk, (donation), . . .	11
Drinking Horn from Banchoy, Kin- cardineshire, (purchase), . . .	216
Drum-a-charragh, Kinzyre, Place-name, . . .	321
Drummond (Drummond), John, Cray- mould or, leather of St Anthony's, . . .	290
Drumore, Campbeltown, Standing Stone at, . . .	316
Dufftown, Banffshire, Mould for Flax Bronze Axes from, . . .	14
Dunmuth of Dalriada, . . .	111

PAGE	PAGE
Flint <i>contd.</i> :-	
Implements from Clat at Johnston Leslie,	221
— Miscellaneous, from Ayrshire,	34
Trapezoidal, used as barbs for harpoon-heads,	37
<i>See also</i> Arrowheads; Axe; Pick- cators; Flakes; Knife; Saw scraper; Scrapers; Spear-head.	
Flint, Piquoy, Distribution of,	47
Flint worker's Shop at Skara Brae,	177 A
Forbes, Coat of Arms of, on Skale in Auchin- dole Church,	67
Forster of the Outloch, Arms of,	223
Fortir Loyal Millha, Central, Bolt plate of, Vondou, Banffshire, Sir Alexander Irvine, Land of,	109
Fork, two pronged, from Oban, (purchase)	236
Forrester, Matthew, Preceptor of St Anthony's,	282
Forsyth, Dr William, presents a Beggar's Badges and Arrowheads,	13
Fort at Dunnadd, Excavation of,	113
— Relief from,	115
— Lochan Adil,	141
— Native, at Roman Camp at Channor- kirk, Berwickshire,	324
— Roman, at Channorkirk, Berwickshire, Fort at Dunnadd, Excavation of,	321
Fortessiot, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Death of,	3
Fortuna, John R., presents Stone and Flint Implements from Airhouse,	214
Foulford, Deskford, Banffshire, Catlined Bons Pin from,	31
Four Scottish Ecclesiastical Carved Oak Punches, c. 1500-20,	321
France, Gifts of Objects of Palaeolithic date in National Museum of Antiqui- ties of, (donation)	13
— Palaeolithic Implements, (presented)	13
— Two Flint Scrapers, one with barbs point, from La Madeleine, Dordogne,	213
Fraser, John, presents a Burnished, Flint Scrapers, and Knives, from Orkney,	213
— — — Rye Straw used for plating in Orkney,	108
— Brig. Gen. Thomas, Portrait of, in Marionwerder Cathedral,	323
Freswick Links, Galloway, Bone Comb and Wheel from,	14
Galgoun, Kintyre, Argyll, Cup-marked Stone at,	307
Galdenoch, Stoneykirk, Wigtonshire, Stone Axe from,	236
Gallimus, Coin of, from Dunloch, Wigtown- shire,	291
Galloway, Mrs T. Lindsay, Death of,	3
Gammie, Alexander, elected,	2
Garden, Peter, of Birkenhills,	147
Gardner, Eric, presents a Highland Brooch and Objects from Benbecula,	13
Garslang, Professor John, Rhind Lecturer,	7
Gartingreenoch, Argyll, Cairn at,	140
— — — Stone setting, crescentic, at,	141
Garroch, Dunning, Perthshire, Burnt Bone Plate from,	33
George, A., Scots Tender in Marionwerder, Preston,	230
Eight Caddis, Aberdeenshire,	81, 87
Gilles, Rev. W. A., presents Communion Tokens,	245
Glasgow Insurance Company, Fire-mark of,	211
Glass, Fragments of, from Dunnadd,	129
— Window, from Birkenhills Castle, (don- ation)	307
— Objects of: <i>see also</i> Beads; Bottle; Wineglasses.	
Glasgow, Argyll, Cairn at,	142
Glenarig, West, Ur, Stewarty of Kirk- cudbright, Button and Ring Moulds from,	213
Glenariga, Campbeltown, Argyll, Stand- ing Stone at,	312
Glenjarrie, Glenluce, Wigtownshire, Stone Axe from,	226
Glenlure Sands, Wigtownshire, Flint Implements and other Objects from,	291
— — — Stone Axe, Flint Imple- ments, Bronze Buckle, and Glass Bead from,	228, 230
Glover, Rev. James Anderson, elected,	244
Gold, Objects of: <i>see</i> Rings.	
Gordon, Alexander, Banffshire,	91
— General Sir Alexander, of Auchinnot, — Anne: <i>see</i> Brown	99
— Elizabeth Johnston or,	92
— Forbes or,	91
— Clara Cheyne or,	97
— Elizabeth, of Strathlogie,	90
— Barclay or,	89
— Menzies or,	90
— Shepherd, XIII. of Craig,	103, 104
— Francis, Sixth Laird of Craig,	90, 101
— Seventh do,	77, 97, 101
— Eighth do,	89, 102
— Twelfth do,	97, 101
— of Kincaid,	113

	PAGE		PAGE
Gordon, George, of Auchincruil,	89	Grant, Colonel W. Nisbet Hamilton,	
— Second Laird of Gight,	82	— presents Belies found at Dirlston	
— of Milton of Neth and Cocharachle,	99	— Craile,	107
— VII. of Tilphondie,	101	Gray, Gilbert, brother of St Anthony's,	280
— of Tullachandrie,	97	— Master John, parson of Liston (Lifton),	276, 281 ff.
— James, of Ardmucille and Logie,	99	— Sir Michael, Preceptor General and	
— of Banchory Devenick,	99	— Procurator of St Anthony's,	276, 279 ff.
— of Craig,	54	Graig, David, Perth, Silverminth,	107
— Eleventh Laird of Craig,	92, 94, 102	Gregory, Professor J. W., on Some Caves	
— Francis Gordon Shirrefs, XIV. of		— and a Rock Shelter at Loch Ryan and	
— Craig,	105	— Portpatrick, Galloway:—	
— of Haddo,	100 f.	— Introduction,	247
— "Parson of Banchory,"	100	— Supplementary Note,	258
— of Tillywaguis in Clatt,	100	— Notes on the Results and their Bear-	
— John, of Cornachree,	99	— ing on the Age of the 25-foot	
— Leamoch,	100	— Beach,	200
— Jack, of Soudargun,	93, 97	Gunning Fellowship, 1929,	8
— John, of Botarie,	96	Gun-rest, Iron, portion of, found in Edin-	
— of Cairnfield,	103	— burgh Castle, (donation)	215
— Fourth Laird of Craig,	87, 77 f., 87, 100		
— Fifth do.,	94, 100	Haddington, Church of,	152
— Ninth do.,	102	Halles, Church of, Midlothian,	281, 284
— Tenth do.,	99, 102	Haldiday, Sir Alexander, Preceptor of St	
— Lonsden Shirrefs,	100	— Anthony's,	280
— of Murto,	100	Hammer-stones:—	
— of Tilphondie,	99	— from Bruthach & Tenth: Beadecula,	
— Katherine Campbell or,	90	— (donation)	11
— Miles Barclay or,	87	— in cave at Cairnryan,	253
— Margaret, of Tolophin,	57	— from Dunnadd,	121
— Patrick, of Auchincruil,	101	— in the Duchtismakain Cave,	200
— of Auchincruil in Clatt,	99	— Coral, from Midtown, Freshwick,	14
— First Laird of Craig,	97, 99	— Handle, Iron U-shaped, from Dunnadd,	119
— Arms of,	71	Hannah, Ian G., on the Penetration into	
— yr. of Craig (killed at Pinkie),	100	— Scotland of English Late Gothic	
— Rachel Barclay or,	71	— Forms,	140
— Arms of,	71	Haughton House, Aberdeenshire, Brass Pin	
— Tam, of Rivron,	96	— or Skewer from,	216
— Thomas, of Pannay,	100	Headstones: see Stones Sculptured or In-	
— William, Second Laird of Craig,	71, 99, 100	— cised.	
— Third do.,	87, 71, 89, 97, 100	Hedgehill, Blade of, from Dirlston Castle,	
— of Tilphondie in Cairnie,	90, 97	— (donation),	107
— of Cocharachle, Family of,	99	Hematite, Burnisher of, found near Upper	
— of Tilphondie, do.,	99	— brough, Harray, Orkney,	213
Gordons of Craig, The,	96	Henderson, Miss Dorothy M., elected,	106
— Arms of,	87, 77, 89, 90	— Miss Isabel, elected,	3
Gortean-na-toich, Kintyre, Place-name,	281	Heraldry:—	
Gothic Forms, Late, The Penetration into		— Arms of:—	
— Scotland of English,	119	— Barclay, Rachel, of Towie,	71
Gourlaw, Midlothian, Bone Ornament from,	31	— Blackhall, Adam, and his wife,	332
Graham, R., presents a Perforated Stone,	49	— Cochran of Balbarchan,	296
Graim, Kirkwall, Orkney, Underground		— Davidson, William, minister of Auch-	
— Structure at,	225, 228	— Indoir,	180
Grannies, Underground,	230		
Grant, Robert, of Craighall and Drumnor,	103		

	PAGE		PAGE
Heraldry (contd.):—		Hutton, Hill of, Eile, Orkney, Flint Arrow-	
Arms of (contd.):—		head from,	214
Edie of Monsaght,	296	Hutcheson, O., Scots Trader in Marien-	
Forbes in Auchindoir Church,	67	wender, Pomerania,	330
Forester of the Garloch,	331		
Gordon of Craig, Auchindoir Church,	67		
— — at Craig Castle,	71 f., 77, 80	Jugie, Alexander W., Death of,	3
— Patrick, of Craig,	71	Jones, Donald, Roay, Trustees of, present	
Hume,	77	Relics from Chambered Cairn at	
McDonnell of Logan,	231	Lower Douneay,	12
Ogilvie of Banff,	77	Inverness, Silver Tea-spoon and Taddy	
Rattray of Craighall,	200	Ladle made in,	1A, 167
Royal, of Scotland on Oak Panel from		Inverness-shire: see Berneray; Bruthach	
Aberdeen,	331	a Tath, Banbecula; Clachan, North	
Shaw, Abbot or Bishop, on Oak Panel		Uist; Eilean an Tor, Banbecula;	
from Aberdeen,	337	Sithean an Ahaiz, Vallay, North Uist;	
Stewart of Lorn,	71	Vallay, North Uist.	
High Park, Kintyre, Argyll, Standing		Iron Implements from Dunadd,	119
Stones,	300	— Objects of: see Arrowheads; Bolt-	
Hildebrandin, Anna, wife of Adam		hook; Bird; Buckle; Clasp or Clasp;	
Blackhall and of Brig. Gen. Thomas		Dagger; Ferrules; Gun-rest; Handle;	
Fraser,	322, 330	Hedgebill; Keys; Knives; Match-	
Hodgson, Victor T., Death of,	3, 5	lock; Nails; Pin; Pistol; Plate;	
Honduras, Flint Implements from,	12	Punch; Quill Pen Cutter; Rings;	
Horn, Drinking, from Banchoy, (purchase)	216	Rod; Scratcher; Shavers; Snuff-	
— Objects of: see also Bowl; Comb;		spoon; Spear-heads; Spur; Staple-	
Clasp; Needle; Sewing-needle.		like Object; Straps; Stud; Sword;	
Hose, Tartan, (donation),	15	Washer.	
Houland, Shetland, Underground Structures		Irving, Sir Alexander, of Drum,	56, 97
and Cylindrical Stones associated, at		— Lady Elizabeth de Keith or,	53-4
House of Refuge, The Directors of the,		— James Campbell, Earl of,	(100 f.)
present a Bottle Stamp,	198	Irvine, John, Death of,	3, 5
— of Saint Anthony, Leith, Notes on the		Ivory, Objects of: see Sailmaker's Tool,	
Augustinian,	276		
How, South Ronaldsay, Orkney, Grooved			
Stones found near,	231	Jacket, Black Saffin, (Buchan-Hephurn be-	
Howell, Rev. Alexander R., (donation),	4	quest)	17
Hulland, Lea of, South Voe, Graving Voe,		Jackson, William H. M., elected,	104
Shetland, Stone Knife from,	215	James I., King,	276 f.
Human Remains from Clava, Kilspindie		— VI., King, Hospital,	269
Golf Course, Aberlady, Report on,	106	Janderson, Dr J. Boyd, presents a Fair Isle	
— — in Chambered Cairn at Kintochan,		Cap, and Cloth made in St Kilda,	245
204, 270		— William, Aberdeen, Silversmith,	107
— — Hunt, in Clava at Over Myrie,		Jet, Fragment of, from Clava, Harbourside,	136
Kirkcaldy,	25	— Object of, resembling a Seal, from	
— — and unburnt, found in Dun-		Bulchervote, Martin, (donation),	9
chraing Cairn,	135	— — — from Woodhead, Ancrum,	
Hume, Arms of,	77	(donation),	9
— Castle, Berwickshire, Piece of Sheet		— Objects of: see also Armlets; Button;	
Lead, with Scratched Designs, found		Ring.	
near,	215	Johnston, Leslie, Aberdeenshire, A Stone	
Hunter, David, presents Flint and Chert		Cist at,	218
Implements from Bexar County,		— — — Barker from,	219
Texas,	13	— — — Flint Implements from,	221

	PAGE
Lacaille, A. B., on Mesolithic Implements from Ayrshire.	34
— presents Chalcedony and Flint Implements.	107, 213
Ladykirk or Upsettlington, Warwickshire, Church at.	135
Lady's Seat, The, Argyll, Grooved Cist at.	143
La Madeleine, Dordogne, France, two Flint Scrappers from.	213
Lanarkshire: see Bishop Loch; Carnwath; Kirk of Shotts; Millrig Moss.	
Lanciani, Senator Rodolfo, Death of.	3, 4
Largie, Nether, Kilmartin, Argyll, The Chambered Cairn.	221
— Upper, Argyll, Cist at.	142
Larne, Ireland, 25-foot Beach at.	232
Lauder, Elizabeth.	284
Layson, Elizabeth.	288
— J., Scots Trader in Marlenwender, Pommern.	320
— John, Sea Captain and Pirate, Leith.	288
— (Laisan), Sir David.	330
Lead, Cylindrical fragment from Dunadd.	116
— Sheet, Piece of, with Incised Designs, found near Innes Castle, (donation).	215
— Objects of: see Ball; Ballet; Flintmark.	
Leather, Object of: see Sand mill.	
Leeds, E. Thurlow, presents Neolithic Pottery and a Flint Scraper.	231
Leif-of-the-Sword.	290
Leitch, D., Reports on the Excavation of Ouchtrunknakin Cave, Portpatrick.	253
Leith, Augustinian House of Saint Anthony.	275
— Siege of, 1560.	291
— Tailors of.	288
Letter from Lord Cockburn to Mr W. Macbean, (donation).	24
— from Mary Queen of Scots to the Laird of Smaaton, (Boghan Hepburn bequest).	10
Lewis, Isle of: see Sandwick.	
Liberton (Liberton), William of.	281
Lindisay, Thomas, of Leith.	284
Lindsay, Robert H., presents Button of Busy Penitence.	245
Links, Stearn, Silver, from Ayr, (donation).	10
Lindliffre Parish Church.	152
Lindliffre, see Linton.	
Linton from House of St Anthony.	290
Linton Church, Lindliffre,	271, 270 f.
Locharlaker, Moridham, Bronze Age representations of Axes and Boats at.	135

	PAGE
Loch Urran, Kilsalmonell, Argyll, Standing Stone at.	332
Lockerby Volunteers, Belt-plate of.	109
Logan, Sir John, of Restalrig.	222, 225
— — Robert, of Restalrig.	276 f.
— William, brother of St Anthony's.	280
Logie Grinoud, Aberdeenshire, Lands of.	69
— Ruthven (Logie Ruthven), Aberdeen-shire, Hall of.	203
Loughniddry, East Lothian, Urn from.	104
Low, Professor Alexander, on Skeletal Remains from Shorn Cist at Kilspladie Golf Course, Aberlady.	100
— on a Stone Cist at Johnston, Leath, Aberdeenshire.	218
Louden, Miss Janet G., presents a Sandf. Box.	108
Madison, Miss K., presents Letter from Lord Cockburn to Mr W. Macbean.	24
— W., Letter from Lord Cockburn to.	24
McCarry, James, presents Stone and Flint Objects, &c., from Galloway.	211
Macdonald, Flora, Coloured Sketch of. (parcelled).	100
— Miss J. C. C., presents a Pinna.	10
— William, elected.	100
McDonnell of Logan, Arms of.	296
McEwan, William C., Death of.	3
MacGibbon, Miss, presents Communion Tokens.	13
Macharloch, Southend, Argyll, Standing Stones at.	319
MacInnes, John, elected.	150
MacKarty, J., Scots Trader in Marlenwender, Pommern.	320
Mackay, George G., Death of.	3
McKerrie, James Alfred, elected.	344
Mackie, David C., Death of.	3
MacKinnon, Benjamin Black, elected.	211
MacLagan, Douglas P., presents Box of Hydrostatic Ballo.	108
MacLan, Donald, elected.	150
MacLeod, R. T., presents Letter from Hugh Miller to Robert MacKenzie.	24
— Neil M., Death of.	3
McNeill, David, elected.	3
McQueen, John, Banff, Silversmith.	107
MacRitchie, Rev. Kenneth A., elected.	6
Magazine, Percussion-cap, from Kirkpatrick Durham.	213
Mar, Alexander Stewart, Earl of.	56
— Sir John of, Canon of Aberdeen.	53

	PAGE		PAGE
Mar, Thomas, Earl of,	59	Milton Malin, Urr, Kirkcudbright, Flint	
March, Earl of,	202	Knife from,	212
Marshallhouse, Muirkirk, Ayrshire, Bone Pin,		Miscellaneous Bones found in Wigton-	
etc., from Oinary Urn at,	33	shire,	239
Marionweir Cathedral, Pomeoania, Scot-		Mitchell, Miss Margaret E. Crichton,	
tish Memorials in,	250	elected,	3
Marfield, Eckford, Roxburghshire, Axe,		— on the Nether Largie Chambered	
Belstone, from, (purchase)	216	Calra,	233
Marshall, Professor D. W. Hunter, elected,		Mohaz, Saint, of Glamore,	51
— James and William, Silversmiths,		Monkerness, Eynhallow, Orkney, Cylindri-	
Edinburgh,	15	cal Stone found at,	231
Marwick, Dr Hugh, presents a Bone Shovel,		Montrose, Beggar's Badge of,	13
Mary Queen of Scots, The Buchan Rephurn		Mossy, Sir Andrew de,	222
bequest of Bones of,	107	— Robert Shaw, Bishop of,	237
Matchlock, Part of mechanism of, from		Monyshire, Eye-glasses from,	15
Durham Castle, (donation)	107	Morgias, Andrew, Scots Trader in Marion-	
Mauchline Glass case,	10	weir, Pomeoania,	330
— Snuff-box, (purchase)	16	Morris, A., Scots Trader in Marionweir,	
Mazer, Wood, bought in Edinburgh, (don-		Pomeoania,	330
ation)	311	Mortars, Stone, from Skara Brae,	180, 190
Measure, Pint, Peebles Standard, (donation)		Mortlock, Rev. William, elected,	243
Melburn, Sir Thomas of,	53	Morton, Alexander Smith, elected,	245
Melrose Abbey, Reproduction of,	151	Mossy, Kilmory, Corston, Harny, Ork-	
Menkes, Elizabeth, of Pittodrie,	90	ney, Stone with picked hollow from,	235
Miscellaneous Implements from Ayrshire,	34	Motte of Auchindoir,	57
Mlen, Sheet of, from Dunadd,	123	Moulds:—	
Mid-Calm, Nether Largie, Argyll, Excava-		Clay, from Dunadd,	123
tion at,	127	Stone:—	
— — — Cupmarks on Shale in,	120 f.	from Dunadd,	120
Milhouse, Costa, Erio, Orkney, Under-		for Buttons from West Glenarm,	
ground Structure at,	232	Urr, (donation)	213
Millican, see Collins, Corston, Orkney,		Flat Bronze Axes and Bars from	
Orkney; Crichton House Farm, near		Dufftown, (donation)	14
Pethhead; Gourlaw; Halls; Penicuik.		Ring from West Glenarm, Urr,	
Miltown, Preswick, Caithness, Hammer-		(donation)	213
stone from Kitchen-cudden at,	14	Token of Kellou, found at Kirk-	
Migvie, Over, Kilmory, Angus, Note on		patrick-Durham, (donation)	213
a Chieraty Urn from,	29	Mound, Chamberist, at Kirbister, Orkney,	
Bone Ornament found in the Urn,	29, 30	Pottery found in,	214
Miltie, Aberdeen, Belt plate of,	109	Muir, W. T., presents us Arrow-head,	214
— Berwickshire Local, Belt plate of,	109	— a Horn Needle and a Bone	
— Central Forfar Local, Belt plate of,	109	Borer,	245
— Kinross-shire Local, Belt plate of,	109	Muirkirk, Ayrshire, Eighteenth-century	
— Peeblesshire Local, Belt plate of,	109	Drain Pipes from Cairnabla,	11
Miller, Hugh, Letter to Robert Mackenzie		Murthly, Perthshire, Horn Bone Head	
from, (donation)	24	from,	32
— Rev. Thomas, elected,	3	Myrtan, Thomas, Archdeacon of Aberdeen,	
Milrig Moss, Lanarkshire, from Dagger		Myrtoun, William of, Preceptor of St	
from,	10	Anthony's,	251
Milne, Dr Francis M., elected,	6		
Mingastle, Dumfriesshire, Bone Beads		Nails, Iron, from Dunadd,	117
from Urn near,	31	Naughton, Robert, Silversmith, Dundee,	107
Milton Loch, Urr, Kirkcudbright, Flint		— — — — — Inverness,	107
Axe found near,	212		

	PAGE		PAGE
Naylor, William, presents a Flint Imple- ment from Handfurns.	12	Palmallet, Carlisleton, Wiglowashire, Socketed Bronze Axe from,	297
Needle, Brass, found in Grave at Collaton, — Horn, for making heather baskets, from Orkney, (donation)	19 245	Panels, Carved Wood, from Auchindair Church,	68
New Grange, Ireland, Bronze Age repre- sentation of Boat at,	133	Paterson & Comp., Manchester,	15
Newhouse, Crockettford, Kirkcubright, Spindle from,	210	— The Very Rev. Professor William P., D.D., LL.D., elected,	100
North Craigs, Campbeltown, Argyll, Stand- ing Stone at,	313	Pearce, Mrs, presents an old Thimble : . .	11
		Pebble, Indented, from Brookloch, Kirk- patrick-Durham, (donation)	212
		Pebbles Standard Pin Measure,	11
		Peebleshire Local Militia, Belt-plate of, .	100
		See also Darroch, Edlleston, White- bank, Clouvenfords,	
Oban, Argyll, Knife and Fork from, . .	210	Pendants, Tusk, from Skara Brae, . . .	100
O'Donnell, Henry, elected,	211	Penetration into Scotland of English Late Gothic Poros, The,	140
Ogilvie of Banff, Arms of,	77	Penicuk, Middlethian, Axe; Pelatone, from,	11
Olyer, Mrs F. S., presents a Jet Button, .	14	Penlaver, Campbeltown, Standing Stone at,	311
Ord, John, Death of,	1	Perthshire Volunteers, Belt-plates of, .	100
— Upper, Aberdeenshire, Short Clats and Remains of Stone Circles at,	52	— Yeomanry Cavalry, Belt plate of, (purchase)	100
Orkney, Bone Barer from,	245	See also Dalroch; Doune; Dunkeld Cathedral; Garroch; Dunning; Kin- drochit; Gourie; Marthly,	
— Horn Needle from,	245	Peters, Arthur Bowden, elected,	211
— a Pillared Underground Chamber at Higgings, Harray,	221	Pewter, Objects of : see Tappik Hen.	
— Underground Structures in,	221 ff.	Pigmy Plates, Distribution of,	47
See also Higgings; Cliffdale, Shapin- shay; Dale, Harray; Grain, Kirkwall; How, South Ronaldsay; Innton, Bill of, Eyle; Kribster; Millhouse, Costa, Eyle; Monkerness, Synchallow; Mosquing, Knows of, Carston, Harray; Quirkerey, Harray; Remblaise, Kirkwall; St. Andrew's; Saverock, Kirkwall; Skara Brae; Upperbrough, Harray; Westray; Yenslay, Tanker- ness.		Pikington, Alan D., presents Fragments of Pot from Bay Links, Caithness, . .	12
Ornament, Bone, from Gearlaw,	31	Pillar, Carved Stone, at Skara Brae, . .	177, 184
— — from Over Migyle; see under Bone.		Pin or Skewer, Brass, from the Haughton House Sale, Alford, (purchase) . . .	216
Ornaments from Skara Brae,	100	Plus :— Bone, from Quenay's Urn at Marchhouse, Muirkirk,	30
Orr (Or), John,	283	— from Dunadd,	129
— — — — — Malcolm,	285	— — — — — Foulford, Deskford,	33
— — — — — Robert,	285	— — — — — Skara Brae,	189
— — — — — William,	285	or Nails, Iron, from Dunadd,	117
Orchardmakin Cave, Portpatrick, Report on the Excavation of,	250	Platel, (Highland), made by Thos. Caddell, (donation)	15
		— Barrel of, from Dirleton Castle, (don- ation)	107
Paint-pots, Stone, from Skara Brae, . .	190	Pitchers, Pottery, from Whittan, Mon- keltie, (donation)	11
— — — — — Whale-bone, from Skara Brae, . .	190	Pitchstone, Flake of, from Glenfuss Sands,	201
Paisley, George Shaw, Abbot of,	337	Pivot-stone, from Dunadd,	120
— — — — — Robert Shaw, Abbot of,	337	Plata, Intervertebral, of Whale, worked, from the Old Cathedral, Valley, North Ulster, (purchase)	218
Paleolithic date, Coats of Objects of, (donation)	13	— — — — — from, showing Ends of a Spill-pin, from Dunadd,	119
— — — — — Implements from France, (donation) .	13		

	PAGE		PAGE
Rock-carrying of Boar, at Dunadd, . . .	112	Saw-scraper, Flint, from Glenbree Sands, (donation), . . .	201
Rod, Iron, with Washer, from Dunadd, . .	117	Scandinavia, Representations of Boats on Rocks and on Kufves in, . . .	134
Roman Glass Bottle from Turiff, . . .	147	Schlesier, Ch., presented Cuts of Objects of Paleolithic dates, . . .	13
Rosebery and Midlothian, The Hon. The Earl of, Death of, . . .	1	Scotstarnh Tower, Ceres, Flite, Knife from Cottage at, . . .	17
Ross, Dr Thomas, presents a Carved Stone Ball, . . .	9	Scythia, Memorials in Marienwerder Cathedral, Pommern, . . .	225
Ross-shire: see Dalmore, Aincosa; Sandwick; Stormoway; Tain.		— Traders in Marienwerder, Pommern, in Sixteenth Century, . . .	230
Roxburghshire: see Ancrum Malis; Edgerston; Faldingston; Marfield; Eckford; Malrose Abbey; Satchell; Whitton, Morichall; Woodhead, Ancrum.		Scrapers:—	
Russell, David, M.D., elected, . . .	106	Chert from Airhouse, Orkney, (donation), . .	214
Ryan, Loch, and Portpatrick, Galloway, Some Caves and a Rock Shelter at, . . .	217	Flint:—	
Sacrament House, Auchindoir Church, . . .	43, 6	from Airhouse, Orkney, (donation), . . .	214
Safester, Sandsting, Shetland, Underground Structures and Cylindrical Stones found at, . . .	231	— Crithon House Farm, Pathhead, (purchase), . . .	18
Sailmaker's Tool, Ivory, (purchase), . . .	216	— Fishpools, Abington, Berks, (donation), . . .	231
St Andrews, James Kennedy, Bishop of, . .	270, 281	— La Madolaine, France, (donation), . . .	213
— Henry Wardlaw, Bishop of, . . .	270, 278	— Shewallton Sands, (donation), . . .	107
— Orkney, Cylindrical Stone from a Barrow in parish of, . . .	226	— Upperhouse, Harray, Orkney, (donation), . . .	213
St Anthony, Leith, Notes on the Augustinian House of, . . .	373	See also Saw-scraper,	
— — Beguins with Habit of, . . .	284	Scraper, Iron, from Dunadd, . . .	117
— — Dress of Order of, . . .	285	Seals of the House of St Anthony, . . .	290
— — Fire, . . .	277, 280	Seagiebrook, Kennethmont, Aberdeenshire, Bone Bead from, . . .	31
— — Patron Saint of Vinthorn, . . .	280	Seaton Alexander, . . .	96
St Kentigern, Chaplainry of, in St Giles, Edinburgh, . . .	321	Serjeantson, R. J., elected, . . .	211
St Kilda, Piece of Cloth made in, . . .	245	— on Earth-houses at Clyne Milton, in the parish of Clyne, Sutherland, . .	200
St Mary of Auchindoir Old Church of, . .	30	Shale, Implements of, from Skerrin Head, 185 f., 100	
St Mary's Aisle, Carnwath, . . .	153	— Object of, resembling an Arrow head, from Glenbree Sands, . . .	201
St Ninian's Church, Stirling, . . .	152	Shaw, George, Abbot of Paisley, . . .	337
St Vignans, The Hon. Lord, elected to Council, . . .	3	— Robert, Abbot of Paisley and Bishop of Moray, . . .	317
Salvesen, Theodore E., elected, . . .	150	Shears, Iron, Part of Leg of, from Dunadd, Shetland, Underground Structures and Cylindrical Stones associated in, . .	117
Sandbar Wares, Fragments of, from Dunadd, . .	121	— — — — —	231
Sanctuary at Bruckley, Carrickale, Argyll, . .	310	See also Braefield, Dunrossness; Fair Isle; Hinfund; Hinfund, Lax of, Grinding Voe; Safester, Sandsting;	
Sanderson, Kenneth, elected, . . .	245	Shewallton Moor, Ayrshire, Skeleton of Whale found at, . . .	34
Sands, Harold H. L., elected, . . .	211	— Sands, Ayrshire, Neolithic Implements from, . . .	34
Sandwick, Stormoway, Lewis, Perforated Stone from, . . .	10	— — — — —	213
Saxine, Taking of, . . .	30	— — — — —	107
Saviness, Kirkwall, Orkney, Underground Structure at, . . .	222 f., 228	Ship, Cast of Carving of a, Jonathan's Cave, Wemyss, (donation), . . .	201

	PAGE		PAGE
Shirreffs, Major Alexander,	103, 105	Smith, Miss Annette, elected,	106
— James Francis,	103, 105	— Campbell, Death of,	4
Shirres, Leslie P., Death of,	4	— John, on the Augustinian House of Saint Anthony, Leith,	276
Shovel, Bone, from Underground Building at Raumbister, Orkney, (donation) . . .	12, 212	— Mouchlloe, Cigar-case made by,	19
Shovels, Hobs, from Skara Brae,	193, 272	— Reginald A., Rhind Lecturer,	8
Sibbald, Sir Henry, Preceptor of Hospital of St Anthony,	285	— Th., Scots Trader to Marlenwerder, Pommesania,	330
Silver, Objects of: <i>see</i> Tanks; Rings; Finger; Spoon, Caddy or Sugar; Spoons; Gravy; Spoon, Soup; Tea-spoons; Taddy Ladles; Watch.		Snuff box:—	
Sims, Major W. M., presents a Food-vessel from Darbhall,	15	Aushinlock, (purchase)	18
Stapson, Dr W. Douglas, on Crail Castle and the Kirk of Auchinbule, Aber- deenshire,	48	Inscribed, (donation)	108
— The Campaign and Battle of Dol- blean, A.D. 1535,	301	Lil palated, (purchase)	19
— Scottish Memorials in Marlen- werder Cathedral in Pommesania, . . .	329	Mouchlloe, (purchase)	18
— presents a Rhind Spear-head,	215	with View of Edinburgh Castle, (purchase)	18
Stibben, an Alnab, Valley, North Udd, Hollow Bone Cylindrical from,	9	Snuff-mull:—	
Steats Bone, Orkney, Operations at, during 1922,	158	Horn, (purchase)	10
The Area Turned Hat 5,	158	— from Kirkpatrick Durham, (donation)	213
Hats 5 and 6,	160	Leather, of a Buchanan of Newnham, (donation)	213
Character of the Lower Middle Deposits and their Significance,	160	Snuff-spoon, Polycarphy Stopper and Pricker combined, Iron, from Auchan- calm, (donation)	215
Passage C,	166	Somerset, Robert Carr, first Earl of, Silver Watch of,	17
Continuation of Passage A: the Mar- ket Place,	171	Somervell, Sir Thomas,	153
Hat 8,	173	South Mousdale, Kintyre, Argyll, Stand- ing Stone at,	300
Passages opening on the Market Place, Carved Stones,	181	Sowden, Dr George S., elected,	4
Rollen,	185	Spear head, Flint, from Aberdeenshire, (donation)	215
Conclusions,	191	— Iron, from Danadd,	117
— Shovel, Bone, found at,	232	Spoons:—	
— Urn,	195	Silver, Caddy or Sugar, made in Dundee, (donation)	202
Skeletal Remains from Clat at Kilmulle, Aberlady,	108	— Gravy, made in Aberdeen, (donation)	107
Skerradlingarry, Campbeltown, Standing Stone and Site of Stone Circle,	317	— Soup, made in Banff, (donation) . .	202
Sketches, Coloured, of Prince Charlie and Flora Macdonald, (purchase)	109	— " " Tain, (donation)	391
Shower or Pin, Brass, from the Haughton House, Alford, (purchase)	210	<i>See also</i> Tea-spoons.	
Slabs, Grooved, Notes on Glass with, . . .	146	Spurs, Bronze and Iron, from Dirleton Castle, (donation)	107
Sloman, Alexander M., elected,	9	Staff, Eighteenth-century, of Wood, (dona- tion)	10
Slings stone (1), from Barncliffe Hall, Kirk- patrick-Durham, (donation)	215	Stamps, Wooden, for printing callices, from Kirkcowan, (donation)	213
Smyson, the Laird of, Letter from Mary Queen of Scots to,	16	Standing Stones:—	
		at Achadh-a' Charna, Gigha, Argyll, . .	304
		,, All Gannan, Skippers, Argyll, . . .	311
		,, Ardmacrae, Campbeltown,	317
		,, Arniele, Kintyre, Argyll,	320
		,, Bolegragga, Campbeltown, Argyll, .	312
		,, Barten Kintyre, Argyll,	308
		,, Berranins, Kintyre, Argyll,	308
		,, Bocharra, Kintyre, Argyll,	306
		,, Brackley, Carradale, Argyll,	310

	PAGE
Standing Stones (contd.):—	
at Brunierian, Southend, Argyll, . . .	318
„ Carran-Tarlach, High, Argyll, . . .	305
„ Clochkeel, Campbeltown, Argyll, . . .	313
„ Crag a' Churra, High, Argyll, . . .	304
„ Culindungat, Southend, Argyll, . . .	319
„ Drumore, Campbeltown, . . .	310
„ Glencraigs, Campbeltown, . . .	312
„ High Park, Kintyre, Argyll, . . .	300
„ Knockstapple, Southend, Argyll, . . .	318
„ Loch Chran, Kilealumell, Argyll, . . .	302
„ Machurisch, Southend, Argyll, . . .	319
„ North Udrig, Campbeltown, Argyll, . . .	313
„ Penliver, Campbeltown, Argyll, . . .	317
„ Skeroddinerry, Campbeltown, . . .	317
„ South Munabale, Kintyre, . . .	301
of Kintyre, . . .	301
and Cairn at Cnocan Sithuan, West Tordilgal, Campbeltown, . . .	316
„ Cairn at Cairnmore, Kilealumell, Argyll, . . .	302
„ Turf Circles at Kilkivan, Campbel- town, Argyll, . . .	315
with Cup-marks at Knockrioch, Camp- beltown, Argyll, . . .	315
Stannock, Withhorn, Wigtonshire, Stone Mould from, . . .	209
Staple-Like Object, from, from Dunadd, . . .	110
Steel (Scales), John, Preceptor-General of St Anthony's, . . .	279
— Ridart, brother of St Anthony's, . . .	280
Stelher, Thomas; Scots Trader in Marion- werder, Pomerania, . . .	330
Stevenson, Allistair Cairn, erected, . . .	5
Stevenson Sands, Ardser, Ayrshire, Small Flint Implement from, . . .	107
Stewart, Elizabeth, of Lathure, Arms of, . . .	71
— Thomas, Silversmith in Dundee, . . .	292
— — — in Inverness, . . .	15
Stichill, Roxburghshire, Perforated Stones from, . . .	210
Stirling, St Ninian's Church near, . . .	162
— M., Scots Trader in Marionwerder, Pomerania, . . .	330
— T. L., presents Jet Objects and Anvil- stone, . . .	9
Stone Circles at Nether Whigglemuir, Aberdeenshire, . . .	32
— — — and Clat, Temple Wood, Hi Cruth, Stones?—	130
Carved, at Skara Brae, . . . 178, 178, 181	
Conical, from Dunadd, . . .	121
Cylindrical, rudely dressed, from Brae- held, Dunrobinshire, . . .	230

	PAGE
Stones (contd.):—	
Cylindrical, found at Monkerness, Eyn- hallow, . . .	231
— found in Underground Chamber at Dale, Harray, Orkney, . . .	220
— from a Barrow, St Andrews, Orkney, . . .	220
— found in Shetland, . . .	230 f.
Grooved, from Dale, Harray, . . .	231
— from How, South Ronaldsay, . . .	231
— and spiked, from Skara Brae, . . .	186 f.
Implements, Shale, from Skara Brae, . . .	155 f.
Indented, from Ancrum, Midlothian, Rox- burghshire, (purchase) . . .	18
— from Brockloch Farm, Kirkpatrick- Durham, (donation) . . .	212
Mould from Stannock, Withhorn, . . .	209
Perforated, from Althouse, Oxton, (don- ation) . . .	211
— from Kirkpatrick-Durham, (don- ation) . . .	212
— „ Stichill, Roxburghshire, (pur- chase) . . .	210
— „ Sandwick, Stornoway, . . .	10
with Picked Hollow, from the Cairn of Mossnopy, Harray, Orkney, (pur- chase) . . .	215
— — from Quakersey, Harray, Ork- ney, (purchase) . . .	215 f.
Objects of: see also Adze; Axes; Balls; Bead; Chisel; Knife; Club; Hammer- stones; Knife; Mortar; Moulds; Palm-pots; Pillar; Pivot-stone; Pillars; Quern; Sling-stone; What- stones; Whet.	
Ringing, at Johnstou, Leslie, . . .	218
Sculptured or Incised:—	
in Auchindale Church, . . .	67
Carved Fragments of Grap, . . .	90
at Gairn, Kintyre, Argyll, . . .	307
Cup-marks at Killecrass, Kintyre, Argyll, . . .	307
— at Knockrioch, Campbeltown, Argyll, . . .	315
Headstone from Withhorn, . . .	206
Heraldic, at Cray Castle, . . . 74, 75, 77	
Slab, with diamond-shaped figure incised, from Clat, Cairnmore, . . .	136
Setting, Crescentic, in Cairn at Barolla, . . .	130 f.
— — — at Gartnagranoch, . . .	111
Straps, Iron, Fragments of, from Dunadd, . . .	119
Struthons, Lord, erected, . . .	130
Struthony Fractile, Belt plate of flint, . . .	18
Straw, Bye, for plotting, used in Orkney, Sample of, (donation) . . .	108

	PAGE		PAGE
Structure, Underground, at Millhouse, Gosla, Eyle,	222	Tusk Pendants from Skara Brae,	190
Structures, Underground, in Orkney,	222	Turing, Thomas, of Edinburgh,	284
Stud on River, Iron, from Dunadd,	117	Turriff, Aberdeenshire, Notes on a Roman Glass Bottle from,	147
Superstitions, Cure for Toothache in Kin- tyre, Argyll,	311	"Ugadale Stone," Kintyre, Argyll,	310
Sutherland: see Clyne Milton, Clyne.		Uist, North: see Clachan; Sithean an Allair, Valley.	
Sword, Iron, Point of, from Dunadd,	110	Upperbrough, Harray, Orkney, Burnisher of Hemmille, Flint Scrapers, and Knives, found near,	313
Tablet, Brass, to Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum,	55	Upstallington: see Ladykirk.	
Tailors of Leith,	288	Urns:—	
Tain, Ross-shire, Grooved Antler, found near,	40	from Languldrey,	194
— Silver Soup Spoon made in,	291	— Skara Brae,	192
Tappit Men, Powder, (donation)	15	Beaker, from Clat at Tilly, Pyvie,	221
Tartan, Old hard, (donation)	157	— at Johnston, Leslie,	219
Taylor, Alexander B., elected,	3	— Fragments of, from Lower Dou- nreay, (donation)	12
Tea-spoons, Silver, made in Banff, John- burgh, and Inverness, (donation)	15	— from Glenluce Sands,	201
Telescope, Early Eighteenth century, (donation),	243	Cinerary, from Over Migvie, Kircubbin, Note on,	28
Temple, Mr. presents Place Incised Sheet Lead found near Hume Castle,	215	— do, (donation)	103
— Wood, Bl Crane, Argyll, Clat and Stone Circle in,	130	— Bone Objects from, in Scotland,	33
Tentacle Knights, Order of, at Marlen- wether, Poona, India,	326	Food vessel, from Darnhall, Eddleston, (donation)	13
Thack-rap Bush, Wood, from Berwick shire, (purchase)	216	— Note on,	25
Thimble, Old, (donation),	11	— from Dunadd,	122
Thompson, Rev. George, Death of,	4	— in Dunchinalgach Cairn,	135
Thomson, Richard, Canon of St Anthony's, and Preceptor,	286	— from Clat at Kileptadie, Aberlady,	192
— (Thomson), Sir Richard, Monk of St Anthony,	287, 288, 289	— at Port of Spittal Bridge,	253
Tilly, Pyvie, Aberdeenshire, Stone Clat and Decker found at,	221	Valley, North Uist, Plain of Coliaccan Bone from the Old Carkfold,	215
Tiles, Medieval Flooring, from Dirlston Castle, (donation)	108	Vessel, Pottery, from Crannog in Bishop's Loch, near Glasgow,	195
Tinder-box, Brass, (purchase)	19	— found in Chambered Mound at Kirkwater, Orkney, (donation)	214
Toil, Thomas M., elected,	245	Vintners of Edinburgh,	289
Toldy Ladies, Silver, made in Aberdeen, Banff, Inverness, Dundee, and Perth, (donation),	107	Volunteers:—	
Tokens, Communion, Donations of,	15, 19, 245	5th Argyll, Belt-plate of,	100
— or Chucks, Bronze, found near Dun- fermling, (purchase),	292	Craigellachie Grantown Strathspey, Belt plate of,	18
Tolophin, The Old Hall of, Aberdeenshire,	57	Kinross Volunteer Infantry, Belt-plate of,	100
Tooth of a Narwhale, pierced, from Skara Brae,	190	Lockerby, Belt-plate of,	100
Toothache, Cure for,	311	Perthshire, Belt-plates of,	100
Towie Barclay Castle, Aberdeenshire,	84, 87	Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Artillery, Belt-plate of,	100
		Wafer Box with Wafers, (donation)	103
		Walker-Love, Dr T., presents a Horn Comb,	11

INDEX.

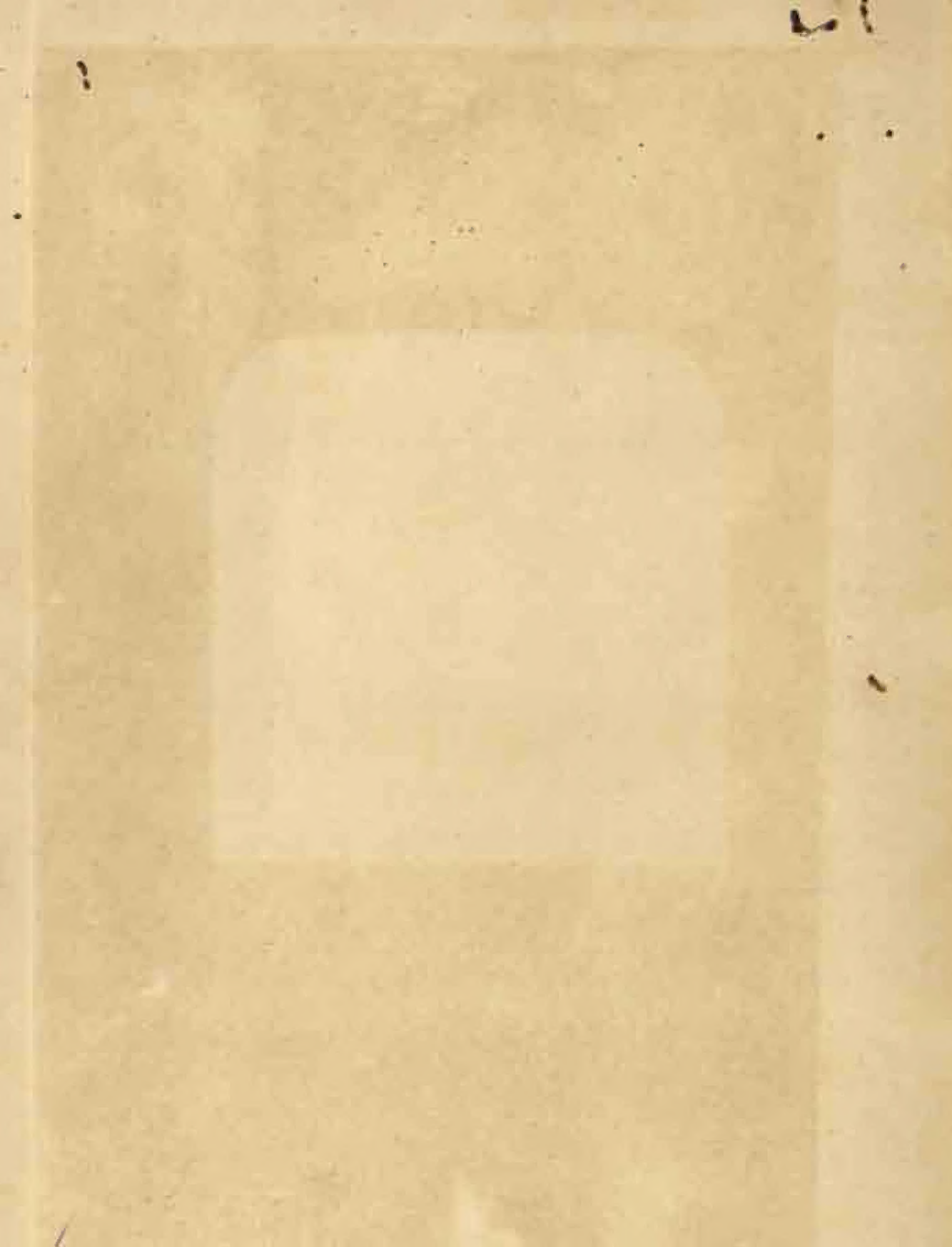
359

	PAGE
Wallon Park, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Whel- stone from,	112
Washer, iron, from Dunadd,	117
Watch, Silver, made by David Ramsay, Scotus, (Buchan-Hepburn bequest)	17
Watson, Charles B. Doog, presents a Telescope,	245
— a Wafer Box with Wafers,	108
— G. P. H., re-elected to Council,	2
— Thomas William, elected,	156
Wattle and Darts from Dunadd,	123
Weir, J. S., elected,	3
Well, St Mary's, Auchindoir,	95
— Wishlag, in Den of Craig, Aberdeen- shire,	96
Wemyss, Pife, Casts of Carving of Ship and Cup and Ring-marks in Caves at,	201
West Lothian: see Linlithgow; Queens- ferry, South.	
Westray, Orkney, Underground Chamber at,	224, 228
Whale, Skeleton of, found at Shewalton Moor,	31
Whale's Bone, Cup of, from Brathach a Tuath, Benbecula,	11
Wheelmont, Aberdeenshire, Lands of,	55
— Nether, Stone Circles at,	52
Whetstones, from Dunadd,	129
— from Walton Park, Kirkpatrick- Durham, (donation)	212
Whitbank, Clovenfords, Peeblesshire, Stone Polisher from,	18
Whitelaw, Charles E., elected a Vice- President,	1
— presents a Staff, Dagger, Love Charm, Sleeve-links, and Finger- rings,	10
Whithorn, Wigtonshire, Headstone from,	285
Whitton, Morchattle, Roxburghshire, Earthenware Pitchers from,	11
Whorls: Cetacean Bone, from Freawick Links, (donation)	14
Stone, from Arkland, Kirkpatrick- Durham, (donation)	212

Whorls (contd.):—	
Stone, from Borthwick, Sound of Harris, (donation)	0
— from Duuadd.	120
Wigtown, Stone with Cochran Arms at Wigtownshire; Relics found in.	300
See also Balnoll, New Luce; Cairnryan; Galdens Hill; Challock, Penning- hame; Cursewall House, Loch Ryan; Dhulock; Galdenock, Stoneykirk; Glenjorrie, Glenluce; Glenluce Sands; Kevates, Garslinton; Killern, Gaves of; Kirkcowan; Palmallet, Garslinton; Port of Spittal Bridge; Portpatrick; Ryan, Loch; Stannock, Whithorn; Whithorn; Wigtown.	
Wilson, Rev. W. B. Robertson, Death of.	4
Winder, Yarn, from Dalry, Kirkcudbright, (donation)	212
Wineglasses, Parts of, from Dirlston Castle, (donation).	107
Wolfenden, Ex-Provost William, elected.	3
Wood, Objects of:—	
Carved Panels from Aberdeen,	238
— from Auchindale Church.	68
See also Batons; Cabinet, Oak; Knit- ting Sheath; Mazer; Snuff-boxes; Staff; Stamps; Thick-rail Back; Wafer Box.	
Woodham, Ancrem, Roxburghshire, Jet Object from.	9
Works, H.M. Office of, Present part of Gun- rest found in Edinburgh Castle.	210
Wright, Alexander, elected.	211
Wyntoun, Sir John of.	220

Yarn Winder; see Winder.	
Yeast, Tankerness, Orkney, Under-	
ground Chamber at.	28
Cylindrical Stone from do.	31
Yeomanry Cavalry, Perthshire, Belt-plate	
of.	102
Yett at Craig Castle.	74
Younger, Mrs J. P., ejected.	9





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